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NUMISMATIST

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1794 Same. Very good. Rare 6.00	1821-1834. Unc. Mint lustre 1.00
1794 2nd curl below point of star. Rev. 9 l. and 9 r. V. g. 6.00	1821-34. Ex. fine. Mint lustre75
1795 Very fine. Different dies and prices.	1824 over 1. Ex. f. 1.50
1795 Curl high above and between 1st & 2nd stars. Rare. V. g. ... 2.50	1825 Brilliant proof. V. rare 10.00
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1796 16 stars. Very good 35.00	1828 Large 8s. Knob 2. Square base. Scarcest var. Ex. f. 1.50
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1797 Rev. Leaf under 2nd T in STATES does not extend under it. V. f. Very rare 80.00	1829 over 7. Unc. Defect on neck. Scarce 1.00
1801 V. G. \$5.; Good. Rare 3.50	1833 Unc. Proof surface 6.00
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1803 Very fine. Mint lustre 1.00	1834 Large date. Ex. f. 1.00
1805 over 4. Scarce. V. g. 1.50	1834 Small date. Unc.75
1806 Pointed. Branch without stem thro claw. V. f. 1.50	1836 Ex. fine. Mint lustre ..... .65
1806 TY double cut. H. 16. "Ex. rare." Fine 20.00	1836 Brilliant proof. V. rare state. 20.00
1806 Knob 6. Fine ..... .85	1836 Brilliant proof. V. rare state. 25.00
1807 Very good, 65c; Fine 1.00	1836 Unc. Mint lustre ..... .75
1807 Bust l. Unc. Mint lustre. Sharp 5.00	1836 By Gobrecht. Same type. Rev. without motto. Edge reeded. V. f. 2.50
1807 Same. Fine ..... .75	1837 Unc. Mint lustre ..... .85
1808 over 7. Fine 1.00	1838 Unc. Mint lustre ..... .85
1808 Perfect date. Die cracked upward from nose. Ex. f. .... .90	1839 Orleans Mint. V. f. .... .75
1810 Unc. Mint lustre. Sharp 1.00	1840 Liberty seated. Unc. 1.50
1812 Unc. \$1.; Ex. f. Sharp ..... .75	1840 Extremely fine ..... .75
1813 V. f. .... .75	1842 Small date. V. f. 1.50
1814 Ex. f. Strong ..... .75	1842 Large date. V. f. .... .75
1814 Unc. Extra imp. Lustre 2.50	1843 Ex. fine 1.00
1814 over 13. Fine. Rare 1.00	1843 Orleans Mint. V. f. .... .75
1815 V. g. \$3, \$4; V. f. \$7; Ex. f. Stars sharp, \$10; Unc. 15.00	1844 Ex. f. Proof surface 1.00
1818 over 17. Wide. Ex. f. Sharp. 1.00	1845 Very fine. Scarce 1.00
1818 Small, close date. Unc. Sharp. 1.50	1845 Orleans. Very fine 1.00
1819 over 18. Ex. f. Mint lustre... .75	1846 over transverse 6. V. f. Rare. 4.00
1818 Unc. Sharp 1.25	1846 Very fine ..... .75
1820 over 19. Ex. f. .... .75	1846 Brilliant proof. V. rare state. 20.00
	1847 Brilliant proof. V. rare state. 20.00
	1849 Unc. 1.25
	1851 Ex. fine. Rare 1.50
	1852 Unc. Rare 6.00
	1852 V. f. \$3.25; Orleans. V. g. 1.50

For silver dollars see previous issue of Numismatist.

Other specimens in various states. Coins sent subject to approval to parties known to me or cash will be refunded if not suitable.

COLLECTIONS PURCHASED OR CATALOGUED FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Tag. O. R.
American Numismatic Association

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXIX.

JANUARY, 1916,

No. 1

The Half Cent Varieties of 1800 and 1802.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.

1800.

The obverse die was changed this year from the pole and liberty cap type to that of the fillet head; the hair in curls and tied with a ribbon, and the bust draped, and longer. The date and motto are large. This type of obverse was used from this year to 1808, inclusive. The reverse is of the same type as 1797. One die only of both obverse and reverse is known. The reverse die, so far as known, is always broken, Aa.

OBVERSE—1800.

	Date	1 to curl.	1 to hair.	Angle, shoulder and hair on line with.	1 under.	8 under.	ER and TY.
1	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	Hair	Shoulder	Close

REVERSE—1800.

	Denominator.	Regula.	Leaves.		Berries.		Legend.	Berry at F.	Ceriph of F. points to leaf.
			L.	R.	L.	R.			
A	4	2	17	16	3	4	Small	None	To left
Aa	Breaks, E of motto, to left branch, -to C of Cent.								

COIN VARIETIES.

1—Aa

Obverse 1.—Date 7mm., figures large, equally spaced, the last 0 slightly high and closer to bust than to milling. The 1 perfect, with flat top, and under hair the right side on line with angle formed by hair and shoulders. The 1 is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from weak curl and $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from hair. The 8 is under shoulder, ER

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and TY of Liberty are slightly closer together than other letters. R equally distant from hair and milling. Left foot of T wanting. Forelock on line with right foot of T. Center mark at second lock of hair in line with ear and eye. Compare with 1802.

Reverse A.—Denominator 4mm. 2 large, 00 small, last 0 high, and 20 close. Regula 2mm. Numerator closer to right ribbon than to left. The left branch of wreath has 17 leaves, a bunch of three under D, the upper outside and terminal leaves single, the others in pairs. Three berries are on this branch, all inside. The first is between bow and first pair of leaves, the second between this pair and the next, and the other between the second and third pair of leaves. The right branch has 16 leaves, all in pairs except the two upper, which are single. There are two outside and two inside berries on this branch. The lower inside berry is beside the bow, the other between the first and second pair of leaves. The lower outside berry is opposite the upper inside berry and under R. The other is below the single leaf near end of branch. Stems slender. Left stem points to right base of U and is distant from this letter 1mm. Right stem points past right side of A and is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. distant. The position of point of outer leaves are: Left branch—First under center of N; second under left foot of T; third right of center of D; fourth under left foot of first T of States; 5th under right foot of 2d T of States, and terminal leaf under left of S. Right branch—First between CA; second to right of R; third under right stand of M; fourth to left of A; fifth under center of O, and terminal leaf under center of S. Legend small, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, closer to wreath than to milling. RICA widely spaced. Distance between HALF and CENT, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Letters $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. CT close. T high, does not touch leaf. Ribbon to U, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Ribbon to A, 3mm. D-S, 3mm. S-O, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. F-A, 3mm. A-U, 10mm.

Reverse Aa.—Break E of United across left branch to berry, branch to center of leaf, between tops of leaves to C of Cent.

Obverses



1



1

Reverses



1800—Aa
1800—A



1802—B

1802.

This year sees a change in type of reverse die. Two reverse dies were used during this year: The broken reverse of 1800 and a new type. The new die has shorter and thicker leaf and like letters of legend larger and the same height as Half Cent. The left branch of wreath has 16 leaves, all in pairs except the upper outside and terminal leaves, which are single. The right branch has 19 leaves, all in pairs, except a group of three under OF. All letters on reverse

are $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. high. This reverse is the only die found with berry between right stem and leaves. This type of reverse was used from 1802 to 1808 inclusive. The only obverse of this year has the 2 cut over a 0. This appears to be a die-cutter's mistake. Compare with 1800.

OBVERSE—1802.

	Date	1 to curl.	1 to hair.	Angle, shoulder and hair on line with.	1 under.	8 under.	2 over an	ER and TY close or not.
1	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	8	Hair	Shoulder	0	Not

REVERSE—1802.

	Denominator.	Regula.	Leaves.		Berries		Legend.	Berry at F.	Berry over F.	Ceriph of F points to leaf.	
			L.	R.	L.	R.					
A	4	2	17	16	3	4	Sm.	None	None	To left	Same as 1800-Aa
B	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	16	19	5	6	Lg.	Dist.	Right	Touches	

COIN VARIETIES.

1—A (Elder and Eaton).

1—B

Obverse 1.—Date 7mm.; 2 small, distant from 0 and cut over a 0; 1 perfect and blunt; $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. from curl; $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from hair and fully under it. The left side of 8 on line with angle formed by hair and shoulder. LIBERTY 12mm., spaced equally. R equally distant from hair and milling. Front of forelock under right foot of T. Left foot of T wanting. Lower curl strong.

Reverse A.—Same as Reverse Aa of 1800. (Elder and Eaton.)

Reverse B.—Denominator 5mm., equally and widely spaced. Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., equally distant from numerator and denominator. Numerator under knob and equally distant from ribbon ends. The 0's c denominator as large as the 2. Five berries on left branch, three inside and two outside. Lower inside berry beside bow. Second between first and second pair of leaves, and the upper below the last pair. The lower outside between the second and third pair, and the other between the third and fourth pair. The right branch as four outside, one beside the right stem, another between the second and third pair, the third between the third and fourth, and the upper below the triple group. The lower inside one is above the first pair, and the other between the second and third pair. Right bow touches branch. Point of highest leaf right branch under center of S. Legend closer to milling than to wreath. ME nearly touch. Left foot of all T's wanting. Berry over right of F and distant from it. Ceriph of F touches top of inner leaf. Left stem points to right of U. Right stem points to right stand of A. Ribbon end to U, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. Ribbon end to A, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. D-S, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. S-O, 2mm. F-A, 2mm. A-U, 8mm. Outer of triple leaves point under right of O.

Germany's War Medals.

Under the title "Germany's War Medals" in the London *Strand* for December, Sir Whitworth Wallis contributes an interesting article on the subject and describes and illustrates a number of them, and comments on the events they are intended to commemorate and the issues in general. Though specimens of some of the more noteworthy ones are in the hands of American collectors, these medals have not yet reached this country in any great quantity. Those about which the general public has heard the most, on account of the inscriptions or designs, are mainly of small size, measuring from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. They are struck in silver and bronze, and sell in Europe at from 75 cents to \$7 or \$8. They are the work of well-known sculptors and medallists, and compare favorably with similar German products in times of peace.



The first medal struck, which was issued shortly after the outbreak of the war, bears the helmeted head of Emperor William and the inscription "Parties no longer I know; I know only Germans." The date, Aug. 4, 1914, forms part of the inscription on the obverse. The reverse has a double-handed sword and the inscription, "In dire necessity, with a clear conscience and clean hands, we grasp the sword."

Five different medals have been issued commemorating the fall of Antwerp. One of them shows the city and the River Scheldt, on the banks of which a large German eagle, heavily crowned, is standing. The reverse of this medal has a representation of St. George in the act of slaying the dragon.

Another Antwerp medal bears a portrait of Prof. Dr. Rausenberger, the inventor of the 42 cm. mortars, on one side, and the other side shows the destruction of the city by their use.



At least four medals have been struck commemorating the prowess of the Crown Prince at Longwy. One shows the Crown Prince in the uniform of the Death's Head Hussars on the obverse, his title forming the inscription. The reverse has a warrior with sword and shield, the latter bearing the German eagle, and across the center is a frieze representing the Hussars in pursuit of the enemy. The inscription is "To the Conquerer of Longwy, 22 Aug., 1914."

One of the best-known medals is in silver and bears the portrait of General Von Kluck. The reverse is inscribed "Nach Paris, 1914," and has a female figure representing Germany holding a torch, on a horse, while below the horse is shown the designer's conception of Paris in flames.

Another medal to commemorate the fall of Paris is by Lutz, and shows the German eagle standing on a sword lying upon the Eastern Hemisphere showing Europe and Northern Africa. To the right of the eagle is shown a body of

marching German troops. The obverse inscription is "We Germans only fear God—Nothing else in the world." The reverse of this medal shows a German infantryman holding a flag and rifle, kneeling across the body of a French soldier.

Several medals have been struck commemorating the air raids of the Zeppelins. One bears the portrait of Count Zeppelin on the obverse, while the reverse shows one of the airships dropping bombs on a fortified city, with the inscription "Our Zeppelin in action in the campaign of 1914."

Another medal shows a Zeppelin bombarding the coast of England while submarines and destroyers are attacking the shores, and is inscribed "England's Retribution."

A medal struck for the bombardment of Scarborough and Hartlepool has on the obverse a winged female with a sword in her right hand and a laurel wreath in her left hand, and the inscription "God bless the united army." The reverse has only the inscription, "Bombardment of Scarborough and Hartlepool by the German ships, 16 Dec., 1914." This medal is one of the "Angels of Peace" series.

Other medals and the occasions for which they were struck are "Bombardment of English fortresses by Zeppelins"; "Defeat of the English and French fleets in the Dardanelles, March 18"; "Turkey enters the Holy War, Nov. 12, 1914"; "The heroic defence of Tsing-tau against the English and Japanese"; "Destruction of the English fleet off Chile"; "Bombardment of Sebastopol and Odessa by the elusive Goeben and Breslau," and "Sinking of three cruisers off the Hook of Holland in September, 1914."



The one which seems to be in greatest demand with the German public is known as the "Gott Strafe England" medal, struck to commemorate the blockade of England, February 18, 1915. But one side of the medal is illustrated or described in the article referred to. This shows Neptune submerged to his waist, holding his trident in his right hand, and in his left a trumpet through which he is shouting the now famous sentence which appears as the inscription on the medal, "God Punish England." The date, "18 February, 1915," also appears on the medal.

A number of satirical medals have also been issued, some of which are of doubtful taste.

Those mentioned above are but a small part of the issues that have made their appearance since the beginning of the war. The total number that will have been issued by the time the war ends will perhaps equal or surpass the number issued during the Napoleonic campaigns of more than 100 years ago.

A prominent New York collector contributes the following information on the production of the German War Medals:

Most of the important die-cutting establishments of Germany are engaged in issuing medals upon the various events of the war, as well as the individual military, naval, and, in some instances, civil heroes.

These medals are frequently issued in various sizes with the same design, in the shape of medals, plaquettes, watch charms and amulets, and in different metals. It is interesting to note that practically no bronze medals have been issued owing to the scarcity of this alloy. The place of bronze is therefore taken by iron or zinc with a galvano copper finish. Some series are issued in imitation of the official thaler or three-mark piece, in silver. All popular tastes of hero worship are in every way catered to, especially in regard to the combination of obverses and reverses, as the obverse of the different heroes, generals

and rulers is frequently combined, "muled", with the various reverses, expressive of events and sentiments, as represented by word or picture.

One interesting series, called the "Angels of Peace", consists of small silver medals which were struck in imitation of a smaller series issued in the Napoleonic Wars. This series shows the Angel of Peace on the obverse, and on the reverse commemorates by its inscription the various battles, sieges and other events of the war from the German point of view. Their issue is intended to furnish a complete history of the progress of the war in medal form.

A few among the many German firms issuing War medals in larger selections are: B. H. Mayer, Pforzheim; Wilh. Mayer and Frz. Wilhelm, Stuttgart; L. Chr. Lauer, Nuernburg; Rudolph Kube, Berlin; Carl Poellath, Schrobenshausen; Emil Richter, Dresden; Otto Oertel, Berlin; Leonhardt & Fiegel, Berlin; H. Gladenbeck & Son, Berlin; Robert Ball, Berlin; Karl Goetz, Munich.

A Collection of Russian Coins.

The following, under a Washington (D. C.) date line of the past month, appeared in some of our daily papers. We reprint it for the benefit of our readers without vouching for its accuracy. Until now the great Klingert collection, sold a few years ago in Frankfort, has been considered the last word in Russian numismatics. Famous though it may be throughout Europe and other foreign lands, it is doubtful if many collectors in this country have heretofore heard of the collection of the dry-goods store proprietor of Pskof.

"One of the finest coin collections in the world is housed in the home of a private collector in Pskof, a city midway between Dvinsk and Petrograd, upon the Warsaw-Petrograd Railroad, along which the Germans are endeavoring to advance, and the collection is one of the most valuable things to be found in the country around this city-gateway to the immemorial lands of the Slav, according to a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society.

"M. Plushkin, the proprietor of Pskof's principal drygoods store, is the owner and gatherer of the collection which has made him known in many foreign lands and which is easily the most interesting thing in the hoary city, once a republic and the rival of Novgorod the Great.

"M. Plushkin lives above his store, surrounded by his wonderful collection of coins and many other curios and antiquities which he has gathered during 20 years. The other treasures of this strange collector are of a chaotic variety, and fill several of the rooms of his home. The coin collection is the only part of his museum which contains a wide assortment of valuable articles that M. Plushkin has attempted to order and classify. Numismatologists everywhere know this collection, and consider it one of the best and most complete in the world, better than a similar collection to be found in the Hermitage.

"There are any number of Russian coins in the cabinet. Among these are examples of the earliest coins of Russia, the oldest of which do not date further back than 980. There are bars and half bars of silver, valued at two roubles and one rouble. There are ancient coins of Pskof, Novgorod the Great, Kiev, Kazan, Tver and other towns, each with its distinctive stamp. One of the old roubles is a coin eight inches square, a formidable piece of wealth. There is another rouble in the collection, made of bronze, which weighs seven pounds. In this old money, 40 roubles worth today about \$20, would weigh their happy possessor down like a sack of potatoes. Papal, Mohammedan and Jewish coins, the latter bearing the stamp of Solomon's temple are represented, together with concave coins of old Byzantium, square Swedish coins of brass, remarkable coins used by the republic of Pskof, and some Chinese coins of the year 2000 B. C. Rare specimens of the coinage of almost every nation of Europe are found in the collection. One of the oldest was started upon its career in the year 2300 B. C., and has seen more than 4000 years of existence, or has become quite old as most things go.

"The collection also contains numerous specimens of the paper money of various nations. The examples of Russian paper money are particularly complete, some of the early specimens being unusually interesting. Among the early bills are a few as large as the ordinary diploma or legal document. Upon them are preserved the signatures of all the emperors and empresses who have ruled in Russia. Collectors and curious visitors from many lands have journeyed to the forsaken, decayed little town of Pskof and braved the inadequacies of its hotels in order to inspect M. Plushkin's renowned cabinet of coins."

The Eagle Cents of 1858.

BY COMMODORE W. C. EATON, U. S. Navy.



When Scott issued his last Standard Catalogue of Copper and Nickel Coins, newly listing various varieties of the Eagle cents of 1858, I suggested in *THE NUMISMATIST* that some expert relieve our perplexities by explaining these differences; but up to the present no one has come to the rescue. Meantime, I have been written to by various collectors asking me to come forward and fill this long-felt want. Unfortunately, it was not until quite recently that I was in a position to do so, some of the varieties being quite elusive, but now, thanks to Mr. David Proskey, who not only furnished Mr. Scott with the original list, but has submitted to me the whole lot of the thirty-five sub-varieties mentioned in the foot-note in the catalogue, I feel in a position to clear up all the questions involved.

It was my original intention to take up the list in the catalogue seriatim and explain each cent as therein listed. This, however, I have concluded not to do for three reasons: First, the list is very imperfect and contains important errors; for example, his seventh type is listed as "small letters, low leaf, re-engraved date," whereas, as a matter of fact, it should be large letters. Of this list Mr. Proskey writes me: "Printer mixed up all I wrote—list n. g." Second, because a few short explanations of the terms used will be all-sufficient to recognize them. Third, because I can copy Mr. Proskey's entire list of the thirty-five varieties, which will give all the information known as to the entire series.

First, then, to explain the terms used.

Large and Small Letters.—The large letters can be easily distinguished, aside from their size, by the fact that in all cases of the large letters the A and M of America are connected at the feet. Right here I must apologize for a note in *THE NUMISMATIST* of January, 1913, in which I claimed that I had the large letters both connected and not connected. I am satisfied now that I was mistaken and was misled by a worn copy sold to me as the large letters, but which really was the small. I certainly have no large letters not connected in my own collection of some twenty-five varieties, nor were there any among Mr. Proskey's thirty-five. So I am satisfied that they exist only in the one way. Should any collector who reads this have any large-letter cent with feet not connected, I would be greatly obliged if he would let me see it.

High and Low Leaf.—The leaf referred to is the leaf at the lower left-hand of the C of Cent. The "high" leaf extends higher than the bottom of the C; about a quarter or third the height of the C. In the "low" leaf the leaf ends a trifle lower than the bottom of the C.

Thick and Thin High Leaf.—The "thick" leaf is not so very thick, but is recognized by the fact that it tapers gradually and regularly from its base to its tip. The "thin" leaf has the appearance of being gouged out somewhat or thinned in the lower half, particularly on the left side, so that the leaf at the center and below it is narrower than nearer the top. In some the lower part is merely a line; in others it actually does not show at all. The test may be stated to be whether the leaf is wider near the top than lower down. From my experience these thin leaves seem to be the rarest of the lot, for, though, thanks to Mr. Proskey, I now have some three of them. It was the very last type found by me to complete my list of the major varieties.

Re-engraved.—This term has been the subject of much confusion among collectors, but is plain in this case, because the better term to use would be "outlined." While re-engraved dates or letters are not always outlined, it happens that in the case of these 1858 cents all those listed as "re-engraved"

are outlined, so the collector may know at once what to look for. If there are no outlines showing under a good glass he has not the "re-engraved" listed.

The above explanation should be all that is necessary to recognize the types given, and we will proceed to give Mr. Proskey's entire list of thirty-five with one or two additions of my own, viz.:

- (1) Large letters, thick high leaf. Common.
- (2) Large letters, thick high leaf. Defect at bottom of 18; die cracked below tail.
- (3) Large letters, thick high leaf. Crack from wing to U.
- (4) Large letters, thick high leaf. AMERICA cracked and from tail to border.
- (5) Large letters, thick high leaf. Cracked leaf to rim on right and right ribbon.
- (6) Large letters, thick high leaf. Outlined date and letters.
- (7) Large letters, thick high leaf. Outlined letters.
- (8) Large letters, thick high leaf. Outlined date and eagle.
- (9) Large letters, thin high leaf. Not listed by Scott. (I have this with crack from eagle tail to border; also with perfect and cracked reverse.)
- (10) Large letters, low leaf. Common.
- (11) Large letters, low leaf. All letters re-engraved crudely. From tops of AMERICA are numerous lines running to the border. Die crack from inner center of C down through left foot of A. Crack through eagle's tail to field near claw.
- (12) Large letters, low leaf. Crack wing to head and reverse cracks. In some, crack from wing to U.
- (13) Large letters, low leaf. Crack through STA.
- (14) Large letters, low leaf. Crack right leaf to border.
- (15) Large letters, low leaf. Crack top of right branch.
- (16) Large letters, low leaf. Outlined date and letters. (Mine has also outlined eagle and crack from wing to left border below U and crack through D STA to border.)
- (17) Large letters, low leaf. Outlined MERICA.
- (18) Small letters, thin high leaf. Broken left edge on reverse.
- (19) Small letters, thick high leaf. Perf. die.
- (20) Small letters, low leaf. Perfect dies, and with some outlined letters.
- (21) Small letters, low leaf. Cracked AMER; reverse left edge broken.
- (22) Small letters, low leaf. Crack wing to right foot of N; crack 185.
- (23) Small letters, low leaf. Same as 22 with bow and leaves outlined.
- (24) Small letters, low leaf. Cracked wing to head.
- (25) Small letters, low leaf. Crack wing to N and through STATES.
- (26) Small letters, low leaf. Small crack 1 to 8.
- (27) Small letters, low leaf. Broken U and D; outlined date.
- (28) Small letters, low leaf. Outlined date; on some, some letters outlined. (In some, date outlined at left; in others, at right.)
- (29) Small letters, low leaf. Outlined letters.
- (30) Small letters, low leaf. Outlined date and letters.
- (31) Small letters, low leaf. Obv., some letters outlined; Rev., outlined NT.
- (32) Small letters, low leaf. Rev., outlined O.
- (33) Small letters, low leaf. Outlined bow, top and bottom.
- (34) Small letters, low leaf. Marred wing.
- (35) Large letters, high leaf. Rev. crosswise.

To the above I add the following from my own collection:

- (36) Large letters, high leaf. Top of leaf only showing.
- (37) Large letters, low leaf. Outlined ribbon.
- (38) Small letters, low leaf. S broken at top; the middle of the top of the second S of STATES missing.
- (39) Small letters, low leaf. Wreath outlined at top. (This also occurs in Proskey's 22.)
- (40) Small letters, low leaf. Opening in U narrower; right side thicker; crack through TES of STATES; bow outlined.
- (41) Small letters, thick high leaf. Eagle's breast outlined.

In Mr. Proskey's list of thirty-five I have written the descriptions just as written by him, with my own additions given in brackets. The list includes only the eagle cents with regular reverse as issued to the public; the Indian head, olive leaf reverse, etc., needing no explanation.

From the above the collector now has full liberty of choice as to what he will collect. For myself, it took twenty-five varieties to satisfy me. The list covers everything in Scott except the "copper," which needs no explanation, except one as to why a pattern should be there at all. I leave this to others. Also, why "copper" should be listed and "pure nickel" and "bronze," all in accepted dies, should be omitted.

I trust the above may help some collectors out of the mazes in which I at first found myself.

LATER.—The above descriptions were made from absolutely uncirculated copies of the cents of 1858, but since then I have had occasion to look over many slightly circulated copies of these cents, yet perfectly clear, and have found a few minor varieties, which I add for the sake of greater completeness, viz.:

- (42) Large letters, thick high leaf. D STATES outlined. (This is a variety of Proskey's number 7).
- (43) Large letters, thick high leaf. Bow outlined at bottom.
- (44) Large letters, low leaf. ST outlined at top and bow outlined.
- (45) Small letters, low leaf. Bow outlined at bottom only.
- (46) Small letters, low leaf. Outlined ITED and second S of States.
- (47) Small letters, low leaf. Outlined TES OF.

Nos. 46 and 47 may be considered sub-varieties of Proskey's numbers 20 or 29; the one listed as having "some outlined letters" under number 20 having only the letters ATE outlined, while that under number 29 has ITED and ICA outlined. His number 29 has also the date retouched at top, which he apparently overlooked, as my copy came from his envelope bearing that number. The outlined date in number 30 is outlined at the right.

- (48) Small letters, low leaf. Obverse normal; reverse, outlined NT. This is apparently the reverse of Proskey's 31, but combined with a normal obverse, there being no outlined letters on this obverse.

It is very apparent that the dies of the 1858 cents were retouched many times and the above list does not pretend to be complete with all the retouchings. It is given mainly that collectors may understand the list given in Scott and what was meant by the "35 die varieties" given in the footnote in the catalogue. Doubtless in looking over large numbers of these cents others might be found, yet one has to look over a goodly number to find any of these sub-varieties. Especially scarce is the "thin high leaf".

It may be added as a matter of interest that the cents of 1857 also show many retouched dies beside the "re-engraved (outlined) date" given by Scott. But with them this article is not concerned.

Austria Issues New Type of Nickel Coins.



We reproduce herewith an Austrian 10 heller coin of 1915, in nickel, which may be classed as a war issue. The design of the reverse differs from previous issues, though there is no change in the obverse. We are indebted to Messrs. Gutttag Bros., of New York City, for furnishing a specimen for illustration.

Some Rare Countermarked Mexican Issues of Hidalgo.

The unsettled condition of the Government in Mexico within the last few years, with the issues of Revolutionary currency that have appeared within that time, suggest a reference to the monetary issues of the first revolutionists, under whose leadership, after a struggle lasting several years, Mexico became a republic.

The last coinage of Mexico under Spain is dated 1821, but for 10 years prior to that time revolutionary sentiment had existed and revolutionary currency had circulated. Of the latter the coinage of Morelos is perhaps the most plentiful and best known to collectors.

Father Miguel Hidalgo was the pioneer of the Mexican revolutionists, and the posthumous title of "The Liberator of Mexico; the first Governor of Mexico by the National Will, and the Patriarch of Mexican Independence," has been bestowed upon him by a grateful people, and it was in his memory that the State of Hidalgo received its name. So far as collectors know, there was no regular issue of coins by Hidalgo, but there is no question but that he issued necessity pieces with the use of the countermark. Only a few of them have fallen into the hands of collectors and been preserved. It is probable that no great quantity was countermarked, and that most of them were destroyed by the Spanish Government during the few remaining years of its control of the government there.

We illustrate here two specimens of this currency bearing the countermark, both of which appeared in recent sale catalogues of a foreign dealer. One is upon a segment of a Spanish 8-real piece of 1794; the other is upon a silver-gilt



religious medal. The countermarking of medals to make them pass as currency is an unusual proceeding. The countermark reads: "4 R. MON. PROV. DI HIDALGO. Mo."

In offering this countermarked medal the cataloguer said (translation): "This piece is extremely rare and most interesting, for neither in the celebrated Fonrobert collection nor in this one is there to be found a religious medal of Our Lady of San Juan of the Lakes, nor even an obsidional coin of Hidalgo. This unique piece under consideration came from the Bergsoe collection, second part, sold under my direction on September 28 and 29, 1903. I purchased it at that time for a collector of obsidional coins, which collection was later on dispersed and the piece acquired by the late Mr. Salbach. In my sale of the A. L. collection on January 9 last, another obsidional coin of Hidalgo, from the same Bergsoe collection, is described."

Father Hidalgo was born in Mexico on May 8, 1753, and had from the time of his ordination served as a curate or assistant priest in the town of Dolores, State of Guanajuato. In opposition to the wishes of the Spanish Government, Father Hidalgo had taught his parishioners how to grow the mulberry trees and vines and propagate the silk worm. When news of his action reached official Mexico, in 1810, agents of the Viceroy, accompanied by troops, appeared at Dolores and destroyed the vineyards, cut down the mulberry trees, and put all other industries that were under the official ban, out of commission. In destroying this evidence of industry among the people of Dolores they also fanned the smoldering fire of revolution into a fiercely burning flame, and the revolt burst forth almost before the troops had returned to their barracks in

the City of Mexico. Father Hidalgo was then nearly 60 years of age, but he solemnly swore that so long as God was pleased to permit him to live, so long would he devote his energies to the annihilation of Spanish rule in Mexico. He immediately began a campaign of exhortation among his own people, and by the autumn he felt that the time was ripe to strike the blow. His declaration of independence was prepared and his flag made. Having drawn his patriots together, on the 16th of September, 1810, they started on their march to Guanajuato, where they were received with open arms. In the treasury there Hidalgo found \$1,000,000, which was sent north as a war fund. On their march the army was increased in every city through which it passed. At Valladolid he was joined by Father Morelos, the curate there. When the army was within a few miles of Mexico City, Hidalgo counselled it to postpone the attack until it was better able, through training, to meet the troops in that city. In January, 1811, Hidalgo left the army in charge of General Rayon and proceeded toward Texas to obtain the equipment necessary to his cause. Unfortunately, as he was nearing Texas, in June, he was betrayed by a former friend named Elizondo into the hands of the Spaniards, and he, with three of his chiefs, Jiminez, Almada and Santa Maria, were shot on the 30th of July. The heads of all four were placed on pikes and exhibited in the city of Guanajuato. Twelve years later, by decree of the nation, the bodies of these men were removed with veneration to the City of Mexico and deposited beneath the Altar of the Three Kings under the dome of the Cathedral.

Father Hidalgo was succeeded in command of the patriots by Father Morelos, who, four years later, suffered the same fate as his predecessor at the hands of the Spaniards.

Medal Issues and Awards.

It has been announced that the Foreign Office, Paris, France, has bestowed its Gold Medal upon Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney of New York, founder of the hospital for the wounded at Juilly. A similar medal has been presented to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt of New York, for her work in the American Ambulance, and a like medal for Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss, for her organization of the care of orphans.

The Swedish-American Horticultural Companies "Monitor" and "Linnea," at Medford, Oregon, have been awarded the gold medal by the Panama-Pacific International Exhibition for their plans in laying out the grounds at the exhibition in San Francisco.

James Forgie, Consulting Engineer, of New York City, was awarded the Telford Gold Medal by the Institution of Civil Engineers (Great Britain) on November 2, in recognition of his paper on "The Laxaxalpam Aqueduct Tunnels in Mexico" and of his achievements in engineering the subject of the paper. The medal is about three inches in diameter, and has on the obverse a head of Thomas Telford, founder of the institution, which was incorporated in 1828 but was in existence before that time, and on the reverse the famous Menai Suspension Bridge of North Wales. The name of the recipient is inscribed on the edge. (See NUMISMATIST, May, 1911, page 173.)

Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club, New York City, has recommended that the Board of Governors award the 1915 Aviation Medal of America to a young Swede, Victor Carlstrom, for the best cross cloud effort of the year, 600 miles from Toronto, Canada, to New York, in 6 hours and 40 minutes.

J. DE L.

Exportation of Swedish Plate Money Prohibited.

Sweden, which is not directly involved in the European war, has prohibited the exportation of copper in all forms. Mr. Lyman H. Low informs us that he has recently been notified by his agent in Stockholm that the delivery of Swedish plate money at the present time is impossible. As a result, a rise in the price of these very odd and quaint coins may be expected.

Some Tokens of the Siege of Paris, 1871.

We illustrate herewith seven tokens, which serve to forcibly remind us that even with the present high cost of living we are paying considerably less for our edibles than the people of Paris did during the siege of that city in 1871, to say nothing of the desirability of using for food some of the articles offered for sale during the siege. These tokens were displayed at the exhibit of siege coins held by the American Numismatic Society in New York last winter, mention of which was made in *THE NUMISMATIST* of December, 1914.

All the tokens have the same obverse, which is shown in the center of the illustration. The order in which the reverses are numbered is from the top downwards to the right and completing the circle. The reverse of No. 7 described is that in the center.



The obverse inscription is:

Prix des Aliments Pendant le Siege de Paris. Notes Directes Prises aux Halles Gentrles par l'Editeur, F. T. (Prices of Foods During the Siege of Paris. Notes Taken Direct (personally) at the Public Market by the Publisher, F. T.)

The reverses are as follows:

1. Le Poisson se vend de 20 a 60f. le Ko. Un Brochet de 3 kgs. 100f. (Fish sells at from 20 to 60 francs the kilo. A 3 kilo Pike at 100 francs.)
2. Un Chou se vend de 1 a 3f. Un Porreau 50c. 1 pied de Celeri 2f. (A Cabbage sells at from 1 to 3 francs. A Leek at 50 centimes. A head of Celery 2 francs.)
3. Un Chien tenu en laisse se vend de 20 a 60f. Un Chat de 10 a 20f. (A Dog under leash (or chained up) sold at from 20 to 60 francs. A Cat from 10 to 20 francs.)

4. Les Pommes de terre se vendent 2f. le litre et sont tres rares. (Potatoes are sold at 2 francs the litre and are very scarce.)

5. Les Oeufs se vendent de 1.50 a 2f. piece. (Eggs are sold at 1.50 to 2 francs each.)

6. Un Poulet 25 a 35f. Une Belle Poule de 40 a 60f. Un Pigeon 5 a 8f. (A Chicken 25 to 35 francs. A fine Hen from 40 to 60 francs. A Pigeon 5 to 8 francs.)

7. Plus de 50 etaux des Marchos. de la Halle sont fournis de viande de Chien elle se vend de 5 a 10f. le kilo. (Dog meat is supplied by more than 50 stalls in the large market and sells from 5 to 10 francs a kilo.)

A Medal Designed by a Schoolgirl.

On July 3, 4 and 5 last the city of Chicopee, Mass., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary as a city. To commemorate the event it was decided to issue a medal, for which the school children were invited to submit designs. The first prize was awarded to Miss Nora Fitzgerald, and the medal from her design is reproduced here through the courtesy of Mr. Charles N. Hinckley, Secretary of the Springfield Coin Club.

Regarding the medal and the circumstances under which they were struck, Mr. Preston C. Pond of Chicopee writes to THE NUMISMATIST as follows:

"At the time of Old Home Week and the twenty-fifth anniversary of our city the committee in charge offered a prize of \$5 to the school pupil who submitted the best design for an official medal, which could be sold as a souvenir of the occasion. Three judges were chosen, and after looking over numerous contri-



butions they awarded the first prize to Miss Nora Fitzgerald, a 14-year-old pupil of the Holy Name School, whose design is the one referred to, but which was not adopted on account of the heavy expense in getting out the dies, which would bring the cost far above what they wanted to pay. They therefore selected a cheaper model, with the seal of Chicopee on the obverse and a suitable inscription on the reverse. So many people expressed a desire for the Fitzgerald medal that her friends had a few made, which were immediately taken up, and now it is almost impossible to find anyone who will let them go. To show you how scarce they are, the one you are using for illustration is the one I gave to the Springfield Coin Club for their Library, which was given to me by the girl's father, Mr. Nicholas Fitzgerald. It is not only valuable from an artistic point, but the industrial history which it represents appeals to all old-time people. Every one of the articles represented have been or are being manufactured in our city at the present time. You have my best wishes for your success, and a long life to the A. N. A."

The design used for the official medal has in the center of the obverse a heart-shaped shield about which is entwined a ribbon with the words "Industriæ Variæ." The inscription is "City of Chicopee. Town 1848. City 1890." The reverse has a small wreath in the upper half, in the center of which stands a torch, and with two scrolls upon the branches bearing the dates "1890" "1915". The lower half has the following inscription in six lines: "25th Anniversary Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Willimansett, Fairview, Aldenville, North Chicopee," and a branch below. Both medals are by the Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.

New Issue of Minor Coins for France.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Howland Wood of New York we are able to illustrate the new issue of French coins. Although dated 1914, they are virtually new, for practically none has been issued until recently. It is said that the dies had been prepared in 1914 and a very few were struck, when the outbreak of the war prevented further coinage. Regarding them Mr. Wood writes: "I have just received one of these coins with the statement from the man who sent it that this is the first and only piece he had seen (November, 1915), and as he is a French official in Paris he probably would have seen them long ago if they were at all common."

As will be seen, the coins are in the denominations of 25, 10 and 5 centimes. They are struck in nickel, and the design is of the same artistic character that has distinguished recent minor coins of France. The name of E. M. Lindauer, no doubt the designer, appears on the obverse of the coins.



The reason for the suspension of this coinage upon the outbreak of the war is thought to be due to a desire by France to conserve her supply of nickel. This belief is strengthened by the appearance in the daily press of a dispatch from Philadelphia, dated December 6, in which it is stated that France has asked the United States Government to furnish a large quantity of nickel discs for coinage purposes. The dispatch is as follows:

"The French Government, it was learned today, has asked the United States Government if it can manufacture for it each week about 2,000,000 nickel disks about the size of a five-cent piece. The Director of the Mint has asked A. M. Joyce, Superintendent of the Mint in this city, whether it was mechanically possible to fill such an order, and he replied that it is. It is understood here the inquiry was made through the National City Bank, New York. As in the case of all foreign orders, the matter will be referred to the State Department. The question of neutrality is involved in the present contemplated order. While officials at the Mint believe the French Government wants the blocks for money, the denominations to be stamped abroad on the metal, it has been reported that the disks may be utilized in the manufacture of munitions. Superintendent Joyce said the cost of the disks would be around three-quarters of a cent each. This price, he added, would give the Government a slim profit."

Mr. J. Sanford Saltus Honored.

At the unveiling of the statue of Joan of Arc at 93d street and Riverside Drive, New York City, on December 6, as an evidence of the appreciation of his government toward the movement which resulted in the statue of the Maid of Orleans, Jules J. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, bestowed the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, honor president of the Joan of Arc Statue Committee, and the Rosette of Public Instruction upon Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt, its sculptor. Both are among the highest honors in the province of the French Government.

A Commemorative Coin of Portugal.

A noteworthy commemorative issue of Portugal is the 500 reis struck in 1910 in honor of the Marquez de Pombal. It was in 1910 that the revolution took place in Portugal which resulted in the establishment of the republic and the banishment of King Manuel. As this coin bears the portrait of the King, it was evidently struck before the revolution took place, and is therefore one of the last issues of the monarchy.

The issue is also noteworthy because of the career of the Marquez de Pombal, whose full name was Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho E. Mello. He was born at Soure, near Pombal, on May 13, 1699. After studying law he served for a short time as a private in the army, and afterwards lived the life of a man about town in Lisbon, sharing in the diversions of the "Mohocks," who then infested the streets. In 1733 he abducted and married D. Theresa de Noronha, a widow belonging to one of the most distinguished families in Portugal. He then retired to Soure, where, on the recommendation of Cardinal de Motta, he was commissioned by King John V to write a series of biographical studies. In 1739 he was sent to London as the Portuguese Ambassador, where he remained until 1745, when he was transferred to Vienna. His first wife having died, he married in 1745 a daughter of Gen. Count Daun. In 1749 he was recalled to become Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and War. This appoint-



ment was ratified in the following year by King Joseph, who had succeeded John V. Carvalho's career from 1750 to 1777 is part of the history of Portugal. During that time, under the reign of Joseph I, Carvalho infused vigor into the administration and checked for a time the downward tendency of the national credit. But his efforts to rouse the people from their sloth and infuse vigor into the government were checked by the accession of Joseph's daughter, Maria, who, with her uncle-husband, Pedro III, allowed things to turn back into their old channel. Though he came into power only in his fifty-first year, without previous administration experience, he was able to reorganize Portugal's education, finance, the army and navy. He also built up new industries, promoted the development of Brazil, and expelled the Jesuits. His complete ascendancy over the mind of King Joseph dates from the time of the great Lisbon earthquake in 1755. Though the famous words "Bury the dead and feed the living" were probably not spoken by him, they summarize his action at the time of the calamity. In 1759 his suppression of the so-called "Tavora plot" gained for him the title of Count of Oeyras, and in 1770 he was made Marquez de Pombal. His severe administration had made many enemies, and his life had been attempted in 1769. Soon after the death of King Joseph, in 1777, Pombal was dismissed from office, and he was only saved from impeachment by the death of his bitterest opponent, the queen mother, Mariana Victoria, in 1781. On the 16th of August in that year a royal decree forbade him to reside within twenty leagues of the court. He died at Pombal, May 8, 1782.

One hundred and twenty-eight years after his death, Portugal paid tribute to his memory and his services to his country by issuing this commemorative coin, which we are able to illustrate through the courtesy of Mr. Rud. Kohler of New York City.

Sing-Sing Prison's Token Money.

A new currency, for use in a manner unlike that of any other money in this country, and perhaps in any other part of the world, is the token money recently put in circulation among the inmates of Sing-Sing (N. Y.) Prison. This issue of money and the system under which it is used originated with the Warden, Thomas Mott Osborne, and was put in effect October 1 last.

The money is in the form of \$10, \$5 and \$1 notes, and 50 cents, 25 cents, dimes, nickels and cents. The notes have a wide colored border and the wording "Do Good—Make Good. Sing Sing Prison." In the center is a circle with the letters "M. W. L." (Mutual Welfare League). The denominations are expressed in the two upper corners by the words "One," "Five," "Ten." The coins have the word expressing the denomination within a circle on one side; above, "Sing Sing"; below, "Prison." The other side has the letters "M. W. L." within a circle; above, "Do Good"; below, "Make Good." The words "Cents" or "Dollars" do not appear on either the coins or notes. The three highest denominations of the tokens are struck in aluminum, and the two lowest in brass. We hope to be able to illustrate both the notes and tokens next month.

With their new token money the prisoners will be called upon to live in Sing-Sing upon very much the same plan as if outside its walls. Under the system each prisoner receives \$1 in the token money for a day's pay for his labor. Out of this he must pay for everything he receives from the State, including cell rent and his meals. Cells upon the different tiers have been given different rental prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.60 a week, and each prisoner may select a cell on the tier the price of which he feels inclined to pay.

A peculiar part of the Sing-Sing monetary system is that hereafter men will not be allowed to buy tobacco or other commodities from the Mutual Welfare League store with the regular money of Uncle Sam alone, but will have to put up an equal amount of the Sing-Sing money for the purchase. This feature of the system will have the effect, it is said, of equalizing the opportunities of prisoners of all classes in the matter of purchases. Prisoners who have well-to-do friends, or were themselves well-to-do before going to Sing-Sing, have had an advantage over the poorer men, and it has caused discontent. Whether these men worked or not, they were able to receive money from the outside with which to buy the luxuries allowed.

A good many intricate problems connected with the system are expected to arise, but these will be met and adjusted as they appear.

Specimens of the token-money have already found their way outside the prison walls. A five-cent piece was recently found in the contribution box of the Greensburg Presbyterian Church, Dobbs Ferry, by the treasurer, when counting up the evening's offering.

The Life of a Dollar Bill.

A statistician who hangs around the national strong-box figures out that the average life of a dollar bill is three weeks, but he doesn't reveal the secret of this prodigious prolongation of life.

The dollar bills with which most of us are familiar expire in a few minutes, or at best a few hours. Compared with the average dollar bill the morning glory is a marvel of longevity. The tender infant—maybe that's why it's called legal tender—hardly comes into your hands ere it becomes an adult, and almost before you know it the blasted and withered veteran has passed to the bourne of memory. We mourn many a Sweet William which, for its tender brief existence, might be said to have perished at birth, and many another whose untimely end in the morning of life caused bitter grief.

A statistician who could show us how to keep a dollar bill alive three weeks at a time like this, when the mortality is so heavy, generally speaking, would earn the gratitude and admiration of the community. A statistician who could really keep a dollar, dead or alive, for such a time would tempt many of us to become statisticians if possible. But the sad truth is that a statistician does it only on paper.—*New York World*.

Paris Excited Over Scarcity of Sous.

The "sou crisis"—sou is the generic term for copper coinage—has aroused considerable excitement and the Paris press is devoting columns to the subject, according to Paris correspondence to the *New York Times*. For the last few months the scarcity of small change has been gradually increasing, and it is now culminating in a positive famine. All the big shops are forced to give stamps in change, replying to the complaints: "You can pay with them for what you buy next." Scuffles have occurred on subway trains and in street cars owing to the refusal of conductors to take anything but the exact fare. The railway stations are placarded with notices: "Have the exact sum ready; no change given." The leading shops are forced to buy coppers at a premium—fines have been inflicted in provincial towns on persons attempting similar transactions—yet the mint authorities say that never was so large a quantity of copper coinage in circulation as today.

In the popular view German machinations are the cause. The Germans need copper. Sous are copper. Therefore the Germans seize sous. That is the inevitable conclusion. Persons are said to have been arrested on the Swiss frontier laden with sacks of sous. Twenty tons of copper coins have been discovered, it is solemnly asserted, in the hold of a ship captured in the Mediterranean on its way from Barcelona to a Levant port. It is even asserted that organized gangs of sou hunters work in the subway trains and street cars to collect the precious coppers for Germany—the more plausible suggestion that such persons are acting for the big stores being indignantly dismissed.

The fact remains that sous are uncomfortably scarce. The probable reason is the vast extension of petty commerce on the front, for which copper is needed in unprecedented quantities. With the British there are nearly 5,000,000 soldiers, including the subsidiary services, all constantly making small purchases and demanding a plentitude of sous. The shortage thus created is naturally exploited by small speculators, who at a premium of from 2 to 4 cents on a dollar snatch a scanty living.

Berlin is likewise suffering from lack of small change. It has become so serious that the institutions intrusted with the payment of semi-monthly aid to the families of soldiers at the front are having difficulty in providing themselves with the 5, 10, and 50 pfennig pieces necessary in their operations, says the *Berliner Tageblatt*. Recognizing that these institutions should be favored before others, the Berlin municipal authorities have ordered the banks to turn over all such coins on hand to the war relief institutions, excepting only what is absolutely needed for their daily transactions. Banks are strictly forbidden to turn over their stock of small coins to other banks or to private individuals.

British Silver Scarce.

The substitution of silver for gold coin, following the withdrawal of gold and the issue of paper money in its place, has caused a serious shortage of silver in London. Banks are still able to obtain silver in moderate amounts from the Bank of England, but it is growing scarcer.

A case is reported recently of a man who asked for silver in exchange for a gold coin at the Bank of England and met with a refusal. This is cited to show that the bank does not wish to encourage the public to draw upon its silver.

Since the war silver has played an increasingly important part in the coinage of European countries, as it has made up the shortage in circulation caused by withdrawal of gold. The reduction in silver imports from the United States and China during the war has further complicated matters. China has been hoarding a vast amount.

The silver held by the Bank of England in normal times amounts to about \$5,000,000. The latest return shows only \$750,000. Six months ago London's stock of silver bullion was estimated at over \$5,000,000. Today bullion brokers put it at about \$300,000. Within the past few months the quotation of bar silver has advanced from 24d an ounce to 27 1-16d.

Meantime both the English and the continental mints are working hard and absorbing large quantities of silver.

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Editorial.

ALL branches of numismatics are receiving contributions as one of the results of the European war. Whether one collects coins, medals, paper money or military decorations and insignia, he will be able later on to add to his collection many specimens of his favorite branch of the subject. Of the four divisions the issues of coins are perhaps the least numerous, if we are to judge from the information that has reached this country. In this connection we wish to call the attention of our readers to the paper of Mr. Maurits Schulman of Amsterdam, read before the American Numismatic Society, in New York City, on December 3, which will be found in this issue in the proceedings of the Society. Mr. Schulman comes from a country that is not involved in the

war, but his connection with the numismatic house of J. Schulman and his residence close to the warring countries has given him an opportunity to learn at first hand the effect of the war on numismatics and the specimens resulting from it. The information he contributes will make the reading of his paper well worth while to all collectors.

THE mint records state that only twenty-five \$3 gold pieces were coined in 1873, and only twenty pieces of that denomination were coined in 1875. All of these are supposed to be proofs, and to have passed into the hands of collectors. Perhaps all have changed hands more than once since they left the mint, and it would be interesting to collectors to know who the owners of them are today. It has been suggested that THE NUMISMATIST publish a list of them, which we will be glad to do if the present owners will notify the editor of the fact, for it is presumed that all the holders are readers of this magazine. If an owner of one or both dates is too modest to allow his name to be used, his piece will be accounted for without revealing his name, but the total number reported will help to verify the accuracy of the mint records of the coinage of these two great rarities. If you own either an 1873 or 1875 \$3 gold piece, drop a line to the editor to that effect.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I enclose a Confederate note for \$100 and \$1 and \$2 notes of the Mousam River Bank, Sanford, Maine. Most authorities claim that the Confederate note was engraved by J. T. Patterson & Co. of Columbia, S. C. The other two notes give positive proof that at least a part of the plate was owned and used by W. L. Ormsby, New York, in the 50's.

There arises a question here as to whether or not the Confederate note was printed in New York, and a fictitious name put on it as printer, otherwise, how did Patterson obtain the plate showing the train of cars.

Yours sincerely,

Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 26, 1915.

H. A. GRAY.

The Confederate note referred to is the \$100 interest-bearing note of 1862, written date, with train of cars in the center and milkmaid in the lower left-hand corner, diffused steam variety (Bradbeer 298). On the Mousam River Bank notes the same or a very similar train of cars appears, but is somewhat shorter, only a portion of the second passenger car showing. At this point the car merges with the figure of Ceres on the right end of the note.

The Mousam River Bank bills are much superior in workmanship to the Confederate note. The firm of J. T. Patterson & Co. is credited with having been the lithographers of several of the Confederate notes, and it is probable that all upon which their name appears were lithographed in their establishment.

There are numerous instances among the obsolete notes where a portion of the design of one note was borrowed by another engraver and reproduced on his note, often, perhaps, without the knowledge or consent of the party first using it.

A very similar instance to the one cited by Mr. Gray is that of the \$2 note of the Bank of Athens, Ga., of July 4, 1859, which bears the imprint of Bald, Cousland & Co., Philadelphia. This note has the same wagon load of cotton in the center that was used later on the \$10 Confederate note of September 2, 1861, (Bradbeer 153), which was engraved by Leggett, Keatinge & Ball of Richmond, Va.

Some collectors have doubts as to whether all the Southern paper war is-

sues were produced in the South, and by the firms whose imprint they bear. We will gladly give room to anyone who will contribute information on this point

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Can't you give more information in THE NUMISMATIST of the coinage, regular and special, of all the countries at war, also of the medals? And also of the Mexico coinage of the Constitutionists, Carranza, Villa, and Zapata? Also, can't you start a series of sale records of such coins as the gold "stella" and all other odd coinages of the United States, and give all news of the new coinages of all the countries of the world? All this would be of great interest.

I am a collector only, and prefer United States coins first, but am not in position financially to complete the United States series, so I content myself by collecting colonial, commemorative issues, medals of Presidents and political campaigns, ancient Greek and Roman, coins of the Middle Ages and modern foreign. I enjoy "odd things," such as necessity and counterstamped pieces.

What I would like to see in THE NUMISMATIST is a short history of special coins and medals, telling why they were issued, such as the counterstamped (and why), and provisional and necessity, and why such coins were issued as the gold "stella," "encased postage stamps," "Feuchtwanger 1 and 3 cents," "Fugio cents," "Hard Times Tokens," "Taft dollar," "Nevada dollar," and many more.

Take the November issue of THE NUMISMATIST. The article on the 1868 to 1873 issues of Spain was very interesting, also on the Wellington tokens, on the Mexican five-centavo in copper, the Two-Kaiser medal, zinc to be used for German minor coins, and when the proof sets of the United States are ready, prices at sales—all this is interesting to the average collector; in fact, to most all; while such as news of medals issued by the American School of Peace League and of members of the Rockefeller Foundation and Red Cross receiving decorations is of no interest; but is of interest if issued officially, such as by the President of the United States for bravery, or by the heads of the Governments of Europe for great things and events. The die varieties of United States coins (very minor varieties) are of no importance; but varieties are, such as large and small dates, one date over another, and change of dies.

New issues of all countries, and provisional issues, such as Germany, Belgium and France are said to be issuing, are all of great interest. When you publish anything of new issues of coins or medals, or of anything out of the ordinary, could you tell us collectors where or of which dealer it can be secured?

Yours very truly,

GEO. H. PETERS.

11 Stahl Square, Connellsville, Pa.

We print Mr. Peters' letter for the reason that while he honestly and fairly criticises certain features of THE NUMISMATIST, he also has a good word to say for other features, and also offers suggestions which he feels will make it a still better magazine. We like such letters, and will welcome more of the same kind.

THE NUMISMATIST endeavors to publish that which will be of interest to all its readers; in other words, a magazine in which collectors of different grades, of different tastes in the many and varied branches of the subject will find something to interest them. The papers on the die varieties of coins and the awards of medals, etc., which Mr. Peters finds of no interest, are of the greatest interest to those whose studies lie in those directions. Among our readers we have a number who collect military decorations alone, while we have many others who find the collecting of medals, both because of their artistic treatment and their historical significance, gives them their greatest pleasure in numismatics.

Mr. Peters offers some suggestions for subjects of papers which are good and which would interest the greater part of our readers. On some of the other subjects papers have appeared in back numbers of the magazine at different

times. On at least two or three other subjects suggested by him there will be found papers printed in this issue, which were prepared before the receipt of his letter.

On some of the other subjects the preparation of papers is not the work of an hour or an evening, but of several of them, and often involves much correspondence and the examination of books, catalogues and other records. For such papers THE NUMISMATIST must rely largely upon those of its readers who have the time and inclination to prepare them.

We will gladly publish anything that is new on any of the subjects suggested, and will also illustrate any of the coins or medals in connection with them if furnished specimens by our readers. But few of the European "war" coins seem to have reached this country, and we are especially anxious to reproduce these if specimens are furnished.

In reply to the last sentence of Mr. Peters' letter we would say that the dealers having any new issues of coins or medals for sale, or anything out of the ordinary, usually announce that fact in their advertisements in the magazine.

Prices Realized at Low's Sale of November 23.

4 Nevis, CS. and cut	\$3.10	316 Medal. France. Legion	
8 Ville du Cap. CS. W. 111.	2.00	of Honor	13.00
9 Vique, CS. W. 32	1.10	347 Half Eagle, 1795. F.	15.00
21 Nic., Hond. and Salv. CS.	2.75	353 Bar Cent. G.	3.00
28 England. Bust of Geo. III		367 Pattern, 1863 Cent. Pf.	
CS. on 4 R.	1.15	A. 423	2.85
59 Medal.—Siege of Callao.	2.60	368 Do. 1863 Cent. Pf. A. 424	3.00
80 Taurida. Cath. II, 20 Kop.		397 Proof Set—1877	11.75
1787	1.65	411 Cent. 1856 Eagle. Unc.	10.00
135 England. Elizabeth ½		432 Pattern. Cent, 1885 over	
crown	6.00	'03. A. 1723	10.35
145 Scotland. Jas. VI. 20 Shil.	2.15	433 Do. 5c. Pf. A. 1721	9.75
190 England. Cromwell. Shilling. EF.	4.75	479 First Bronze. Phil. Sr. EF.	3.20
199 Northumberland Shilling,		484 Do. Traj. Dec. EF.	2.75
1763	5.25	486 Do. Volusianus. EF.	4.00
244 Medal—"Let us look to		487 Second Bronze. Augustus.	
the Most High." Silver, original	30.00	EF.	1.00
256 Jeton—Canada, French		495 Do. Commodus. EF	4.60
Regime. B. 510	1.55	510 Eagle, 1795. EF.	25.50
286 Newfoundland. Token.		520 Proof Set. 1864	9.50
"Fishery Rights." B.		554 England. Wm. and Mary.	
955. F.	3.60	Crown. 1692. F.	4.10
288 Wellington. B. 987. Silver. F.	4.00	561 Do. Victoria. Gothic	
		Crown. 1847. Pf.	3.10

New Issues of Currency for Mexico.

Through the Mexican Treasury Department comes the announcement that the Government will begin coining gold, silver and copper coins within the next few months. The announcement is also made that there will shortly be issued 250,000,000 pesos in new notes, which cannot be easily counterfeited, these notes to be exchanged for legitimate outstanding issues. The problem confronts the Treasury officials, it is said, of disposing of a large amount of counterfeit money which had been accepted by the public as good.

The new issue of paper money for the Carranza Government is being printed in New York, and will be put in circulation on a basis of equal exchange for the currency in use as soon as it arrives there.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES.

British Numismatic Society.

Report of the meeting held on October 27th, 1915. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the chair.

The Society recorded its deep regret for the death of the Rev. C. K. Henderson, and its appreciation of his services upon the Council. Mrs. W. V. Chapin, Mr. H. W. Longbottom, Mr. R. A. Brabazon Ponsonby, and Mr. E. L. Spicer were elected members.

Dr. William Martin read a paper upon "London as illustrated upon the Great Seals," the main object of which was to direct attention to a source of information, hitherto somewhat neglected, concerning the appearance of London in Stuart times, and by so doing lead possibly to the discovery or recognition of the original view or views of old London from which the illustrations upon the Great Seals and similar pictorial efforts had been drawn. One immediate result of the "Re-birth of the Old Learning" was the production of representations of localities—representations approximating to plans, but more often to pictures. In the fifteenth century the public had seemingly tired of pictures which served as backgrounds to the painting of events in the lives of the saints and of events upon which religion was based, and asked for pictures or panoramas of cities or towns or structures which should absorb virtually the whole of the onlooker's interest. Satisfaction of this request was forthcoming, and figures, once paramount, were, when present, relegated to subordinate positions, and became merged in ornamental detail.

When the Elizabethan period arrived, this method of expressing what might formerly have been backgrounds had fully matured, resulting in the production of admirable picture-plans of old London. Although the trend of development was as stated, yet there remained a class of picture which failed to move with the times. In this conservative type the figure in the forefront secured attention, while the prospect beyond competed only with flat ornamental detail. It was these backgrounds, when cartographic, which formed the subject of the paper. If these backgrounds were to be treated seriously, they demanded, in common with other contemporary map-views, "interpretation" in the fullest extent of the term. They must be discussed in relation to a prototype in existence or which we surmise to have existed; they must be ranged with other variations of the prototype before the information they were capable of giving could be extracted. It was a common fault with many writers to base conclusions upon a single representative of a group of map-views without reference to the original of which that representative might be but a degraded specimen.

In order to assess the value of the views of old London which appeared on so many of the Great Seals, other views of a somewhat allied character were, with the aid of the lantern, passed in review.

The well-known attempts to depict London on the corporate seal of the city, c. 1224, were shown, as also the view worked in tapestry, c. 1290, from the Barcheston factory by Richard Hyckes, a view evidently founded on the map in Saxton's Atlas of earlier date. As bearing closely upon the panorama of London between the horse's legs on the reverse of the second Great Seal of Charles I., which was the first Great Seal to show London, an equestrian portrait of James I. was exhibited, in which a great proportion of Southwark had been allowed to remain. This and other contemporary illustrations shed light upon pictures of London which adorned the Great Seals down to 1815, when a picture of Windsor was substituted for that of London. Several slides of these Great Seals were shown. The lecturer drew special attention to the Great Seal of Richard Cromwell, in which the high-water mark of excellence was reached, and remarked upon the similarity of the horse to that by Le Sueur which, carrying Charles I., faces Whitehall.

In addition, some medals, on which a panorama of London occupied the whole of the field, were shown on the screen. Some ingenuity was required in order to determine the individual buildings upon the seals, maps, and views of which illustrations had been given. It was clear that in many instances houses were expressed conventionally, and that an attempt to identify them would be useless. The lecturer, in conclusion, hoped that the originals of the backgrounds from the time of the Stuarts might be forthcoming, and so help to swell that

magnificent series of map-views of old London of which we were the inheritors.

Mr. W. S. Ogden exhibited Great Seals of Elizabeth and James I., also a collection of early views and plans of London, including original drawings of Winchester Palace, Southwark, in 1815, and the Chapel Royal, Savoy, in 1823. Miss H. Farquhar showed Charles I.'s medal with a view of London for its reverse. Mr. W. J. Andrew showed the very similar Jacobite medal of 1721; also a plate found beneath the floor of an old house in Winchester, commemorating the election of the Emperor of Germany, *circa* 1620, on which each of the seven Electors is represented in cast silver relief as an equestrian figure with a view of his city below the horse, exactly as upon the Great Seals illustrated in the lecture. It is possible that, as one of the Electors was the Count Palatine of the Rhine, the plate was part of a service belonging to Prince Rupert or Prince Maurice, for both were more than once at Winchester during the Civil War.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, December 10, 1915, President Smith presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Davidson, Elder, Frey, Gutttag, Heaton, Kennedy, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Reilly, Schulman, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a letter of greeting and thanks for the Smith medal from Corresponding Member Lanfranco, which was read. He also announced the receipt of the sad news of the death of Member Niklewicz.

Mr. Proskey, by way of a report of the New York Store Card Committee, showed a very large store card of the John Mathews soda water concern.

The Curator, Mr. Higgins, was unable to be present, as he was engaged in delivering a lecture at Columbia University on the subject of numismatics.

The election of officers was next in order, and the chair requested further nominations from the floor. Mr. Boyd renominated President Elliott Smith for the presidency, which, however, was declined by Mr. Smith. Mr. Frey then nominated Mr. Smith as Chairman of the Executive Committee, which was also declined by Mr. Smith, but finally, upon the urging of several other members, Mr. Smith consented to accept the nomination, and upon motion, it was voted that it was the unanimous consensus of opinion that Mr. Smith accept the nomination as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

There being no other nominations before the meeting, the motion was duly made that the Secretary cast one ballot for the unanimous choice of all the officers nominated, excepting the three members of the Executive Committee, other than its Chairman. The Secretary therefore reported the unanimous election of the following officers:

President, F. C. C. Boyd.

Vice-President, A. R. Frey.

Secretary and Treasurer, M. Wormser.

Executive Committee, Elliott Smith, Chairman.

Membership Committee, D. R. Kennedy, R. Kohler, W. Raymond, Elliott Smith, D. Proskey.

Publication Committee, E. H. Adams, D. W. Valentine, H. Wood.

Medallic Art Committee, J. M. Swanson, E. T. Newell, A. G. Heaton, J. deLagerberg, D. Proskey.

Both Messrs. Frey, seven times a Vice-President, and President Smith extended their heartiest congratulations to Mr. Boyd upon his election to the presidency, and Mr. Smith resigned the chair in favor of Mr. Boyd.

Mr. Boyd, as a parting gift and a token of esteem to President Smith, handed him a plaque on which were mounted the three obverses of the Higgins, Heaton and Smith Medals, and the common reverses of all these three medals, which Ex-President Smith accepted with expressions of gratitude.

Messrs. Kohler and Nangle were appointed tellers to proceed with the election of the three remaining members of the Executive Committee, and Messrs. Swanson, Valentine and Elder were duly elected.

Mr. Smith withdrew from his election on the Membership Committee, Mr. Adams being unanimously elected in his place.

Upon motion of Mr. Belden the Secretary was instructed to formulate a letter of condolence to be sent to Mrs. Niklewicz, expressing the sorrow of the

Club over the death of Member Niklewicz, and a copy of this letter was voted to be recorded on the minutes of the Club.

The subject announced for the next meeting will be an exhibition by members of any nickel coins of the world, outside of the United States, which they may have in their collection.

President Boyd then welcomed those members who had not been frequent in attendance, especially Mr. Schulman, Mr. Davidson and Mr. Gutttag. Mr. Schulman expressed his great pleasure at being present at the Club for the second time within a year.

Mr. Proskey referred to the newly-issued money in use by the convicts at Sing-Sing, consisting of currency from one to fifty cents in brass and aluminum and higher values in paper money. This money has real purchasing power, and at the expiration of the convict's sentence can be changed into United States money.

Mr. Belden reported the part which several numismatists played in the unveiling of the Statue of Joan of Arc, which took place at New York on December 6, Mr. Saltus having been the honorary President of the Association, and having been awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor. All guests attending the unveiling received a shield-shaped medal, which shows the coat of arms of Joan of Arc and the date of the unveiling on the reverse.

The following were the exhibits of the evening:

By Mr. Smith: A French satirical silver medal struck upon the peace between France and the Algerian pirates, 1689.

By Mr. Gutttag: Austria 10 Heller, 1915; Finland bank note for one mark, 1915; National Bank of South Africa, Johannesburg, one pound note, September, 1914.

By Mr. Kohler: Ducats of Nuremburg, 1649, and Hamburg, 1871.

By Mr. Wood: Thirty different moneys of the Mexican Revolution, among them a 1914 and 1915 double peso of Zapata; a number of five and ten centavos paper currency of Carranza and Villa; the "Muera Huerta" peso, struck at Durango. Some of these coins were struck, some cast.

By Mr. Schulman: Four large gold pieces. A medal struck by Charles II of Spain and his mother, Maria Anna as Regent, which was given to princes upon the occasion of Charles' coronation. This is the only one known. Holland 10 Ducats, 1687. Teutonic Order, 1611, ten ducats, struck from Thaler Die. Groningen, ten ducats, 1672, awarded only to three members of the corps of students taking part in the defense of the city, showing the coat of arms of Groningen with a trophy of arms, and on the reverse an inscription. Only three specimens in existence.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Royal Numismatic Society.

November 18. Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Sir John Fox Dillon, Bart, and Messrs. C. W. Dyson Perrins and A. W. Poyser were elected Fellows of the Society.

Exhibitions: By the President—A didrachm of Terina (Obv., Regling, Pl. I ff. Rev., Pl. III ccc), struck over one of Croton with eagle and spray; two didrachms of Caulonia (Carelli, Pl. CLXXXVIII, 29), from the same obverse and reverse die, the latter engraved on a die which seems to have been used for some other purpose, and a pegasus of the Amphilocheian Argos countermarked on helmet with an eight-rayed star, the monetary badge of Itanos (found at Alonides, Mylopatamo, Crete). By Mr. G. F. Hill—A brass mould for a coin of the first century A. D., possibly of Messalina, with Greek inscription, found with Roman antiquities on the Postoffice site. By Mr. Henry Garside—A series of British gold, silver and bronze coins, showing various technical defects. By Rev. Edgar Rogers—A tetradrachm of Antiochus I. By Mr. J. Mavrogordato—A stater of Aegina from broken obverse die before — B. C.; didrachm of Athens, B. C. 527-430, with money changer's cut on obverse, and a bronze coin of Syracuse 344-317 B. C., struck from damaged obverse die.

Mr. S. W. Grose of the Fitzwilliam Museum read a "Note on Greek Dies." Until quite recently it had been assumed that the occurrence of more than one specimen of a coin from the same die was extremely rare. This has been disproved. However many specimens from the same die are known, we are justi-

fied in assuming that they form only a fraction of the total issue. One factor in estimating the life of an ancient die will be the difference in condition between the earliest and latest coins extant from it. For example, of thirteen known specimens of the fifteen litrae piece of Hiketas of Syracuse, with symbol bee, all are in brilliant condition. In contrast to this only five specimens are known from three other dies with different symbols. The reason to be given by the reader for the breaking of ancient dies will explain an inequality of this kind. If the old theory that dies were produced with great rapidity from a soft metal is correct, why should an artist so often be content with a fractured die? The issue of coins from different dies in the same year has seemed to Blummer evidence that the dies quickly wore out. May not the real explanation be that the only way to ensure a reasonable output of coins was to employ twenty or thirty different dies simultaneously? The dies must have been of some very hard material. As so many coins from the same die show little deterioration in die condition it is absurd to say that the die was made of a soft metal. The question whether it broke easily is entirely different, as it depends not on whether the metal was soft, but whether it was brittle. The latter is the cause of the fracture of dies and explains why fewer coins survive from some dies than from others. The reference in Sophocles' *Antigone*, 1,474 f., was to iron which had been passed through the fire but not yet tempered, and therefore still brittle; in *Ajax*, 646, to finely tempered steel. The reference in *Agamemnon*, 617, is to an unexplained mystery, for the hardening of bronze was probably not known to the ancients.

In a second paper Mr. Grose described some rare varieties of coins of Magna Graecia and Sicily in the McClean collection in the Fitzwilliam Museum. Among these were a plated didrachm of Neapolis of fine style, considerably over maximum weight; a Terina didrachm struck over Neapolis; two bronze coins of Rhegium restruck on Bruttii; a rare tetradrachm of Catana of unusual style, and a transitional tetradrachm of Syracuse with Omega in the ethnic, and restruck bronze coins of Hiketas; a coin of Panormus with Punic and Greek inscriptions, and a stater of Locri with eagle in wreath, struck over a pegasus coin.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, November 16, 1915. Eighty-eighth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Bauer, Woodbury, King, Merritt, Kondolf, Plumb, Bostwick, Koeb, Woolsey, Borradaile, Handler, Tillotson, W. H. Amberg, Yawger, L. G. Amberg, Ballard, French, and Williams.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Duffield, advising of the death of Mr. Harry E. Montgomery of Buffalo, N. Y., which came as a great shock to all, it being the first intimation any of them had of his passing away. President Amberg appointed the following committee to draft resolutions of sympathy to Mr. Montgomery's wife and family, a copy of which is placed in the minutes, as follows:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from us on November 11th, 1915, Harry E. Montgomery, an Honorary Member of the Rochester Numismatic Association, our Society has lost a great scholar, an ardent numismatist, and a sincere friend, whose memory we shall always cherish; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of the Rochester Numismatic Association hereby express their great sorrow in the ending of so honorable and useful a life and the loss of a dear friend and member; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread on the minutes of the society and a copy be sent to Mrs. Harry E. Montgomery, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The matter of our 1915 medal, with Mr. L. G. Amberg's portrait, was taken up, and Mr. Koeb, our artist, was requested to go ahead and make all necessary arrangements.

Mr. M. A. Kondolf, 1211 Lyell avenue, Gates, N. Y., applied in person for membership in our Association, and motion was duly made and carried that Mr. Kondolf's application be accepted and he be declared a member at once.

Publications received: Mehl's Numismatic Monthly; The Philatelic West; Catalog of Lyman H. Low's sale, November 23, 1915; Catalog of Edward Michael's sale, November 23, 1915.

There was an exhibition of half dimes by Messrs. Merritt, Bauer, L. G. Amberg, Yawger and French, and nearly every variety and mint mark of the half dime (with the exception of the 1802) was found on some of the cards, in condition from fine to proof. Mr. Merritt read an article on the half dimes, explaining the varieties, etc., which was interesting to all, as most of the members are collecting this series. The coins were displayed on cards made by Mr. C. T. Borradaile, one of our members, which made the exhibit more attractive and much easier to handle for close examination of the coins.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, December 7, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, December 7, 1915. Eighty-ninth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. King, Bostwick, Wild, Plumb, Ballard, Bauer, Woodbury, W. H. Amberg, L. G. Amberg, Koeb, Stanley, Merritt, Clark, Yawger, Woolsey, French, Tillotson, Borradaile.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. The members had the pleasure of seeing Mr. C. F. Clarke, of LeRoy, N. Y., who has heretofore been unable to attend meetings. Mr. Clarke exhibited a \$5.00 Pike's Peak gold piece, J. J. Conway & Co., Bankers, and all present were very grateful to Mr. Clarke for allowing them the privilege of seeing and examining this great rarity.

President Amberg appointed the same committee as last year (Messrs. King, Merritt and French) to make arrangements for the annual dinner of the R. N. A., which is to be held at the Hotel Rochester on Tuesday evening, January 18, 1916. This committee of hustlers made such a success of last year's affair that the President evidently thought it best to keep them in harness for this year also.

Messrs. Stanley and French were appointed a committee to select a present for Mr. Horstman, manager of the Hotel Rochester, to be presented him at the dinner, in token of appreciation for the many favors shown this Association.

The matter of extending an invitation to the Rochester Philatelic Association to join us at our annual dinner, was taken up, and President Amberg appointed the following committee to confer with the R. P. S. with regard to speakers, arrangements, etc.: Messrs. W. H. Amberg, Wild, and Handler.

Nominations of officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following nominations were made, and will be voted on at the next meeting:

For President, F. B. King.

For Vice President and Treasurer, F. E. Merritt.

For Secretary, H. H. Yawger.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, December 21, 1915.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Springfield Coin Club.

Thirty-fifth meeting held November 24th, 1915, at the Board of Trade Rooms. Meeting called to order at 8.20 P. M. Until the arrival of President Oliver, Mr. Prevost assumed the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Curtis, Sullivan, Emery, Stone, Fuller, Prevost, Hinckley, Pond, Morse, Higgins, and Oppenheimer. Visitors present: Messrs. Thayer and Garside. Minutes of thirty-fourth meeting read and approved. Financial report omitted. Upon motion, duly seconded, it was voted to admit to membership Mr. Ralph J. Smith. Application of Robert S. Thayer, recommended by John M. Oliver, presented and laid over until next meeting for action.

Mr. Pond presented the club with a copy of a medal designed by Miss Nora Fitzgerald, who received first prize in the school children's medal contest in connection with the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, July 3, 4, 5, at Chicopee, Mass. The Treasurer distributed 1915 coins of the Denver and San Francisco mints.

Mr. John W. Prevost entertained the club with a talk on "Stamp Paper of the Colonies and Government Stamp Paper and Check Revenue Stamps." His collection embraced several hundred varieties. A hearty vote of thanks was extended Mr. Prevost.

After the auction of a small lot of miscellaneous coppers, it was voted to adjourn to December 29th, 1915.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary.

Prices Realized at Mehl's Sale, November 23.

1	1852 Pattern Ring Dol- lar. A.-W. 156	\$40.00	692	1853 Quar. Dol. No ar- rows. Unc.	15.00
3	1849 Utah \$2.50. V.F.	52.50	703	1796 Dime. Pf.	12.50
50	1876 \$3. Proof	123.00	704	1859 Dime. Rev. of 1860. Pf.	51.00
59	1806 over '04 \$2.50. V. G.	40.00	712	1860 Half Dime, stars. Unc.	5.75
62	1826 \$2.50. F.	90.00	717	1856 Cent. Flying ea- gle. Pf.	13.60
143	1851 Silver \$1. Unc.	75.00	719	1858 Cent. Indian head. Unc.	5.50
168	1797 Half Dol. V. G.	17.00	726	Washington Half Dol. in copper	40.00
263	1874 Pattern 20c. A.-W. 1386	10.50	742	1841 \$10. O mint. V.G.	25.00
265	1838 Pattern Half Dol. Pf. A.-W. 72	18.00	749	1824 \$2.50. V. F.	20.00
343	1879 Stella. Pf.	72.50	750	1852 \$2.50 D mint. VG.	30.00
371	1858 Silver Dol. Pf.	26.00	751	1854 \$2.50 D mint. VF.	61.50
412	1860 Half Dime. Stars Obv. Unc.	5.00	752	1859 \$2.50 D mint. VF.	16.50
414	1793 Cent. Chain. Fine.	8.10	762	Russia, 1828, 3 roubles, platinum	23.50
418	1799 Cent. Perf. date. V. G.	14.40	765	Lincoln Indian Peace Medal	75.00
420	1804 Cent. F.	11.00	782	25c. Fessenden note, "25" in solid gilt oval. Unc.	23.25
436	1856 Cent. Flying ea- gle. Unc.	13.50	1326	1872 \$5. F.	11.75
590	1794 Dollar. G.	65.00	1416	Confederate Half Dol. restrike	7.15
614	1851 Silver dollar. Pf.	110.00	1512	Baldwin & Co. \$5. V.G.	110.00
619	1858 Silver dollar. Pf.	30.00	1513	Norris, Grieg & Norris \$5. F.	38.00
670	1795 Half Dol. 3 leaves under wing. G.	26.00	1514	C. Bechtler \$5. V. F.	18.00
680	1878 Half Dol., S mint. V. G.	18.00			
687	1796 Quar. Dol. Unc.	12.00			
691	1849 Quar. Dol. O mint. G.	10.50			

The Mill Brook Colliery Note.

The accompanying \$1 note is of interest from the following, copied from a gazetteer published in 1860:

"Port Carbon.—A thriving post-borough of East Norwegian township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the Schuylkill River, at the mouth of Mill Creek, 65 miles northeast of Harrisburg and 3 miles northeast of Pottsville. It is surrounded by rich coal mines, and carries on an active trade by means of



the Schuylkill Valley Railroad, which extends to the mines, and the Schuylkill navigation, which terminates here. In 1829 there was only one house in the place. Population in 1850, 2142; in 1860, 1904."

Will any reader who knows of other facts of interest concerning this note please send same in for publication? Evidently, what was called "Mill Brook" in 183., was later called "Mill Creek."

H. A. GRAY.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Be Admitted Jan. 15, 1916.

- 1827 Leonard W. Buck, 1431 5th Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 1828 Wm. H. Bellows, Littleton, N. H.
 1829 Oliver G. Beardslee, 350 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Dec. 18, 1915. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to Feb. 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the February issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Fred E. Root (General)	W. H. Gillespie
9 S. Main St., Union City, Pa.	Waldo C. Moore
H. Livingston,	Waldo C. Moore
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	E. Vernon Moore
Francis R. Kimball (U. S. & Canada)	H. E. Morey
18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.	Waldo C. Moore
Philip L. Hano, (General)	Rud. Kohler
574 West End Ave., New York City	Waldo C. Moore
Henry B. Phillips, (Numismatic Literature)	I. Leland Steinman
16 California St., San Francisco, Cal.	H. O. Granberg
Charles Georges Beaulieu, (General)	R. W. McLachlan
482 E. Duluth, Montreal, Canada	Geo. W. Parent

Application for Branch.

A. N. A. Branch #7, Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, I. Leland Steinman, Secretary, San Francisco, Cal.

Change of Address.

Geo. E. Franklin to care Franklin Express, Hartford, Conn.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1915.

Cuba Prohibits Circulation of Foreign Coins.

The decree of the Cuban Government prohibiting the circulation of French and Spanish gold in that country, which was to have become effective December 1, has been modified so as to postpone until June 1, 1916, the time when the circulation of such coins shall cease. The circulation of Spanish silver and copper coins, however, ceased on December 1. This decree will have the effect of substituting the Cuban and United States coins for the French gold and silver. There is said to be a stock of from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 of foreign gold coin in that country, the importation of which is now prohibited.

Peace Medals on Sale.

The medals in silver and bronze struck by the United States Mint for the American Peace Centenary Committee are ready for distribution. The proceeds of the sale of these medals above the cost of production will be devoted to the expenditure entailed in casting a statue of Abraham Lincoln, which, when the celebration is held, after the close of the war, will be presented to the people of the British Empire and placed outside of Westminster Abbey. A second statue will be presented to the people of Canada. The medals may be procured from James L. Wandling, Woolworth Building.—*N. Y. Times*.

OBITUARY.

HERBERT NIKLEWICZ.

On Saturday, December 4, 1915, numismatics lost an enthusiastic devotee in the sudden death of Mr. Herbert Niklewicz, which occurred at his home in Brooklyn, as the result of an attack of acute indigestion and hardening of the arteries.

Mr. Niklewicz had been interested in coin collecting since he was fifteen years old, and continued it until his death with unabated enthusiasm. His activities in this field during the last ten years of his life become more and more absorbing, and there were few coin sales held in New York at which he was not present. A member of the American Numismatic Association, the American Numismatic Society, the New York Numismatic Club, of which he was the first secretary, as well as of the Royal Numismatic Society, he was a regular attendant at all meetings of numismatic interest held in New York, and generally was ready to talk and supply valuable information if the subject of the meeting was one that touched the special field of his collections. These extended particularly over Polish and Austrian, Roman and Greek, and American coins, and he not only took pride and pleasure in bringing together a collection of these coins, rich in fine specimens, and well ordered and arranged by himself, but he had also gathered a good-sized library pertaining to the subject, and knew well its contents, and he spent much time in its study and the study of the wider field of history which was associated with his treasures.

He was born in Saugerties, N. Y., October 12, 1856, a son of the late Charles and Sarah M. Barker Niklewicz, pioneers in that section of the State, later residents of Catskill, N. Y., and donors of the First Methodist Church there. His father was of Polish nationality, which accounted for the son's special interest in the coins of that country.

In 1888 Mr. Niklewicz married Wilhelmina Kombech, of Port Jervis, N. Y., and shortly after his marriage came to Brooklyn, where they had since resided. He was engaged in various kinds of legal work, having been connected with the legal department of the Home Title Insurance Co. of Brooklyn for the last seven years.

Interment was in the Kombech family plot in Laurel Grove Cemetery, Port Jervis, N. Y. He is survived by his widow, a sister, Mrs. O. T. Heath, of Catskill, and a brother, Manly B. Niklewicz of Brooklyn.

He was a man of quiet, refined tastes, and besides his favorite hobby he found his greatest recreation in music and fishing. He was a lovable, good-natured and kind friend to those that knew him well. In his work, professional as well as numismatic, he was painstaking, thorough, studious, persistent, earnest and honest, and his death will be sincerely regretted by all who were acquainted with him. He was, in every sense of the words, a scholar and a gentleman.

M. W.

Following is a copy of the resolutions of sympathy adopted by the New York Numismatic Club upon the death of Mr. Niklewicz, and forwarded to Mrs. Niklewicz:

It is with the greatest sorrow that our Club has been advised of the recent death of Mr. Niklewicz, and in this hour of sorrow we wish to convey to you our assurance of our deepest sympathy in your loss, which every one of our members feels deeply as a personal one.

In the death of Mr. Niklewicz we have lost a genial friend, a lovable and kind companion, as well as an ardent and expert numismatist, who was not merely an accumulator of coins, but who went deeply into the subject, below the surface of things, and combined with his love of collecting a thorough knowledge and a desire and willingness to impart this knowledge to others, thus proving himself a valuable member of our Club.

His activities in the field of our science were not merely passive, but constructive as well, and in addition to our keen personal loss we sincerely deplore the loss which our science of numismatics has suffered in the death of our member, Mr. Herbert Niklewicz.

By resolution of our Club, this expression of our sorrow and sympathy is ordered spread upon our minutes.

Medals of Northern Italy and Germany.

In the course of his lectures on the medals of the Renaissance, G. F. Hill, M. A., keeper of the medals in the British Museum, speaking at Edinburgh, devoted the fourth of the series to the products of Northern Italy and Germany. The most important school in Northern Italy, said Mr. Hill, was that of Milan, founded by Leone Leoni (1509-1590), a man of greater power of composition and fineness of execution than either Cellini or Pastorino. His work for Charles V. gained him the reward of knighthood. Through his visit to the Low Countries, he did much to spread the knowledge of his art in those parts. A contemporary of his was Jacopo da Frezzo, who worked in the Netherlands, Spain, and even in England. He made a number of very fine medals of Philip II. The last name among the Italian workers of the Renaissance, was that of Antonio Abondio (1538-1591).

Going on to speak of the medals of Germany, the lecturer drew a comparison between the relation of Germany to Italy on the one hand, and the relation of Rome to Greece on the other, and emphasized his statement that although German medals displayed a very high degree of technical skill, yet they had neither imagination nor conceit. The two schools of workmanship, said Mr. Hill, were those of Augsburg and Nuremberg, and of the two, the former produced the better professional medalists. Albrecht Durer was the man who introduced the medal into the country, but his work was that of an amateur, although a first-class amateur, and therefore had little influence. Of the school of Augsburg, Hans Schwarz' medals lacked finish, but their strength and dignity were unmistakable. His younger compeer, Friedrich Hagenauer, was much less vigorous, using lower relief and fewer high lights and deep shadows. His work was therefore more refined and showed the influence of the painter's art more than that of the sculptor's. Christoph Weiditz was more sculptural than Hagenauer though not so virile as Schwarz. The remainder of the medalists, he concluded, are of minor interest, as it must be remembered the minor arts in Germany were governed by a highly organized commercial system, in which the interests of the guilds were paramount. The average German medalist was commercial rather than artistic in his work, hence the mechanical uniformity of the great mass of German medals.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

Five-cent Coins of Cobalt.

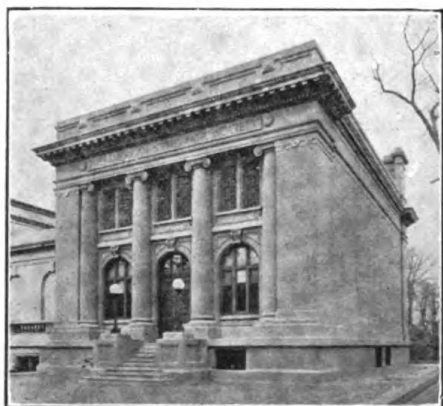
Hon. Thomas Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines of the Province of Ontario, is having some cobalt coins made to demonstrate that Ontario could produce a metal to substitute for silver for minting purposes. He will forward his suggestion to the Ottawa authorities when the samples are ready. Five-cent pieces in cobalt would be a little larger than the present silver coins, but smaller than American nickels. In appearance cobalt metal is something like nickel, but of richer color.—*Toronto Star*.

Chicopee Savings Bank Issues a Token.

A metal token has been issued by the above-named bank, good for 50 cents on a deposit of \$5 or over on a new account, similar to those which have been issued by other banks throughout the country. The obverse has the inscription "Chicopee Savings Bank, 14 Springfield Street, Opposite City Hall, Chicopee, Mass." The reverse has the usual inscription of the tokens. Mr. Preston C. Pond, a member of the A. N. A. is a trustee of the savings bank.

A New Coin Dealer in Boston.

Mr. F. R. Kimball of Waltham, Mass., announces that he has opened an office in the Kimball Building, Tremont St., Boston, Mass., where he will deal in coins and stamps. His advertisement will be found in this issue of THE NUMISMATIST. Mr. Kimball has been buying and selling coins for twenty-five years, and has heretofore had his office in Waltham, Mass. He is well known to many of the older collectors in the East.



**The
American Numismatic Society
New York
BROADWAY AT 156th STREET**

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

New York, December 2, 1915.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8:15 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Maurits Schulman, of Amsterdam, Holland, who read the following paper on "The Influence of the War on Numismatics in Europe."

At the outbreak of the war in Europe one of the impressions gained was that all sciences, especially those not connected with the war, were in great danger of losing all interest. The science of Numismatics, especially, which among collectors of various kinds, was but a youngster, seemed as if it would be swamped in the dreadful state of affairs then taking place.

As I have said, it is a comparatively new science, nevertheless it has many admirers, but there are only a few who love it well enough to devote all their time to it by careful study and to bestow upon us the result of their most difficult researches. It certainly seemed endangered by the events then taking place, events by which every able-bodied man was called to arms for the defense of his country. But I feel happy to state that notwithstanding the fact that many of our prominent leaders in our chosen pursuit were called away from their peaceful studies, there still remained a little staff of numismatists who have done and still are doing all they can to uphold our science.

We certainly have to feel very grateful to these men who, amid the terrible struggle all around them, found time and spirit enough to pursue their researches, to publish what they discovered and to carry on the publications of several monthly journals in France, England, Germany and Austria, all to prevent our beloved science from falling into a perhaps fatal sleep. Consequently, there is a considerable mass of literature which has been published in Europe since the war began, and although it is far from what might be expected in peaceful times, it nevertheless proves that our science stands firm and not to be overthrown by this or any terrible catalysm.

In every country I know of numismatists being at the front, in every country a few have fallen. Let us hope that all others may be spared, of whatever country they may be. Our science is international and does not ask for nationality, and from our ranks we cannot lose many.

Having now spoken of the sciences in general, I now come to the three great sub-divisions, Coins, Paper Money and Medals. Let us see what effect the war has had on these. At the outbreak of the conflict there was a run in all European countries by all classes of people on the banks to change their paper money against small cash and gold. The run was such a big one that the funds almost became exhausted, the more so because those people lucky enough to get their share, carefully hoarded away this money and refrained from putting it again into circulation. Special measures had to be enacted at once to prevent a panic, and the people that first mistrusted the paper money were forced to accept emergency notes which were for small denominations and took the place of small metallic change. The time was too short to issue or to strike any kind of money such as silver, copper or nickel, and as small cash was required at once, not only governments, but also large and small places, oftentimes of only a few thousand inhabitants, had to issue, without delay, paper scrip to cover the first wants. I know of paper bills having a value of less than half an American cent. In some countries, as in France and in Switzerland, paper money especially prepared against emergency was instantly put into circulation.

The first shock being over, the people seeing that the government and banks (here I mean the large banking houses) were able to cover their obligations, felt reassured and cash again became more abundant. Quantities of notes issued by cities and manufacturing places were withdrawn from circulation in a short while, but the government necessity bills remained. In some countries these first governmental issues, which were printed in a hurry by crude and quick processes on inadequate paper, were later replaced by better executed notes on more substantial paper. Such changes took place in England and Holland.

In some of the invading countries, as in Belgium, France, Alsace, Poland, Galicia, we see a curious state of affairs. Cities which at first issued paper money under their own proper government, issued later, after their occupation by the invading armies, paper money under their new rulers. In Austria we see, besides the issues mentioned above, paper money for the exclusive use in

the camps of the prisoners of war, and which was not good outside of these camps, and served to detect any prisoner who might try to escape.

A lover of fractional currency, making a collection of notes issued in Europe during the war, will be astonished over the size of such a collection, even if he never gets it complete. I should judge that there must have been issued over a thousand different notes. At the same time such a collection will be forever a proof of the unsettled state of affairs all over Europe from the moment the war started.

Now for the Coins. These coins issued during the war are directly connected with it and are not very numerous. Starting with France we have the coins struck at Castel Sarassin where the French Mint was temporarily established during the short time that Paris seemed to be menaced by the invading German armies. These coins bear the mint mark C, and were struck only in limited numbers and only in the denominations of one and two francs. In Germany there has been issued only in the past few months, 5-pfennig pieces in iron on account of the lack of nickel. Five millions of marks of this coin were struck. In Belgium the German Government ordered the issue of zinc money of the following denominations: 5, 10 and 25 centimes, with French and Flemish inscriptions. The City of Ghent, due to the lack of small currency, is striking iron money. In Austria, besides the paper money for issue in the camps of prisoners of war, brass money has also been made for the purpose of deterring the prisoners from escaping, as this money also was not current outside of the camps. I know of such money issued for the prisoners' camp at Freistadt bearing the denominations of 1, 2, 10, 20 and 50 hellers.

Another feature caused by the war was in Holland, where a coin which had just been withdrawn from circulation before the war began, was put out again and made current. This coin was the round five-cent nickel piece, which had been superseded by the square five-cent nickel piece, and was returned to use on account of the lack of small coin.

All of these coins now belong to that most interesting series of necessity money so well known to numismatists, and which the Netherlands, during the eighty years' war again Spain, 1568-1648, provided us with such marvelous pieces.

I have reserved for the last the most important phase. These are the medals, and Germany takes far and ahead the first place. From the beginning of the war there has been issued by a Berlin firm, a series of medals, their obverse copied from similar pieces struck in the war against Napoleon I and called "Anges de Paix" (Angels of Peace). This side has a flying victory, the other side bears the name of the battle or victory. This series starts with the bombardment of Libau, on the first of August, and is still going on. When I left Europe I knew of over 105 varieties. The Germans have also tried by their medals to make the war popular. The well-known speeches of the Kaiser and the mobilization of the army and the declaration of war, such as "Ich Kenne Keine Parteien Mehr, Ich Kenne Nur Deutsche", and other speeches, have formed a favorite subject for the medalists. Several different medals of this order are known. There are a number of medals bearing the bust of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, von Hindenburg, von Kluck, von Tirpitz, Mackensen, von Muller, Weddingen and other prominent Generals and Naval officers. A remarkable medal is the one of von Kluck showing his bust. On the reverse, Germania on horseback, in her hand a flaming torch, beneath a city in flames, with the inscription "Nach Paris" (towards Paris), which we know they failed to enter. These words are omitted on later issues of this medal. The alliance between Germany and Austria, and later on between Turkey, have been several times commemorated by medals. These medals show the busts of William II, Francis Joseph and the Sultan, together with the arms of Germany, Austria and Turkey. There are also several medals showing the portrait of von de Goltz Pacha.

The most striking of all are the satirical medals. Some of them very bitter, if not too bitter. Most of them are against England, though France, Russia and Japan come in for some of the fun and satire. There are even medals commemorating the sinking of the Lusitania, and there is also one on President Wilson. A remarkable series is a special set of medals bearing no inscription nor mentioning any especial fact. We see on these a bombardment by the 42cm. mortar, prisoners of war escorted by German soldiers, etc.

The centennial of Bismarck, happening as it did during the war, gave birth to a still larger number of medals. One of these shows Bismarck in the clouds directing the German armies and bears the inscription "I am with you". These

medals give us a true index of the feeling in Germany. Many of these medals are struck, many are cast. The best ones from an artistic standpoint and from a point of interest, are generally cast. There are a number in honor of the Emperor, his grandson, the future Emperor, von Hoetsendorf, the well-known General, the Red Cross, etc.

A very interesting medal is the one published by the Society of Painters of Art "Keve" at Budapest, for the benefit of Hungarian painters affected by the war.

In England the series seem to be limited. All I have known is one medal in commemoration of the bombardment of Scarborough by the Germans and some satirical iron crosses with the inscription, "For Kultur, Louvain, Dinant," etc., and a badge of the "Society for Sick and Wounded Horses."

In France we have some charming medals. On Rouget de Lisle, the hero of the Marseillaise, on the 75-mm. gun, on the Battle of the Marne, on Alsace, on the Cathedral of Rheims, a medal Aux Armes and a medal of a striking portrait of General Joffre. The Belgium refugees in Holland have struck some medals on the Battle of Yser and the hospitality of Holland.

Although I have heard of some medals struck in Belgium, I have not been able to obtain any. Likewise with some Russian medals that have been issued. In the neutral countries the Swiss have issued medals of the mobilization of the army, General Wille and the Red Cross. In Holland there are several medals of the mobilization of the army. Medals also have been issued by various societies to support the poor affected by the war. Also, there is one medal for poor artists. Another medal shows the Peace Palace at The Hague, and there is also a very charming medal with the bust of the beloved Queen Elizabeth of Belgium.

I hope, gentlemen, that I have given you a fair idea of what has been happening in Numismatics in Europe during the war, and in concluding I take great pleasure in laying before you a large number of these medals and illustrations.

It was moved, and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Schulman for his most interesting paper.

Mr. Schulman then answered a number of questions, and after some informal discussion the meeting adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

An Indian Peace Medal of Washington Dated 1789.

One of the noteworthy pieces in the sale of Mr. Henry Chapman on December 22 and 23 was a silver Indian Peace Medal of President Washington, dated 1789. In the catalogue description it is stated that the medal is "unique and of the greatest importance, as it is believed to be the only specimen known of this year, and which was the year of the inauguration of the first President, those previously found being dated 1792 to 1795. Probably engraved by Henry Dawkins, a celebrated engraver of book plates, etc., at Philadelphia. This medal was obtained in the Southwest of the United States by a Union soldier during the War of the Rebellion."

The medal is oval in shape, and measures $4\frac{1}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It was bought by Mr. Henry Chapman for \$485.00.

A Gift of One Hundred Priced Catalogues.

Mr. Charles D. Perry of Hanover, Conn., a member of the A. N. A. for many years, writes to THE NUMISMATIST that he has an accumulation of about one hundred priced catalogues of coin sales from 1863 to 1901, of many of the different dealers during that time, which he is willing to give to some collector who will appreciate them and who will pay transportation charges on the lot. Any collector who is interested in Mr. Perry's generous offer should write to him.

Miscellaneous Numismatic News and Comment.

Until the outbreak of the war, German exchange was ordinarily about 24 cents for a mark. It has now fallen to about 19 5-8 cents. Formerly four marks were equivalent to \$1. At the present rate five marks equal \$1.

At the sale of the Timothy F. Crowley collection of ceramics in New York on December 6 the famous Wedgwood medallion plaque, which brought \$710 two years ago, was sold for \$175. A set of ninety-five Wedgwood portrait medallions brought \$190, and the Wedgwood medallion with the figure "Omphale in the Lion Skin" brought \$155.

Mrs. Augustine McIntyre has been decorated by Emperor Francis Joseph for her Red Cross work in Austria. She is the wife of Captain McIntyre, who for the first year of the war was American army observer in Austria-Hungary.

Local clergymen in all parts of Germany are being used by the Government as agents for the collection of gold pieces from the people in exchange for paper money, according to an article in The Cologne Gazette, which reminds those citizens who are still in the possession of gold pieces that they make the exchange through their pastors and thus avoid the publicity connected by a visit to a branch of the Reichsbank, or even to the Post Office.

India's youngest war prince, Rena Jodha Jang Bahadur, has been awarded the military cross for gallantry in action. He is a grandson of the late Maharajah of Nepal.

The first bank bills issued in the United States are said to have been so crude that Washington's name had to be printed over his picture so that people would know who the engraving represented.

While playing among the foothills near Superior, Cal., the nine-year-old son of Judge A. B. Mackenzie discovered a cache of gold coins and nuggets, apparently buried many years ago by some early miner who died without disclosing the location of his hoard. It had been buried in a tin can, which had rusted away. The value of the gold is said to be about \$1000, of which more than \$600 was in \$20 gold pieces of the date 1862.

On account of the scarcity of small coins in Russia, paper money of the size, shape, and general appearance of postage stamps has been issued in different denominations.

To supply the demand for new money at Christmas the Philadelphia Mint turned out \$14,000,000 in various coins, or \$2,000,000 more than for the holidays last year. Of this amount \$11,000,000 was in gold coins, since they are the most popular for Christmas gifts. The amount coined was divided between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The total coinage for the year 1915 was about \$30,000,000, a new high-water mark for the Philadelphia mint. Besides this, \$200,000 has recently been turned out every week for Cuba. The order by the Cuban Government was recently increased and is said to total \$15,000,000. Coins have also been struck for Salvador, Bolivia, Panama, and Ecuador, and inquiries have come from Peru.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens states that the Bulgarian, Austrian and German soldiers and merchants refuse to take Serbian money except at a discount of 50 per cent. or more, in spite of posters officially declaring the Serbian paper money and coins retain their face value.

By executive decree of September 9, 1915, the coinage of copper fractional currency by the national Guatemala mint in the following amounts and denominations was authorized: 1,500,000 pesos in 25-centavo pieces; 500,000 pesos in 12½-centavo pieces. Inconvenience in small transactions calling for the use of small coins, which had become very scarce, brought about this step.

An unusual consignment of gold from China was received at the Assay Office in New York a few days ago, consisting of a single bar of fine gold, in a bamboo

covering, worth about \$600. It came from the agency of the Guaranty Trust Company in Shanghai, and was credited to this institution. The hollow of a length of bamboo was utilized as a natural safety carrier for the four-inch bar, one end being sealed by the joint and the other with wax. The valuable package came by registered mail. There have been numerous shipments of gold from China to this country this year, but most of them have been directed to the San Francisco Mint.—*New York Times*.

An interesting relic of great interest to the Confederacy is in the possession of Mr. W. M. Smith of Charlotte, N. C. This is the original lithograph stone from which the fronts of the \$10 bills of the 1864 issue of Confederate bills were printed. The owner describes the history of how the stone came into his possession as follows. "The stone was picked up by me in the year 1865, on what was then known as the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta R. R., about four miles south of the city of Charlotte. I was then living on my farm at the same place, after returning home from the Army of Northern Virginia. The stone, I presume, had fallen off, or was thrown off the cars when the Confederate Government was transferring the Treasury portfolio farther South, in the month of February 1865. The stone is 31 inches long, 22 inches wide and 3 inches thick, and weighs about 150 pounds." The relic is on display at the headquarters of the Mecklenburg Camp, U. C. V.—*Philatelic West*.

Sixteen medals provided by the United States Government still remain to be presented to officers and men of the crew of the Red Star liner Kroonland, which in October, 1913, rescued 89 persons from the burning steamer Volturno. The crew have become widely scattered, and one medal was delivered in London, while the recipient of another was found in the Belgian army.

Two hundred tons of gold, worth \$102,000,000 and occupying the space of three cords of wood, are stored in the United States Assay Office in New York city. The gold is in 16,345 bars. It represents the accumulation of British sovereigns and other foreign coins brought to the United States within about six weeks in an effort to maintain the financial balance between European nations and the United States. The bars have been melted down to 916.6 fine. It is finer than the gold used in the United States mints.

John P. Hutchinson, president of the Bordentown (N. J.) Banking Company, has placed in the bank building a frame containing a sight draft for \$36, dated May 28, 1781. It is signed by Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Albert Wallenstein, a waiter, was arrested in Washington, D. C. recently by Secret Service agents, who said they took with him six sets of plates for making counterfeit \$20 gold certificates, one set of plates for making national bank notes and 13 photographic negatives of the same. So far as is known, none of the bad money has been passed.

The youngest French soldier to win a war medal is Gustav Chaton, aged 14 years, but he will not be allowed to take part in any more fighting till he gets older. A special order to that effect has just been issued by the Minister of War. Young Chaton took part in the battle of the Marne last year, and was later wounded, but, despite his wound, succeeded in capturing two German soldiers during an engagement.

An Austro-Hungarian bank note constitutes an interesting historical document. It presents, in the characters on its two sides, a multiplicity of languages reflecting the diversity of races that dwell under the double eagles of the Hapsburgs. It also suggests the broad difference between the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary—the two constituent parts of the dual monarchy—in their methods of dealing with the problem of race, in many ways the most vital issue that the Hapsburgs have had to face since Rudolf of Hapsburg became Emperor in 1273, the first of his line to attain that dignity. On one side—the Austrian side—of the bank bill, the value is designated in eight languages—Czech (Bohemian), German, Serbo-Croatian, in both Cyrillic and Latin characters, Polish, Ruthenian, Slovenian, Rumanian, and Italian, representing the

principal races within the boundaries of Austria. On the other side, only the Magyar language appears—the tongue of the people who dominate Hungary politically, although, unless all authorities are at fault, they constitute a little less than half the total population of that country.—*The opening paragraphs of an article on "Austria-Hungary" in Munsey's Magazine for September.*

For the second time in history, Russia has awarded a woman the Cross of St. George. Czar Nicholas has posthumously honored Sister of Mercy Ivanova, who died while heroically leading a Russian company in storming an enemy's position after its officers had fallen. The first woman thus honored was Marie Durova, who disguised herself as an officer and fought valiantly against Napoleon.

Dr. John Alfred Brashear, of Pittsburgh, was honored recently as the most distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania in ceremonies at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He was named by Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania for the distinction. A bronze medal commemorating the ceremonies was presented by Exposition officials and addresses were made by Col. A. G. Hetherington, of the Pennsylvania Commission, and representatives of the State and city, referring to the achievements of Dr. Brashear in manufacturing and science.

A Saxon veteran of the war of 1870-71, Capt. Paul Sievert, enjoys the unique distinction of being the father of five sons who have all been decorated with the Iron Cross for their bravery in the present war. Four have also received the Saxon Albrecht Order, and the fifth is proposed for this decoration.

Two men accused of distributing counterfeit \$5 gold pieces having a face value of from \$300,000 to \$500,000 are under arrest in San Francisco. They are Rollie A. York, arrested in Ogden, Utah, by Salt Lake City Federal officers, and Edward Carr, arrested in Canada. Federal agents say the men are authors of the biggest counterfeiting swindle ever perpetrated in the West.

Four thousand Jewish soldiers in the German army have been decorated with Iron Crosses, sixteen of them with crosses of the first-class, according to an Overseas News Agency dispatch.

By order of Emperor William of Germany, the Grand Duke of Baden has decorated Flight Sergeant Boehm with the Iron Cross of the First Class for bravery and his exploits as a member of the Bavarian aviation corps.

The ceremony of decorating a large number of officers and soldiers assembled at the Hotel Des Invalides in Paris recently was marked by several incidents. Second Lieutenant Praquins, who had been badly wounded in the head, fainted in the arms of his nurses as General Cousin pinned the War Cross on his breast. Another soldier whose leg had been amputated, and who was carried by comrades, received the Military Medal. The numerous spectators applauded as the medal was presented. Five society women, Mmes. Armagnac, Delatour and Maubourg de Chabannes and Mlles. Le Bair and De Lyrot, Red Cross nurses who were taken prisoners at Maubeuge, have been decorated with the Military Cross and commended in the General Army Orders for heroic conduct in attending wounded throughout of the siege of Maubeuge and for taking up their work as soon as they had been liberated after three months of detention in Germany.

Issue of McKinley Memorial Dollars Endorsed.

A press dispatch states that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency Williams have endorsed the plan of Representative W. A. Ashbrook of Ohio for the coinage of one hundred thousand McKinley souvenir dollars to help defray the cost of building the McKinley Memorial at Niles, Ohio.

THE NUMISMATIST

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No. 2

Annual Report of the Director of the Mint..

The annual report of the Director of the Mint of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, has been issued. The book contains about 300 pages. Part I contains the report on the operations of the mint service for the fiscal year, and includes monetary statistics of foreign countries, principally for the calendar year 1914, though for some of the countries the figures are for 1913. Part II contains the report on the production of the precious metals in the United States during 1914, as well as the production of gold and silver in foreign countries.

Some extracts from the report which are of interest to the collector are reprinted below. It should be borne in mind that the report is for the fiscal year July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, and that the coinage reported is for that period, and not for the calendar year 1915.

"It is an interesting fact that in the past fiscal year coinage was executed for more foreign countries at the Philadelphia Mint than in any previous 12 months of that institution's history. These countries were Cuba, Costa Rica, Salvador, and Ecuador. Some of the increased business may have been due to the unsettled conditions in Europe, whose mints a number of the Latin-American countries have long patronized, but all of it is business which promises to continue. Furthermore, it is evidence of an increasing friendly feeling toward the United States on the part of our neighbors to the south. Every possible courtesy in the way of facilitating shipments and simplifying methods of payment was extended to the representatives of these countries.

"The following mint service institutions were operated during the fiscal year 1915: Coinage mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver; assay office at New York, which has a large trade in bars of fine gold and silver; mints at New Orleans and Carson City, and assay offices at Seattle, Boise, Helena, Salt Lake City and Deadwood, these being bullion-purchasing agencies for the large institutions. Refineries were operated at the New York, Denver, and San Francisco institutions.

"The coinage of the year amounted to \$46,086,458.90, of which \$40,533,317.50 was gold, \$3,353,032.50 was silver, \$1,718,776.95 was nickel, and \$481,331.95 was bronze. This amount includes \$30,000 in \$50 pieces, \$25,000 in \$2.50 pieces, and \$5,500 in \$1 gold pieces; also \$30,000 in silver half-dollar pieces struck at the San Francisco Mint for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"There were also coined at the Philadelphia Mint 368,050 gold pieces, 10,765,400 silver pieces, and 11,024,300 nickel pieces for Cuba; 5,000 gold pieces and 859,425 silver pieces for Costa Rica; 2,500,000 silver pieces for Ecuador, and 9,208,000 nickel pieces for Salvador. The mint at San Francisco coined for the Philippine Islands 1,870,000 silver pieces and 500 bronze pieces.

"The number of dies prepared for United States coinage last year, including 77 for special coins for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, was 2,690. In addition, 75 dies were made for Philippine coinage, 44 for the Government of Costa Rica, 720 for the Government of Cuba, 60 for the Government of Ecuador, 220 for the Government of Salvador, 90 for the Postoffice Department, 76 for medals, and 65 master dies and hubs; in all 4,040.

"The accessions to the collection of coins and medals in the mint cabinet for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, amounted to 342 specimens, of which 257 were coins and 85 were medals. The following analysis shows the distribution of these acquisitions as to metals and periods: Coins—Gold, 77; electrum, 2; silver, 161; nickel, 9; bronze, 8. Medals—Silver, 20; bronze, 62; aluminum, 3. Coins—Antique, 90; medieval, 4; modern, 163.

"Of the antique coins acquired the majority are Greek, and while these are

chiefly of historical value, they include also a number of specimens of superior artistic die engraving. Among the latter are a few rare and beautiful gold coins of Syracuse and Carthage.

"While only a few medieval coins, strictly speaking, were added, yet a number of gold coins, properly classed as modern, belong to the early years of the sixteenth century, and are, therefore, in fact, more medieval than modern. These gold coins were issued by Venice, Genoa, and other Italian states, in which modern coinage, especially of gold, had its origin.

"A noteworthy addition to the collection, from the point of view both of works of art and of popular interest, are specimens in bronze of the award medals of 7 out of the 10 Carnegie hero foundations. These medals were procured through the kind offices of the State Department, and include the awards of the foundations for Denmark, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland, which, with the United States of America-Canadian medal, make an exhibition of more than usual interest. Similar funds have been established by Mr. Carnegie in Belgium, France and Germany, and we have been promised specimens of their respective medals as soon as they have been produced.

"Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint it has devolved upon the superintendent of the mint at San Francisco to maintain and operate an exhibit of the mint processes at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. This exhibit occupies a floor space of 2,116 square feet in the Mines Building, where there is an exemplification of electrolytic refining, as well as the usual operations from the melting of the metal to the striking of the finished pieces. This work consists of striking the commemorative bronze and silver medals. The commemorative coins, consisting of the round and octagonal \$50 gold coins, \$2.50 gold coins, \$1 gold coins, and 50-cent silver coins, are being struck at the mint.

"In connection with the special coinage for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the striking at this mint of the first \$50 piece ever coined by the Government was a memorable event marked by appropriate ceremonies.

"The coin was struck on the large hydraulic press, which had been forwarded from the Philadelphia Mint for this special coinage. The press and the walls of the room were draped in the National colors and the ceremony was participated in by over 100 invited guests."

A tabular statement showing the amount of coinage of minor coins by denominations since 1793, the amount issued, on hand, melted, and outstanding June 30, 1915, contains the following:

Half Cents—Coined, \$39,926.11, all of which was issued, and the amount outstanding is given as \$39,926.11. (From this it appears that not a single half cent has ever been presented for redemption.)

The number of proof coins and medals struck during the fiscal year and their nominal value is given as follows: Gold medals, 305; value, \$9,265.76. Silver medals, 914; value, \$901.46. Bronze medals, 14,032; value, \$5,419.88. Gold proof coins, 220; value, \$1,920.00. Silver proof coins, 919; value, \$256.40. Minor proof coins, 1,539; value, \$46.31.

A table showing the number of mutilated and uncurrent coins received at the mints from the Treasury and purchased at the mints and assay offices for recoinage during the fiscal year contains the following interesting items:

Gold \$3 Pieces—Received from Treasury, \$60; purchased, \$66.

Gold Dollars—Received from Treasury, \$80.50 (this amount includes one California gold half dollar); purchased, \$235.

Trade Dollars—Purchased, \$135.

Twenty-cent Pieces—Received from Treasury, \$67.60.

Half Dimes—Received from Treasury, \$658.25; purchased, \$6.40.

Three-cent Silver—Received from Treasury, \$44.67; purchased, 45 cents.

Three-cent Nickel—Received from Treasury, \$513.30.

Two-cent Pieces—Received from Treasury, \$338.60.

The average number of pieces struck per die at the Philadelphia Mint during the calendar year 1914 varied considerably, as will be seen from the following:

Double eagles, obverse 25,469, reverse 14,554.

Eagles, obverse 26,228, reverse 26,228.

Half eagles, obverse 25,981, reverse 37,116.

Quarter eagles, obverse 36,810, reverse 36,810.

Half dollars, obverse 70,734, reverse 70,734.
 Quarter dollars, obverse 150,800, reverse 175,254.
 Dimes, obverse 164,421, reverse 152,983.
 Five-cent nickels, obverse 96,408, reverse 103,969.
 One-cent bronze, obverse 336,027, reverse 313,719.

The report also contains the proceedings of the Assay Commission for 1915, which adopted resolutions embodying the following relative to the improvement of the numismatic collection at the Philadelphia Mint:

"First—That the Commission renews the recommendation of prior commissions with reference to the maintenance and increase of the national coin collection of the mint at Philadelphia.

"Second—That in the opinion of the Commission, in order to facilitate this work, an official souvenir mint medal, of typical and characteristic design, should be struck off and a descriptive booklet of the mint published to be sold at a moderate price to visitors at the mint; that the proceeds from such sales be devoted exclusively, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the extension of this national collection of coins and medals at the Philadelphia Mint, as aforesaid.

"Third—That in the opinion of the Commission there should be an annual appropriation by Congress of \$2000 for the purpose of extending this collection, as aforesaid.

"Fourth—That a letter be written under the hand of the chairman and secretary of this Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury recommending to him that the above amount be included in the annual estimates for the purpose aforesaid, and further suggesting that he recommend to Congress the desirability of authorizing the mint medal and descriptive booklet referred to herein."

The following figures of the coinage of foreign countries (some for 1913, but most for 1914) are extracted from more or less detailed reports received by the Director of the Mint from the representatives of the United States Government accredited to them. The list does not contain reports from all foreign countries, and is not otherwise as complete as in times of peace:

CANADA.—The coinage of Canada for 1914 consisted of sovereigns, \$10 and \$5 in gold—179,403 pieces—with a value of \$1,572,042.25. The silver coinage consisted of 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents—8,094,144 pieces—with a value of \$843,244.05.

CUBA.—The act authorizing the new coinage for Cuba was approved October 26, 1914. The types of this coinage were illustrated in the July, 1915, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*. The gold coins are in the denominations of 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 peso, and the silver coins in denominations of 40, 20 and 10 centavos, and the nickel coins of 5, 2 and 1 centavo. All the coins are of the same or proportionate weight and value as the coins of the United States. They were executed at the Philadelphia Mint, and were placed in circulation in March, 1915. Foreign gold and silver coins have been or shortly will be retired from circulation.

COSTA RICA.—The coinage for 1914 consisted of silver coins of 50, 10 and 5 centavos—859,425 pieces—of a value of 141,467.10 colones, or \$65,782.32, and was coined at the Philadelphia mint.

NICARAGUA.—Coinage executed by foreign mints in 1914 amounted to 320,000 pieces of 25 and 10 centavos in silver, of a value of \$47,000. The copper coinage was made up of 1,600,000 pieces of 5 and 1 centavo of a value of \$28,000.

SALVADOR.—Pesos, 25, 10 and 5 cents—9,300,000 pieces—of the value of \$3,800,000 were coined in 1914. Of this amount, \$2,700,000 was executed at the Philadelphia mint and \$700,000 in England. Salvador has no mint.

ARGENTINA.—No gold or silver was coined during 1914. The nickel coinage consisted of 2,374,618 pieces of the denomination of 20, 10 and 5 centavos, of the value of \$235,283.05. These coins were placed in circulation to relieve the scarcity of fractional coin.

BRAZIL.—Gold coins of 20 and 10 milreis—2,949 pieces—of the value of 49,290,000 reis, or \$26,932.06, were coined in 1914. In addition the Imperial Prussian Mint executed silver coins for Brazil of the denominations of 2 and 1

milreis and 500 reis—15,202,500 pieces—of the value of 16,395,000 milreis, or \$8,956,588.50.

COLOMBIA.—During 1914 gold coins were issued of the denominations of 5 and 2½ pesos—17,165 pieces—of the value of \$84,522.50. Silver coins of 50, 20 and 10 cents (recoinage)—7,168,000 pieces—of the value of \$1,280,000, were struck at Birmingham for Colombia.

PERU.—The total coinage of silver and gold in 1914 consisted of 729,433 soles. A law of September 9, 1914, provided for the coinage in the mint at Lima of copper centavos not in excess of 2,500,000 pieces. The value of the gold coined was \$605,450, and of the silver \$369,777, which was a large increase over the coinage of the previous year, due to the hoarding of both gold and silver coins by some of the small business firms upon the banks' introduction of paper money in September, 1914.

DENMARK.—Gold coins of the denomination of 20 kroner—920,090 pieces—of the value of \$4,933,290, and silver coins of 25 and 10 ore—3,390,180 pieces—of the value of \$104,795.61, were coined in 1914.

FINLAND.—In 1913 Finland coined gold of the denominations of 20 and 10 marks—610,000 pieces—of the value of \$1,590,320, and 832,000 pieces of 25 penni in silver of the value of \$40,144.

GERMANY.—The gold coinage for 1914 was in the denominations of 20 and 10 marks—3,877,851 pieces—of the value of \$18,456,186. The silver coinage was in denominations of 5, 3, 2, 1 marks—55,173,544 pieces—of the value of \$16,010,633. The Hamburg Mint coined for the German East African Colony silver rupees, half and quarter rupees—800,000 pieces—of the value of \$190,400, and for Roumania silver coins of the denominations of 2 lei, 1 and ½ leu—4,785,201 pieces—of the value of \$1,143,898.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Gold sovereigns and half sovereigns—30,612,789 pieces—of the value of \$134,153,779 were coined in 1914, and silver coins of the denominations of half crowns, florins, shillings, sixpence and threepence, and Maundy money of 4, 3, 2 and 1 pence—32,300,404 pieces—of the value of \$8,241,669. The issue of Maundy coins was as follows: Fourpence, 1333; threepence, 1228; twopence, 1329; penny, 1526.

The British Mint also executed coinage for other governments as follows:

Australia.—Two and one shilling (silver) and ½ penny (bronze), £195,000.

British Guiana.—Fourpenny pieces (silver), £500.

British Honduras.—One cent pieces (bronze), \$250.

British West Africa.—Two and one shillings, 6 and 3 pence (silver) and 1, ½ and 1/10 pence (nickel bronze), £678,810.

Ceylon.—50, 25 and 10 cents (silver), Rs 600,000.

Cyprus.—18 and 9 piastres (silver), £5000.

East Africa and Uganda.—50, 25 and 10 cents (silver), £175,000.

Jersey.—Penny and halfpenny (bronze), £1000.

Malta.—½ farthing (bronze), £100.

Mauritius.—Cent pieces (bronze), Rs. 5000.

Newfoundland.—Cent pieces (bronze), \$4000.

ITALY.—No gold coinage in 1914. Silver coins of two lire were struck—10,390,042 pieces—of the value of 20,780,084 lire, or \$4,010,556. A small part of this amount was recoinage. Three hundred thousand rupees were also coined for Italian Somaliland.

NETHERLANDS.—The gold coins issued in 1914 consisted of 10 guilders (florins) and ducats—985,036 pieces—of the value of \$3,533,641.10. The silver denominations were 1, ¼ and 1/16 guilders—30,385,000 pieces—of the value of \$7,270,170.00. There was also coined for circulation in the Netherlands Indies silver ¼ and 1/16 guilders—19,600,000 pieces—of the value of \$1,390,920.00. The gold ducat has no fixed value and is not legal tender. Its value is about 5.70 florins.

RUSSIA.—No gold was coined in 1913. The silver coinage was in denominations of rubles, 50, 20, 15, 10 and 5 kopecks—26,042,210 pieces—of the value of \$3,691,078.13. This includes 1,472,019 one-ruble pieces of a special type, coined in commemoration of the centennial of the "House of Romanoff" (Imperial decree of February 15, 1913).

SERVIA.—The silver coinage of 1914 consisted of two and one dinars and 50 para in silver—16,000,000 pieces—of the value of \$2,895,000. These coins were executed by the Paris Mint, as Servia has no mint.

SWITZERLAND.—The gold coinage consisted of 20 and 10 francs—900,000 pieces—of the value of \$3,088,000, and the silver coinage of 2 and 1 franc and 50 centimes—7,200,000 pieces—of the value of \$1,389,600.

BRITISH INDIA.—The silver coinage consisted of rupees, half, quarter and eighth rupees—74,127,080 pieces—of the value of \$17,587,056. Coinage executed by this mint for Ceylon consisted of 50, 25 and 10 cents (silver)—2,600,000 pieces—of the value of \$129,600, and for Straits Settlements, 20 cents (silver)—191,802 pieces—of the value of \$38,360.

CHINA.—Canton Province.—The silver coinage for 1914 consisted of 20 and 10 cents (silver)—48,218,000 pieces—of the value of \$8,990,000, and 14,750 one-cent pieces in copper.

Chungking Province.—The silver coinage in 1914 consisted of \$1 and 50c pieces—6,932,441 pieces—of the value of \$6,919,341. The copper coinage was of the denominations of 200, 100, 50, 20 and 10 cash—126,097,825 pieces. At this mint (Szechuan) there was also executed for Tibet 1,460,860 dollar pieces.

Mukden Province.—In 1914, 28,707,920 silver coins of the denomination of 20 cents were struck, of the value of \$5,741,584.

Nanking Province.—Silver coins of the denominations of \$1, 20 and 10 cents—2,864,000 pieces—of the value of \$2,796,100, were struck.

Peking Province.—Silver coins of the denomination of \$1 and 20 cents—147,923,916 pieces—of the value of \$78,112,716, were struck.

JAPAN.—The gold coinage of Japan in 1913 consisted of 50 and 5 yen—961,000 pieces—of the value of \$8,899,260. The silver coinage was of the denominations of 50 and 10 sen—19,243,014 pieces—of the value of \$2,136,412.

PERSIA.—The gold coinage of 1913 consisted of 20, 10 and 4 krans—26,052 pieces—of the value of \$39,451.22, and the silver coins of 5, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ kran—5,085,844 pieces—of the value of \$2,839,093.84. The coins of Persia of mixed metal and nickel are coined at Brussels. They are issued by the Imperial Bank of Persia.

The coinage in 1914 was: Gold (same denominations as in 1913), 50,982 pieces, of the value of \$91,379. Silver, 5, 2 and 1 kran and 10, 5 and 3 shais—14,373,019 pieces—of the value of \$4,701,557.

SIAM.—The coinage of 1914 consisted of domestic recoinage of the value of \$181,095.45. There was also executed at the Belgian Mint for Siam nickel 10 and 5 satangs—3,000,000 pieces—and bronze 1 satang pieces—1,000,000.

MOROCCO.—The silver coinage in 1914 consisted of rials, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ rial—3,945,858 pieces—of the value of \$2,719,728.

The McKinley Souvenir Gold Dollars.

The bill authorizing the coinage of the McKinley souvenir dollar has been favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Coinage, of which Congressman Ashbrook of Ohio, an honorary member of the A. N. A., is chairman, who introduced the bill (H. R. 2), and the prospects for its passage are said to be excellent.

A hearing before the committee was given on January 13, when the passage of the bill was strongly urged by representatives of the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association of Niles, Ohio, and others.

The bill as introduced provided for the coinage of 100,000 silver souvenir dollars for the purpose of aiding in defraying the cost of completing the memorial to Ex-President McKinley now being erected at Niles, his birthplace. As reported by the committee the bill now provides for the coinage of the same number of gold dollars instead of silver. The cost of preparing the dies will be paid by the Memorial Association if the bill becomes a law, and the coins will be turned over to the association for their face value. It is proposed to sell the coins at \$2 each, the profit to be used as an endowment fund of the association for the maintenance of the memorial after completion.

War Medals of Germany and Coins of East Africa.

Below are illustrated several German War Medals, as well as some coins of East Africa, where the continuation of the present sovereignty may be affected as a result of the European war. The medals reproduced are actual size, and we are indebted to Mr. Moritz Wormser, Secretary of the New York Numismatic Club, for specimens for illustrating, as well as for the descriptions following:



1. One-half Rupee, German East African Company, 1891. Obv., bust of Emperor in uniform. Rev., Coat of Arms of the Company.

2. One Rupee, German East Africa, 1904. Obv., bust of Emperor. Rev., Palm wreath and inscription.

3. Twenty-five cents, British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, 1910. Obv., Bust of Edward VII. Rev., Lion in African landscape.

These three coins are of especial interest at the present time, as newspaper reports indicate that a vigorous campaign will be carried on between the English and Germans in East Africa. Nos. 1 and 2 show the transition of control of German East Africa from that of a private company to annexation by the Government.



4. Medal issued by the establishment of Wihl. Mayer and Frz. Wilhelm, Stuttgart, upon the death of Submarine Commander Otto Weddigen, and upon the naval blockade of England. The reverse shows a submarine in action.

5. Medal issued by the same firm as No. 4. Obv., General Field Marshal Von Hindenburg. Rev., upon the campaign against France, England, Russia, etc., showing German infantry attacking.



5



6

6. Medal issued by B. H. Mayer, Pforzheim. Obv., Field Marshal Von Mackensen. Rev., within wreath, "In commemoration of the World War, 1914-1915."



7

7. Medal issued by the same firm as No. 6. Obv., conjoined heads of Emperor William and Francis Joseph. Rev., In commemoration of the World War, 1914-1915. "In Unity there is Strength." An oak tree on which are the shields of Germany and Austria. Eagle with spread wings above.

Proposed Coinage of Silver in Uruguay.

The President of Uruguay has recommended to Congress the passage of a bill providing for the coinage of 5,000,000 pesos (\$5,170,000) in silver pieces of one peso (\$1.034) and one-half peso (\$0.517). Old coins of these denominations are to be retired and recoined. This amount is equivalent to 3.80 pesos (\$3.929) per inhabitant, and it is estimated that it will be sufficient for a number of years.

The Half Cent Varieties of 1803.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.

1803.

Two obverse and three reverse dies were used in this year. The three reverse dies have been found cracked and one obverse die. The other die appears to have been broken at date, from a coin in my possession, but this break is in doubt. Unless one or more besides this one should be found with the same imperfection it should not be considered a subvariety of die. This is what is often called the close date, with the fraction line joined to ribbon. One of the reverses was used during 1804 and was cracked from rim through second T of States to wreath before end of 1803.

OBVERSE—1803.

	Date.	1 Perfect or Tapered.	0 closer to 8 or 3.	TY close or not.	Feet of T wanting.	R closer to hair or milling.
1	6 ½	Perf.	Equal	Close	Both	Hair
2	6 ½	Taper	3	Not close	Both	Equal

REVERSE—1803.

	Denominator.	Regula.	Regula connect to ribbon.	Berries.		Dist.	Berry at F.	Ceriph of F points to leaf.
				L.	R.			
A	4	3	Not	6	5	Touches	To r.	To left
Aa	Crack A of States to leaf to right of last S.							
B	5	2 ½	Connec.	5	5	Close	Over r.	To left
Ba	V-shaped break closes top of U.							
Bb	Same crack rim to first T of States across wreath to rim at M.							
C	4	2	Not	5	5	Dist.	Over r.	Point
	Crack rim to second T of States to wreath.							

COIN VARIETIES.

1—Aa 1—Ba 1—Bb
2—C 2a—Ca

Obverse 1.—Date 6 ½mm., spaced equally; 1 under hair, left side of 8 on line with angle formed by hair and shoulder. Liberty 12mm., I and B tilted to right, and TY close. R closer to hair than to milling. T's imperfect, both feet wanting. Front of forelock on line with right side of standard of T. No center mark.

Obverse 2.—Date $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm., spaced unequally, 0 being closer to 8 than to 3; 1 under hair; left side of 8 on line with angle formed by hair and shoulder; 1 tapered. Liberty $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. I and B tilted to right. TY not close. R equally distant from hair and milling. Both feet of T missing. Forelock under T. No center mark.

Obverse 2a.—Break, rim across field to ribbon.



Reverse A.—Denominator 4 mm., straight, spaced equally and on line, the 2 being slightly larger than the 00, is closer to regula. 2 and last 0 one-half under regula. Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., equally distant from numerator and denominator. Numerator equally distant from knob and fraction line and midway between ends of ribbon. Six berries on left branch, five on right. Two of the berries on left branch under first T of States, one on each side of the branch. Position of point of outer leaves: Left branch—First to right of left stand of N, second under stand of T, third under stand of D, fourth under center of first S of States, fifth under right foot of A, and the terminal one under center of E. Right branch—First under right of C, second under right foot of R, third under right stand of M, fourth under space between F and A, closer to A, fifth under center of O, and top leaf on line with left of S. Legend—N and R imperfect. S's small. Nearly all letters out of position. AM joined, ME very close. STA, OF and ERI close, T's perfect. ALF of Half and CE of Cent joined. N slightly high. Berry merged one-fourth with F. Ceriph of F points to left of leaf. T perfect, touches leaf. Center mark small, very close to top of N. Left stem points right of center of U, right stem to between feet of A. Ribbon to U, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Ribbon to A, 1 mm. D-S, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. S-O, 2 mm. F-A, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. A-U, $8\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Reverse Aa.—Crack left foot of A in States to top of leaf, to field between S and O, lower outer left leaves through left stem, ribbon to regula.

Reverse B.—Denominator 5 mm., curved, spaced equally. Figures same size. Right of 2 and left of 0 under regula. Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. farther from denominator than from numerator. Lighter line connects regula to ribbon. Numerator closer to fraction line than to knot and slightly closer to right ribbon than to left. Five berries on each branch, only one under first T of States. Position of points of outer leaves: Left branch—First under right stand of N, second under T of States, third under stand of D, fourth under space between ST, fifth under right foot of A, and terminal leaf under right of E. Right branch—First under right of C, second under space between RI, third under right stand of M, fourth midway between F and A, fifth under center of O, and top leaf left of center of S. Legend—Both feet of T in United wanting. S's small. Last S of States tilted to left. AME very close. HAL of Half joined. Leaf touches H. CENT close. T perfect and high, right foot merged in leaf. Berry near F half over and close to it. Ceriph of F points left of leaf. Left stem points to right of U. Right stem points to right foot of A. A to ribbon, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. U to ribbon, 1 mm. D-S, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. S-O, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. F-A, 2 mm. A-U, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. No center mark.

Reverse Ba.—A V-shaped break closes top of U.

Reverse Bb.—V-shaped break closed. Crack rim through left of first T of States through single leaf to top of F. to between AM to rim.

Reverse C.—Denominator 4mm., curved, spaced unequally; 00 close, figures same size; 2 and 0 partly under fraction line. Regula 2mm. nearer numerator than to denominator. Numerator closer to regula than to knot and nearer right ribbon than to left. Five berries on each branch. Position point of leaves: Left branch—First under center of N, second under T, third under stand of D, fourth on line with right of S, fifth under right foot of A, and terminal leaf under center of E. Right branch—First under center of C, second under right of R, third under right stand of M, fourth between F and A, close to A, fifth under center of O, and top leaf left of center of S. Legend—All T's imperfect, both feet missing. AME and CA close. None of the letters of Half Cent touch each other. Right foot of F and both feet of T wanting. Berry near F fully over right of F and distant from it. Ceriph of F points to top of leaf. T touches leaf. Left stem points to center of U. Right points between feet of A. U to ribbon, 1mm. A to ribbon, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. D-S, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. S-O, 2mm. F-A, 2mm. A-U, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Reverse C.—Crack rim to second T of States to terminal leaf left branch.

The Sing Sing Prison Coin-Tokens.



This month we illustrate the "One" note and the tokens for 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 cent in use in Sing Sing Prison, New York State, an account of which appeared in last month's issue of this magazine. These specimens were loaned by Mr. Howland Wood of New York for the purpose of illustration. As will be seen, all are of one type. The three highest denominations are in aluminum, and the two smallest in brass. The tokens are actual size of illustrations, but the note is considerably reduced.

Coinage Executed at the U. S. Mints During the Year 1915.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT.

Washington, D. C., January 3, 1916.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1915.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
50 Dollars (Octagonal) * -----	1,500	\$ 75,000.00
50 Dollars (Round) * -----	1,500	75,000.00
Quarter Eagles * -----	10,000	25,000.00
Dollars * -----	25,000	25,000.00
Double Eagles -----	719,550	14,391,000.00
Eagles -----	410,075	4,100,750.00
Half Eagles -----	752,075	3,760,375.00
Quarter Eagles -----	606,100	1,515,250.00
Total Gold -----	2,525,800	\$23,967,375.00
Half Dollars * -----	60,000	\$ 30,000.00
Half Dollars -----	2,912,850	1,456,425.00
Quarter Dollars -----	7,878,450	1,969,612.50
Dimes -----	6,580,450	658,045.00
Total Silver -----	17,431,750	\$ 4,114,082.50
Five Cents (nickel) -----	30,062,120	\$ 1,503,106.00
One Cent (bronze) -----	55,975,570	559,755.70
Total Minor -----	86,037,690	\$ 2,062,861.70
Total Coinage -----	105,995,240	\$30,144,319.20

* Panama-Pacific Exposition Coins.

COINAGE OTHER THAN UNITED STATES.

Country.—Metal.	Pieces.
Cuba, Gold -----	871,040
Cuba, Silver -----	18,214,050
Cuba, Minor -----	20,582,100
Salvador, Nickel -----	10,208,000
Venezuela, Nickel -----	2,000,000
Costa Rica, Gold -----	5,000
Philippine Islands, Silver -----	1,105,000
Philippine Islands, Bronze -----	2,500,000
Total -----	55,485,190

Congratulations to The Numismatist.

With the current number of THE NUMISMATIST it completes its twenty-eighth year of continuous publication, a record seldom equaled for a numismatic publication with a popular subscription.

To THE NUMISMATIST, and of course to the gentlemen who so unselfishly gave their time and money for its continued publication, is due mainly the present successful existence of the American Numismatic Association.

The Association today is the "backbone" of numismatics in this country. It did and does more today for the advancement of numismatics than any other agent. The Association, together with its official journal, THE NUMISMATIST, deserves the unstinted support of everyone interested in the advancement of numismatics.

We heartily congratulate THE NUMISMATIST on its twenty-ninth anniversary, and wish it a continued successful career.—*Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*.

Notes on the Coinage of Greenland and Iceland.

BY NEHEMIAH VREELAND.

The currency of these Danish colonies is so unfamiliar to the average collector that the following recapitulation, while not professing to be complete, will no doubt be of interest.

Like other countries of Northern Europe, a system of exchange based on commodities existed in Iceland, due to the scarcity of Danish coins. Thus we find mention of Alen, Vad, and Fisken, which were accepted at the following values: Alen or Ellen, corresponding in a measure to our "yards," and applied in computations to the Vad or Wadmál, a species of coarse woolen cloth. Fisken, i. e., fish, were the principal articles of export.

The basis of exchange, as far as can now be ascertained, was the species thaler, and a varying rate existed, the Danish merchants accepting the fish, and crediting the seller with an equivalent in the currency of the home Government, for which sum he received necessities required, though actually very little money figured in the transactions.

In the year 1771 Denmark issued the first coin specially designed for its colonies, Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands and the Danish East Indies, very similar in design to the Spanish eight-real piece.



This is the generally-known piastre or trade dollar, which has on the obverse a crown surmounting the shields of Denmark and Norway; at the sides the pillars of Hercules. On the pillars are the words PLUS ULTRA on a scroll, and in the sea are three islands marked, respectively, from left to right, ISLAND, FERØ and GRONLAND. Date 1771 (there was a reissue of the same type in 1777). Reverse, the crowned armorial shield of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The inscription reads: CHRISTIANVS. VII. D. G. DAN. NOR. VAN. GOT. REX.

As trade increased the Danish coins became more plentiful in the colonies, but it was not until the year 1812 that a copper coin was struck for Iceland. It is about one-third the size of the regular Danish issue of the same value of that date. The obverse has the monogram of Frederick VI of Denmark. Reverse, 1 SKILLING DANSK.



Iceland (The Island of Fire) was settled by emigrants from Norway in the year 874. In 1874 the Millennial Jubilee was celebrated, King Christian IX of Denmark being present and granted Iceland a new constitution.

Below are illustrated three brass tokens issued at Eyrarbakka, where there is a trading post, the values being 100, 25 and 10 ore. The obverse reads: J. R. B. LEFOLII. EYRARBAKKA. The reverse has two Norse words, GEGN VORUM. They mean "for goods (received)." The Icelanders use the old Norwegian language, the same as used by the first settlers over one thousand years ago.



Greenland, the land of ice and snow, has a population of about ten thousand, who depend chiefly on the fisheries. Mining is carried on to some extent, the mines producing cryolite and copper, several mining companies having issued tokens, similar to the hacienda tokens of Mexico and the West India coffee plantations. They can be called coins, as they serve the same purpose. The Oresund mine has issued pieces of the value of a rigsdaler and 48, 16, 4 and 1 skilling. The Ivigtut mine put out tokens for 100, 85, 70, 50, 10, 5 and 1 ore. The above are made of cryolite. In 1875 the same company struck tokens in the same metal, the values being 1, 5 and 10 krone. Each token has the name IVIGTUT at the top, with the value in the center. The reverse is blank.



The Greenland Mining Association struck three denominations of tokens in the same metal as the 1875 issue (only the planchet is of a better grade metal). The inscription reads GRONLANDSK MINEDRIFTS AKTIESELSKAB, the values being 10, 25 and 100 ore.



Cryolite is a mineral discovered by the Danes in 1794. It is a compound of fluorine, sodium and aluminum. It was regarded by the Eskimos as a peculiar kind of ice. It is found almost exclusively at Ivigtut, in southwest Greenland.

East Greenland has a brass token issued in 1863 by A. Gibbs & Sons.



Paper money is also in use in Greenland and Iceland. The above illustration is of a five-kroner bill of Iceland. It has the bust of King Christian IX of Denmark, and is dated Reykjavik, 1904, that place being the capital and principal seaport of Iceland. Five kroner has a value of about one dollar and thirty-five cents in our money. (The illustration is considerably reduced in size).

No Artist's Model on Canadian Coins.

In the daily press in the early part of January there appeared the following "news" item:

"When the new Canadian coins, now ordered, make their appearance they will bear on their face a reproduction of the profile of Mrs. Reba Porter of Island Heights, N. J., a well-known model in the New York studios. Numismatists claim that the new issue of Canadian coins will be the most artistic ever issued."

In some of the papers it was accompanied by a large illustration showing Mrs. Porter seated before a dressing-table with her very attractive features reflected in the mirror. The attention of Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal was called to the "news" item, who immediately branded it as another of the fake stories that frequently appear in the daily press. He forwarded one of the clippings and illustrations to the Deputy Master of the Canadian Mint at Ottawa, who wrote Mr. McLachlan as follows:

"Dear Mr. McLachlan—The cutting came this morning, and is hereby returned. It has caused amusement here. I think you are right in regarding the whole as a joke. It is a joke at the expense of our coinage, which deserves more respectful treatment.

"J. BONAR, Deputy Master."

In a letter to THE NUMISMATIST Mr. McLachlan says, in part:

"In the first place, all the dies for the Canadian Mint are designed in the Mint at London, and the hubs sent out all ready engraved with which to impress as many new dies as may be required.

"In the second place, it is altogether unlikely that the Mint would find it necessary to send to the United States for a model and an artist when they have plenty near at hand.

"In the third place, there has been no call for the substitution of the King's bust by an ordinary artist's model, no matter how prepossessing in appearance.

"One of the Montreal papers reproduces the cut with the remark that it is a joke regarding which the authorities cannot give any account of its origin."

In the Iowa exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was the representation of a silver dollar made of corn. It was four feet in diameter, and rested on a pedestal made of corn which portrayed a farm scene. The outline of the dollar was first made on a wooden frame, and to this the kernels of corn were glued. Nearly a quarter of a million grains of corn were used in the work.

New Issues of Coins.

We illustrate this month a few of the European War issues, as well as some new issues of coins of other countries, which will be of interest to collectors generally. Specimens of all, for the purpose of illustration, have been received through the courtesy of Gutttag Bros., New York City.



1

1. Specimens of the three issues of Russian stamp currency. Collectors have heard much in the last few weeks of these Russian war issues, but as yet few of them have reached this country. They are a little larger than our postage stamps. The illustrations show the exact size. They are printed on heavy paper or thin cardboard, and are perforated, but not adhesive. The 10-cent denomination is printed in blue, and has the portrait of Czar Nicholas II. The 15-cent is printed in light brown, and has the portrait of Nicholas I. The 20-cent is printed in light green, and has the portrait of Alexander I. The reverse side has an inscription to the effect that "It has the right of circulation equally with the current silver coin." The word over the portraits is equivalent to our "Post" or "Postoffice." In speaking of this stamp currency, the *New York Herald* in a recent issue said:

"Because of the practical disappearance from circulation of small silver coins of the denomination of ten, fifteen and twenty kopeks, stamps, similar to the ordinary postage variety, are being used in their place by the people of Russia. The small silver coins which were plentiful a year ago now are practically gone from circulation. What has become of them is a question puzzling the authorities, but it is probable that they have been hoarded by the poorer classes, who fear the result of the war and who feel that they will be better provided for if they cling to the silver money. Under the Russian monetary standard 100 kopeks are equal to a ruble, which in normal times is valued in exchange at fifty-one cents American money. Now, however, a ruble is valued at twenty-nine cents American money. Ordinarily, therefore, the ten-kopeks piece corresponds to the American five-cent piece. So strict are the Russians about their money now that the war is on that the authorities will allow no person to take from the country more than 500 rubles, which under the present rate of exchange approximates \$150."



2

2. A specimen of the zinc 5-centime piece struck by Germany for circulation in Belgium, mention of which was made in *THE NUMISMATIST* of November last. Coins for 10 and 25 centimes of the same type have also been struck in the

same metal. Though one of the most interesting of the war issues, they do not present a pleasing appearance on account of the dead, leaden color.



3

3. This shows a new reverse for the Hungary 10-filler piece of 1915. The old reverse had the denomination entirely enclosed within a wreath.



4

4. Ten centavos of 1915 of Portugal. Although this type has been in use for two years, it has not previously been illustrated in THE NUMISMATIST.



5

5. Gold five pesos of the Republic of Colombia, the type being first used in 1913. Pieces of 2½ pesos are also being coined.

U. S. Coinage for December.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles -----	129,500	\$ 2,590,000.00
Eagles -----	47,000	470,000.00
Half Eagles -----	70,000	350,000.00
Quarter Eagles -----	158,000	395,000.00
Total Gold -----	404,500	\$ 3,805,000.00
Half Dollars -----	352,250	\$ 176,125.00
Quarter Dollars -----	732,250	183,062.50
Dimes -----	250	25.00
Total Silver -----	1,084,750	\$ 359,212.50
Five Cents (nickel) -----	4,464,716	\$ 223,235.80
One Cent (bronze) -----	22,440,900	224,409.00
Total Minor -----	26,905,616	\$ 447,644.80
Total Coinage -----	28,394,866	\$ 4,611,857.30
Coinage executed for Cuba:		
Gold -----	96,740 pieces	
Silver -----	3,145,150 pieces	
Minor -----	2,292,800 pieces	

The First U. S. Mint and Its First Coins.

Upon the site formerly occupied by the first United States Mint, at 37-39 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, the Frank H. Stewart Electric Co. has recently erected a modern building as a home for its enterprise, and with its erection there disappeared forever from view the last of the three buildings of this mint, in which were struck many of the rarities of our coinage.

The surroundings and associations of the electrical company with the first money-making establishment of the United States, and the numismatic inclination of Mr. Stewart has led him to devote much time and considerable money in gathering all available historical data connected with the early history of the mint. A few years ago he published in pamphlet form much of this information, most of which was from official sources, and was a welcome addition to the small amount of authentic data on the subject generally known to collectors at that time.

About a year ago Mr. Stewart had printed and distributed to numismatists, historians, antiquarians and others interested, colored views of the group of three buildings used for the mint. They were reproduced by color photography from an original painting by Edwin Lamasure, which is now owned by Mr. Stewart. In the circular accompanying the picture Mr. Stewart said:



"Ye Olde Mint."

"No page of our national history is more interesting than that concerning the first and only United States Mint during the continuance of its operations for a period of forty years, from 1792 to 1832.

"When Philadelphia was the Capital of the United States, Congress, on April 7th, 1792, passed the Act establishing the Mint, and the immortal Washington, then President (April 14th), in accordance therewith, appointed the eminent astronomer and philosopher, David Rittenhouse, the first Director of the Mint; and, July 18th, also caused the purchase of an L-shaped piece of ground, now numbered 37 and 39 North Seventh street and 631 Filbert street, Philadelphia, and had suitable buildings erected thereon.

"Under these circumstances, the first building ever erected by authority of Congress for a public purpose came into existence under the personal supervision of Washington.

"Apparently no artist ever painted and no engraver ever engraved the group of buildings known as the First United States Mint Buildings, until The Osborne Company secured the data from the present owner of the Mint site and made arrangements with Lamasure for this picture, which must for all time be the accepted authentic picture of the buildings as they stood in the first quarter of the last century.

"The middle building in the picture was the coinage building, and the first one erected. Here Washington, a frequent visitor, late in 1792, delivered some silver from which the so-called Washington dimes and half-dimes, mentioned

in his annual address to Congress, were coined. Practically every rare coin bearing the United States stamp was made in this building, including the silver-centre cent of 1792 and the silver dollar of 1804.

"The regular coinage of copper began in 1793; silver, 1794; gold, 1795; and in this old building every conceivable kind of scrap copper, silver household utensils and gold ornaments, together with foreign coins and virgin gold from the Southern States, were turned into bright, shining coins, even now unexcelled for beauty of design.

"Until the year 1816 all of the power was supplied by men and horses. In that year steam was introduced for certain heavy work, but steam coinage did not take place until 1836 in the then new or second Mint in Philadelphia.

"Robert Morris and Benjamin Franklin were both interested in efforts to establish a national coinage, but Franklin did not live to see its fruition as did Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Hillegas, Rittenhouse, Boudinot, Morris, and many other men concerned in the task.

"Close inspection of the picture will reveal the molasses-candy woman of the neighborhood and one of the several pumps that supplied the Mint with water. The famous watchdog of the First Mint, the yard bell which the Mint watchman was required to ring every hour by the Mint clock, and the iron bars on the basement windows are also depicted.

"The treasure vaults were located twenty feet underground beneath the basement of the office building on the street front. The coinage building also



"Inspection of the First Coins of the First United States Mint."

contained bullion vaults. The rear building contained the melting and refining department.

"The ground on which stood these important buildings of our early national life was sold first by William Penn in 1699, and last sold in 1907 to the present owner, who demolished the last of the Mint buildings in 1911. They were in possession of one family from 1836, when sold by the Government, until 1907, and when demolished were in the same condition as when used for Mint purposes, excepting slight damages by fire on several occasions.

"This 'Ye Olde Mint' picture will be highly prized by historians, antiquarians, numismatists and other patriotic persons everywhere, as one of great rarity, recalling as it does the first building erected by authority of Congress for a public purpose—which happened to be the First United States Mint.

"Like the building in which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, on the corner of the same street a stone's throw away, it is now forever gone. The feeble efforts made to preserve these historic buildings met with no success.

"'Ye Olde Mint' makes a fit companion picture to be placed alongside of 'The Cradle of Liberty,' both painted by Lamasure and reproduced and published by The Osborne Company.

"The original picture of 'Ye Olde Mint' and the 'Cradle of Liberty' are on exhibition in the office of the Frank H. Stewart Electric Co. in its new home on the site of the first U. S. Mint and may be seen there by those interested in art or history."

About the first of the present year Mr. Stewart distributed another colored view associated with the mint, entitled "Inspection of the First Coins of the First United States Mint," from a painting by John Ward Dunsmore of New York, which is also now owned by Mr. Stewart. In the circular accompanying this picture he says:

"The first coins made in the first United States Mint were coined from silver bullion delivered by Washington, and on one side portrayed a likeness of Martha Washington. Free coinage of silver prevailed in those days; the coins were given to Washington and distributed by him and have been known ever since as Washington half dismes. They are to-day quite rare and found only in numismatic collections. Washington referred to them in his 1792 address to Congress as follows: 'There has been a small beginning in coinage of half dismes, the want of small coins in circulation calling the first attention to them.'

"The persons represented in the picture are General and Martha Washington, Alexander Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, David Rittenhouse, Tobias Lear, Adam Eckfeldt, Henry Voight and another workman. The chair in front of Mrs. Hamilton and the hand-screw coin press, operated by Eckfeldt, are still in existence at the present Philadelphia Mint. Examination of the picture will show a Rittenhouse clock, sketch of head used on the first silver half dismes, household silver for coinage purposes, glowing fireplace, weighing scales, rolling machine, and overhead shafting operated by horse power outside of the building.

"The room is the first floor of the coinage building, which was the middle building of the three shown in Ye Olde Mint picture, now framed by so many recipients of that wonderful print. This was the only picture ever made of the first United States Mint buildings, the coinage building being the first building erected by authority of Congress for a public purpose, under the direction of Washington. The Mint proposition was almost a 'hobby' with Washington. He visited it frequently, referred to it in many personal letters and in nearly all of his annual addresses to Congress. His account book shows the gift of five dollars to a Mint workman.

"Rittenhouse, holding the coin for inspection, was the first Director of the Mint and lived a stone's throw away from it. Colonel Lear, standing behind Washington, was Washington's private secretary and mentioned in some of Washington's letters concerning the Mint. Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury and Jefferson was Secretary of State, both of whom were intensely interested in the establishment of the first Mint. Adam Eckfeldt was an employee of the Mint and afterward chief coiner, succeeding Henry Voight, who is shown holding the tray of coins. Voight was a clockmaker associated with Rittenhouse, and also helped Fitch build the first steamboat in America. Eckfeldt, like Voight, went with the Mint in 1792, as is shown by testimony given by him in a lawsuit over the Mint alleys half a century later. After the lapse of over one hundred and twenty-three years, there is still an Eckfeldt in the Philadelphia Mint.

"Frank H. Stewart, the president and founder of our business, has for several years spent much time in uncovering the lost history of early Philadelphia, and the inspiration for this painting was furnished by him and executed by Dunsmore, who is also historically inclined."

As stated by Mr. Stewart in his circulars, these two views are from recent paintings from data furnished by him. But he has given so much of his time to the study and investigation of all matters relating to the early history of the mint that collectors are assured that they are reproductions of the subjects of which they treat as realistic as it is possible to make them at this late day.

We congratulate Mr. Stewart on the splendid work of the views, and the work he is doing deserves the highest commendation from numismatists and historians.

The views are copyrighted by The Osborne Company, and permission to reproduce them in THE NUMISMATIST was secured through Mr. Stewart.

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Editorial.

THE collecting of obsolete issues of paper money of the United States, to which many have turned their attention within the last few years, and to the study of which a number of collectors are now enthusiastically devoted, has brought about a very noticeable rise in the price of desirable specimens. Although some notable collections of paper money have been formed and dispersed in years gone by, these issues, as a branch of numismatics, have not until recently engaged the attention of any great number of collectors.

Those who have given paper-money collecting but little attention know in

a general way of the great variety of these issues that formed the almost exclusive medium of exchange of our fathers and grandfathers until the passage of the National Banking Act. But it is only those who have gone further into the subject and learned the history of some of the early State banks and their methods and customs, as well as of the corporations and individuals who issued scrip, who fully realize the relation these notes bear to the early history and development of the United States, and the possibilities of a collection of them.

As with coins, the paper issues divide themselves naturally into several classes, and whichever class the collector may choose he will find it no less absorbing than coins, and in some respects far more so than in some lines of the metal issues.

The notes of the State banks and banking institutions naturally attract the attention of more collectors than the other issues, on account of the attractiveness of the design and the art of the engraver displayed on them, many of which in the 50s were the equal in workmanship of our paper money today, and not a few surpassing it in the general appearance of the notes. In 1863, when the National Banking Act was passed, there were 1466 State banks in existence, all of which, perhaps, with few exceptions, issued circulating notes, many of several different denominations. And if we add to these the great number of banks which had come and gone in the 80-odd years previous, with a proportionate issue of notes, one may form some idea of the number of these issues possible for a collection, even if specimens of many of them are unobtainable.

The issues of the larger corporations are, as a rule, but little below those of the banks in quality and appearance, while those of the small firms and individuals, particularly during the period of 1837-38, offer mute testimony of the really hard times that were responsible for their emission, and beauty of design was a second or third consideration in their execution.

The Civil War gave birth to a large and varied assortment of paper issues, which may be divided into several classes. The issues of the Confederate Government, the issues of the Southern State governments, the issues of counties and cities both in the North and the South, and the almost endless number of notes of small denominations, form the natural divisions of the war issues. The issues of the Confederate Government have always been popular with collectors. With the exception of a few of them, a collection can be formed at a very moderate cost, and that their popularity is still being maintained is shown by the moving of them in quantities, one of our leading dealers reporting that he recently filled two orders of 2550 and 600 notes, respectively, all of the issue of 1864.

The collector of paper money has been handicapped to some extent by the absence of catalogs or compilations approaching a complete descriptive list of available issues. The catalog of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., issued more than twenty years ago, is the only guide collectors of paper money generally have had. And while this contains a vast amount of information on the subject, it is far from complete. The recent publication of the exhaustive compilation of the series of Confederate Government notes, with those of the Southern States uttered during the war, by Mr. W. W. Bradbeer, has been well received, and should be followed by similar works on other divisions of the subject. A commendable feature of paper-money collecting is that of collectors in the different States devoting their attention to the issues of their own State. With the publication of reasonably complete lists of these issues by States, a further impetus would be given to the collecting of an absorbing and historically interesting division of American numismatics.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, January 14, 1916, President F. C. C. Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beesley, Belden, Boyd, DeLagerberg, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Newell, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

After the calling of the roll the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved as read with some slight corrections. The Secretary reported the receipt of three resignations; the receipt of a note of thanks from Mrs. Niklewicz for our expressions of sympathy; the receipt of a copy of "The Liberty Bell," published by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California; the receipt of one magazine, and Mr. Heaton's January number of the *Nutshell*. Also the receipt from the Joan of Arc Statue Committee, of which Dr. Kunz is President, of official documents in connection with the unveiling of the statue, consisting of the program, the medal given to those attending the unveiling, and a fragment of stone from the dungeon of Joan of Arc in Rouen, France, and which forms the pedestal of the statue in New York; further, the receipt of Mr. Belden's "Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society with a Historical Sketch."

The Secretary reported upon the year's activities.

The Treasurer submitted his report for the year 1915.

Mr. Smith, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported as the subject for the next meeting, "Tokens and Medals of Andrew Jackson," and also announced that a paper for the April meeting was in preparation by Mr. Newell.

The Membership Committee reported favorably two candidates for election. The Publication Committee announced that the issue of the year-book had been postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. Swanson, in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee, reported that a medal was about to be issued for distribution by General Carranza; 99 to be issued in bronze and one in gold, although newspaper reports had very grossly exaggerated these figures.

In behalf of the Publicity Committee, attention was called to a lecture to be given on the subject of "Numismatics the Science of Coins," by Mr. A. R. Frey of the New York Numismatic Club, on January 20th, at the Men's Club of the Roseville Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J.

The President, Mr. F. C. C. Boyd, then announced the following appointments of committees for the year 1916:

Committee on New U. S. Coinage—W. H. Woodin, chairman; T. L. Elder, A. G. Heaton, J. M. Swanson, E. H. Adams, Dr. D. W. Valentine, Edward T. Newell, D. Proskey.

Publicity Committee—D. R. Kennedy, Chairman; T. L. Elder, E. Beesley.

Paper Money Committee—Dr. D. W. Valentine, chairman; D. Proskey, H. Wood, Geo. H. Blake.

New York Store Card Committee—E. H. Adams, chairman; B. L. Belden, H. Wood, T. L. Elder, D. Proskey.

Curator—T. L. Elder.

Mr. deLagerberg, under the head of new business, called to the attention of the Club some interesting correspondence which he personally had conducted, among this a letter from the Philippines, a report on the Caruso medals, and on the San Francisco Exposition medal of the Argentine Republic. He also called attention to the medals of his exhibit.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. deLagerberg for his interesting report.

Upon motion duly made, a rising vote of thanks was extended to the Secretary and Treasurer for his activities in connection with the duties of his office, and the appropriation for the expense of typewriting for the year 1916 was continued.

Mr. Wormser called attention to the very interesting exhibit of Mr. J. Gutttag. The meeting then adjourned for examination of the exhibits as follows:

By Mr. deLagerberg: War Medal, in white metal, struck to commemorate the German war prisoners interned at Douglas on the Isle of Man. (Courtesy of V.-Consul Sven deLagerberg.)

"Oliver Cromwell, Protector." Reverse, "B 1599, P. 1653, D. 1658," from a set of fifty rulers in England. Beautiful and rare specimen.

"Gustavus Guilelmus S. R. I. Lib. Bar. Ab Imhoff Gub. Gener. Ind. Orient. Foed. Belg." Designed by M. Holtzhey. Fine specimen.

The Windolph Obstetrical Calendar—"The first thought in burns." "Unguentine." By the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.

The Holland "Steunpenning." Designed by C. J. Van der Hoef. Medal struck for the benefit of Dutch Artists, Painters, and Sculptors affected by the war. Obv., Goddess of Peace. Rev., The Coat of Arms of the "Committee for the Relief of Artists in Holland."

By Mr. Gutttag: Russia.—A set of paper currency, consisting of thin cardboard with the obverse the commemorative issue of postage stamps and the reverse printed under the Russian eagle: "It has the right of circulation equally with the current silver coin." 10 kopecks, blue; 15 kopecks, rose; 20 kopecks, green. This is evidently an official postage-stamp currency, whereas that issued in our country during the Civil War was never officially recognized.

Portugal.—1915, 10 centavos.

Colombian Republic.—1913, 5 pesos, gold.

Hungary.—1915, 10 heller in a new composition to take the place of the regular nickel issue.

Belgium, under German administration, 1915, 5 centimes in zinc.

By Mr. Smith: 1862 Mechanics' Bank of New York, \$2 bill with red ends.

By Mr. Kohler: Two silver medals of crown size. First, upon the siege of Neuhausel and the Battle of Gran, 1685. Obv., showing battle scene and chart. Rev., three shields of Waldeck, Lorraine and Bavaria and inscription; below, crossed arrows. Second, upon completion of the seventeenth century. Obv., Father Time, piling 17 stones on a pyramid. Rev., Fame completing the drawing of a circle on the ground. Mr. Kohler also showed a collection of about 200 nickel coins, representing a great many countries. Among them: Belgium separate issues in Belgian and Flemish language. West Africa and Nigeria 1907, 1-10 penny in aluminum, and 1908 in nickel. East Africa and Uganda, 1907, 1 cent in aluminum. Guadeloupe, one franc, 1903, with serrated edge.

By Mr. Proskoy: 710 nickel coins, comprising only foreign issues, with their date and mint-mark varieties, also several patterns, a very complete series, as follows: Argentine, 17; Austria, 9; Belgium, 54; Bolivia, 14; Brazil, 48; British East Africa, 1; British Honduras; British West Africa, 1; Bulgaria, 8; Chile, 9; Colombia, 14; Congo, 4; Corea, 5; Costa Rica, 8; Crete, 3; Cuba, 3; Danish West Indies, 1; Ecuador, 7; Egypt, 18; France, 4; German East Africa, 1; Germany, 196; Greece, 8; Guadeloupe, 1; Guatemala, 8; Haiti, 7; Holland, 3; Honduras, 8; Hungary, 7; Italy, 10; Jamaica, 60; Japan, 7; Kiautschau, 2; Luxemburg, 3; Martinique, 2; Mexico, 12; Montenegro, 3; Nicaragua, 3; North Borneo, 3; Panama, 2; Paraguay, 2; Persia, 5; Peru, 10; Portugal, 2; Reunion Islands, 1; Roumania, 9; San Domingo, 10; Servia, 7; Siam, 5; Switzerland, 68; Turkey, 5; Uruguay, 5; Venezuela, 6.

Among these the following coins deserve special mention: 6 Belgium patterns, 1859 and 1860; rare Belgium 5c, 1864; France, Chas. X, 2½c, pattern; Roumania, 1867, 10 bani, pattern; Costa Rica ½ centavo; Haiti, 1889, 5c; Argentina, 1887, 20c, pattern; Chili, 1872, ½c; Turkey, 1 piastre, pattern, 1857; Siam, ½ att, pattern.

The purest nickel is in the coins of Austria, Danish West Indies, France, Germany, 25 pfennig; Greece, 1912; Hungary, Italy from 1902, Mexico from 1905, Montenegro; Switzerland, 20 centimes, Turkey.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, December 21, 1915. Ninetieth meeting called to order by President L. G. Amberg. Members present: Messrs. L. G. Amberg, Handler, Bostwick, Borrabaille, Harold, Plumb, French, King, Woodbury, Bauer, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Wild and Yawger.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. King read an answer to a letter he had written Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia inviting him to attend our annual dinner, January 18, 1916, and address the members on some numismatic subject, wherein Mr. Chapman stated that he would be very much pleased to come, and suggested several subjects

for his talk. The one which seemed to please most of the members was "Colonial Coins". The matter was put to a motion, and it was decided that it be left to Mr. King to select the subject.

Motion was carried that ladies be invited to attend this dinner, and every member is requested to bring his wife (or sweetheart, as the case may be), and a large attendance of members and their ladies is hoped for.

Mr. W. H. Amberg, chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the Rochester Philatelic Association in regard to their joining us at the dinner, reported that they will be very glad to do so, and that the R. P. A. had appointed a committee to advise with our committee of arrangements for speakers, etc.

Mr. King, chairman of the dinner committee, reported that the menu, music and songs were being arranged for, and he hoped everything would be much better than last year, particularly the music.

Motion was carried that the price for the dinner will be \$2.50 per plate. Mr. J. C. Woodbury stated that he would be unable to attend the dinner, as he was leaving for California on the first of January, but wanted to pay for two dinners, therefore donated \$5 to the dinner fund.

Motion made and carried that the die of last year's medal, with portrait of Mr. Bauer, be presented to him with the compliments of the Association. Mr. Bauer expressed his appreciation of the gift in his usual graceful manner.

Motion was made and carried that a \$5 gold piece be presented to Miss Lorscheider as a slight token of appreciation for her services during the year in writing the minutes, etc., for the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report for 1915 was read by Mr. Merritt, as follows:

Cash Account, Year 1915, to December 21, 1915.—January 1, 1915, balance, \$137.48; receipts, \$220.40; total, \$357.88; disbursements, \$158.13; balance, \$199.75.

Motion was made that the Treasurer's report be incorporated in the minutes, and Mr. Merritt was heartily thanked for the fine showing he had made.

Secretary's report for the year ending December 21, 1915, was read by Mr. Yawger, as follows:

"On January 1, 1915, we had a membership of 38, composed of 34 active and 4 honorary members. During the year four new members were taken in and two honorary members added. There was one resignation and one death, making the membership at this time 37 active and 5 honorary.

"On January 19 our annual dinner took place jointly with the Rochester Philatelic Association, and was considered by the 41 persons attending, a very successful affair.

"On March 16 our Third Annual Medal, with portrait of Mr. Bauer, was delivered, cut by artist Mr. J. A. Koeb.

"On August 11 the members enjoyed an automobile ride, picture show and dinner at Willow Bend Inn, near Batavia.

"The library was presented with the following during the year: Book on U. S. Cents, by T. J. Venn, of Chicago; Gold Coins of Latin America, by H. F. Williams, Chicago; War Medals of the Confederacy, by B. L. Belden, New York City; Canadian Coins, by R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Canada. Also priced catalogues of all the important sales held during the year.

"Our exhibits at the Rochester Municipal Museum (of which we may well be proud) have been added to and improved during the year, some of the additions being as follows: Historical medals and tokens, by Messrs. Bauer and Merritt; Maine Memorial Medal, by C. C. Hollis, Rochester, N. Y.; Masonic Pennies, etc., by Chas. K. Warner, Philadelphia; Masonic Pennies, etc., by Wm. Poillon, New York City; San Francisco Official Medal, by Farran Zerbe; Scrip money on Rochester Bank, by Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio, and the set of United States large cents has been bettered."

Motion was carried that the Secretary's report be accepted as read and incorporated in the minutes of this meeting.

Mr. Putnam, Curator of the Rochester Municipal Museum, informed Mr. Merritt that the museum had a new coin case ordered, which would be ready for the R. N. A. coins in about a week. It is proposed to fill this case with exhibits belonging to the members, on long-time loans. It was also suggested that the two cases we now have there be arranged to show the medals in one case, the United States series and others in the other case.

Dr. French was at the Rochester Municipal Museum last week, and, finding he could improve on some of the specimens now on exhibit there, presented the Association with the following cents in very fine and uncirculated condi-

tion: 1794, 1803, 1808, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1824, 1825, 1828, 1831, 1834, 1835, 1837, beaded hair cord, 1837, plain hair cord, 1840, 1841, 1844, 1846, 1852, 1854, 1855. Motion was carried that Dr. French be thanked for his generous gift.

The election of officers being next in order, Mr. L. G. Amberg, the retiring President, thanked the members of the Association for the support given him during the year, stating that he considered it had been a very successful year, both financially and otherwise. His only regret was that on account of the distance of Rochester from this year's convention city, none of our members had attended. Motion made and carried that Mr. Amberg be thanked for his strict attention to duty during his term of office, he not having missed a meeting, and for his loyalty. Mr. Amberg retires with the best wishes of every member of the R. N. A. Mr. Amberg then called Mr. G. J. Bauer, Past President, to take the chair for election of officers, and the following were elected unanimously:

Mr. F. B. King, President.

Mr. F. E. Merritt, Vice-President and Treasurer.

Mr. H. H. Yawger, Secretary.

Mr. King, our new President, in a few fitting remarks, thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him, stating that he thought he would have to be very active to do as well as his predecessor in office, and hoped he would be able to carry on the work, and that the Association would be in as good shape a year from now as it is at present. He suggested that an invitation be extended to all of our out-of-town numismatic friends who might be able to attend.

The members were much pleased to welcome into their midst once more Mr. Harold, it being the first meeting he has attended for some time on account of poor health. He tells us he is now much better and hopes to be a regular attendant at the meetings next year.

Motion was made and carried that a copy of the Treasurer's and Secretary's reports be mailed to those members who were not present at this meeting.

Meeting adjourned to January 4, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, January 4, 1916. Ninety-first meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. King, W. H. Amberg, L. G. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Koeb, Moore, Merritt, French, Borradalle and Yawger.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary announced receipt of a letter from Mr. Geo. G. Emerich of Fairport, N. Y., who resigned from our Association a year ago, stating although the past year had been a busy one, and he was still tied down, yet he felt he had lost something and wished to be reinstated. This was welcome news, as Mr. Emerich was an enthusiastic collector. It was moved and unanimously carried that he be reinstated and given his old number on our membership list.

Mr. F. B. King presented an application from Mr. Robert L. Moore, 20 Audubon street, Rochester, and Mr. F. E. Merritt presented application from Wilbert N. Williams, 102 Hazlewood Terrace, Rochester. A ballot was taken and both gentlemen were duly elected, and the Secretary was instructed to notify them to that effect.

Mr. King, chairman of the Dinner Committee, reported everything going smoothly and that an enjoyable time could be anticipated.

Mr. Merritt reported that Mr. Bauer was quite ill at his home, also that his mother was ill. A motion was made and carried that a plant or flowers be sent, and Mr. King volunteered to attend to the matter.

Mr. W. H. Amberg exhibited a bronze plaque commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fulton Trust Co. of New York, showing Robert Fulton and ship "Clermont." The piece was remarkable for work and finish; size about 3 1/4 x 2 inches.

Motion was made and carried that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Geo. F. Kunz, President of the Joan of Arc Statue Committee of New York, for the presentation to this Association of a piece of the stone taken from the dungeon at Rouen, where Joan of Arc was imprisoned. Also, a bronze medal struck from the special die commemorating the erection of the Joan of Arc Statue,

designed by Miss Anna Vaughn Hyatt, and unveiled on Riverside Drive, New York City, on December 6, 1915, and program of proceedings. These will be placed with our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

Motion was made and carried that we re-number and revise our Charter Membership, so as to fill in the blank numbers left on account of deaths, resignations, etc., and move up names of active members, filling in blank numbers; also that the Honorary Members be placed on a separate list.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, January 18, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on the 17th of December, 1915.

The Honorary Curator reported a number of donations.

Mr. Victor Morin exhibited several German medals relating to the present war, among which were those commemorating the bombardment of Scarborough and Hartlepool, England, by the German ships on December 16, 1914; the anticipation of the fall of Paris, and the "Gott Strafe England" medal, the first appearance of the famous phrase, as a recognition of the submarine blockade.

Mr. Tremblay exhibited a medal of Jean d'Arc and gave a short account of these medals.

A paper was read by Mr. O. H. M. Lapalice on "Some Notes on the Cost of Living in the Early Days of Montreal" (Seventeenth Century).

The annual report of Mr. Tremblay, the Curator, showed accessions to the cabinet of 1 gold medal, 7 bronze medals and 14 white-metal medals, 1 military decoration and 123 coins.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—W. D. Lighthall.

Vice-Presidents—Ludger Gravel, Abbe N. Dubois, Victor Morin, James Reid, S. M. Baylis and C. A. deL. Harwood.

Recording Secretary—R. W. McLachlan.

Corresponding Secretary—Pemberton Smith.

Treasurer—George Duruford.

Curator—P. O. Tremblay.

Librarian—M. de LaBriuerie.

Council—E. Z. Massicotte, G. N. Moncel, A. Chausse, O. H. M. Lapalice, J. C. A. Heriot, S. W. Ewing, W. S. Wilson, R. Nielson and Dr. A. P. Chagnon. L. A. Renaud was elected a member.

The report was noted of the death of C. T. Hart, who was an extensive collector of paper money.

It was announced that the January meeting would be held at the home of R. W. McLachlan, when he will exhibit the accessions to his Canadian numismatic collection during the year 1915, with some notes respecting the place of mintage and the makers.

Springfield Coin Club.

The thirty-sixth meeting was held December 29th, 1915, at the Board of Trade Rooms. Meeting called to order at 8.15 P. M., President Oliver in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Curtis, Sullivan, Stone, Thyberg, Hinckley, Morse, and Oppenheimer. Visitors present, Messrs. Morris and Chancellor. Minutes of thirty-fifth meeting read and approved. Treasurer's report read and accepted. Upon motion, duly seconded, a unanimous vote was cast for the election to membership of Robert S. Thayer. Applications for membership were presented as follows: Benj. L. Bragg, vouched for by John M. Oliver; Albert Wood Morris, vouched for by Wm. C. Stone; Arthur C. Chancellor, vouched for by Wm. C. Stone.

The Secretary read a letter regarding a proposed donation to the Club of a medal from the Joan of Arc Statue Committee of New York. Mr. Hinckley read a personal letter received from Mr. Farran Zerbe in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition coins, a part of which read as follows: "All denom-

inations are decidedly limited; only 60,000 of the half dollar pieces will be coined. The gold dollars at the special price have been withdrawn from sale. The purpose is to maintain the established prices, and should there be any remainder of these coins they will be destroyed at the mint. There is no danger of having the same unpleasant experience that was associated with the Columbian series." All present were pleased with this expression from Mr. Zerbe, and such a policy, if carried out, will do much toward the establishment of value of these special coin issues in the estimation of collectors generally.

Mr. Oliver presented the Club with a bronze medal, size 45, struck to commemorate the golden jubilee celebration, held May 25th, 1902, of Springfield, Mass., having completed its fiftieth year as an incorporated city. Mr. Prevost presented the Club with a brass medal, size 30, struck and awarded as a prize September, 1908, in this city's school children's plant exhibition.

Mr. Morse entertained with an interesting lot of early Massachusetts national and State Bank bills, and Mr. Stone had on exhibition his splendid collection of Springfield shinplasters. Mr. Hinckley displayed over one hundred varieties of one dollar Massachusetts State Bank notes, all in uncirculated condition and all signed; also a complete set of the Panama-Pacific Exposition coins, including both shapes of the \$50 gold pieces.

The attendance was curtailed because of the holiday season and a severe snowstorm. Adjourned 10.15 P. M. to January 26th, 1916.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Fourth Annual Dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association.

The Fourth Annual Dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held jointly with the Rochester Philatelic Association at the Hotel Rochester on Tuesday, January 18th, 1916. A very pleasing variation was made this year by the presence of the wives and sweethearts of the gentlemen, and it added to the pleasure so much that it is thought the invitation will be repeated. The guests began to arrive a little after six, and there was much interest shown in the display of coins brought by Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia. This exhibit contained some unique and some of the rarest early coins of America in existence, and in the opinion of all numismatists present the collection of United States cents was the finest ever exhibited here. At 7 P. M. the guests entered the dining-room, handsomely decorated with ferns and palms, where one large speakers' table with four small ones branching from it were arranged. The tables were elaborately decorated with smilax and red carnations, donated by our new President, Mr. F. B. King.

After the singing of "America" and a blessing asked by Dr. Zimmerman the guests were seated, and the Fourth Annual Dinner was on. At each place was found the menu and a folder with parodies of the popular songs of the day, in each of which was found some hit on various visitors and members, and displayed much thought on the part of the originators. At the ladies' places were found several favors, viz., gold lorgnettes viewed through which life seemed rosy, birds that talked, paper caps, small beautiful boxes of candy in which were tiny mirrors with a Lincoln cent imbedded in the back, and also pound boxes of candy donated by Mr. Chapman, for which he was given a standing vote of thanks by the ladies. Moll's Orchestra furnished music during the dinner, and the songs were directed by Mr. Harry Barnhart.

At the close of the dinner Dr. French gave a memorial of Harry Earl Montgomery, which was very touching, as Mr. Montgomery was the principal speaker at our dinner last year, and whose sudden death was a great shock to the members of both the A. N. A. and the R. N. A. A silent toast was given to Mr. Montgomery's memory.

President King opened the festivities with a few personal hits and witty remarks, then introduced Mr. Andrew Ludolph, the inimitable toastmaster, who called on Dr. French to pay the rent. Dr. French extended to Mr. Horstman, manager of the Hotel Rochester, the thanks of the Rochester Philatelic Association and the Rochester Numismatic Association for the use of the room for the past year. The toastmaster then requested the Secretary to read letters of regret received, including those from: F. G. Duffield, Dr. J. M. Henderson, C. F. Clarke & Co., Elmer S. Sears, S. Hudson Chapman, Wayte Raymond, Edgar H.

Adams, Wm. A. Ashbrook, Wm. Hesslein, Waldo C. Moore, A. Flag Robson. A telegram which arrived during the evening was also read from B. Max Mehl, wishing the Association continued success.

Mr. Koeb then exhibited an unfinished proof of the Fourth Anniversary Medal with Mr. Louis Amberg's portrait, which even in its unfinished state showed the handiwork of an artist.

"Hope" Putnam, curator of the Rochester Municipal Museum and member of the Rochester Numismatic Association, was called on for a few remarks, in which he stated that he "hoped" to have some coins and stamps some day and perhaps some arrow heads in the collection. He has great hopes for the Numismatic Society but can't say as much for the stamp men. He hopes to have some new cases for coins, and states that it is the intention to devote a whole room to numismatics, perhaps to join with the stamps, and if they are energetic will have one for each, and hopes to have it within a year. He also stated that he is doing all he can for numismatics, and that the public shows an increasing interest in coins, and thanked the numismatists for the interest shown in the Society.

Dr. French then stated that as Mr. Horstman was always trying to get him and the other members "in Dutch," they decided to try to get even with him and get him "in Dutch," so on behalf of the members of the Rochester Numismatic Association and the Philatelic Association he presented him with a beautiful imported stein, and hoped he would never see the bottom of it.

Mr. Horstman responded by saying that he wished he could express his thanks by smiling, as he did not know that he would be called on to say anything, and thought it was unfair when his friend who writes his speeches was out of town.

At this point three large pictures were brought into the banquet hall, a donation to the Rochester Numismatic Association by Mr. Henry Chapman. One a picture of the first mint of the United States at Philadelphia, one an interior view of the same mint with George Washington and friends assembled to view the first coin minted, which has been known since as the Washington half dime, one of which Mr. Chapman had on exhibit. The third picture was one of the obverse and reverse of a Washington Medal. The colorings of the first two pictures were beautiful, and all were framed in handsome gold frames. A standing vote of thanks was given Mr. Chapman for this beautiful gift. A vote of thanks was also given Mr. Chapman for his kindness in bringing the coins to exhibit in connection with his address, "Early Coins of America."

The members were much pleased by the presence at the dinner of Mrs. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia, and Mr. Howard Newcomb of Detroit, which shows the kindly feeling they have for the Rochester Numismatic Association.

The members were then favored with a speech from Dr. Zimmerman of the Syracuse University on the subject of "By-ways in Numismatics." Dr. Zimmerman told of many pleasant experiences he had had in this country and abroad when riding his favorite hobby. Dr. Zimmerman is a very able and entertaining speaker, and the time for him to catch his train came too soon. Dr. Zimmerman is the only man who instructs in Numismatics.

Mr. Henry Chapman then addressed the members on the subject of "Early Coins of America." The address was so interesting and entertaining that when Mr. Chapman was about to shorten it on account of time limit, the members shouted "More, more!" Mr. Chapman's address will be a talked-of subject for years to come, and in published form will go down in the annals of numismatics as one of the most remarkable papers ever read, when one thinks of the stupendous amount of work involved in preparing such a work, looking over old records, tracing down to date the history of coins described—and the most wonderful part of it all was that nearly each piece mentioned was on exhibit.

The members of the Rochester Numismatic Association and friends appreciated to the fullest extent Mr. Chapman's efforts and the pleasure it gave them.

A great treat was given the members by the presence at the banquet of Mr. Joseph Hooper, the oldest known numismatist, and one of the founders of the American Numismatic Association. Mr. Hooper will celebrate his eighty-third birthday on February 19 next.

We also wish to give honorable mention to Messrs. Merritt and King, who were unceasing in their efforts and worked hard to make the dinner a success.

During the evening a photograph of the diners was taken, although in their opinion it was unnecessary as the memory of the evening of January 18th, 1916, will be with them for some time to come.

MEMORIAL TO HARRY EARL MONTGOMERY, BY DR. GEO. P. FRENCH.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen—We have gathered around this festive board this evening to partake of the delicious feast that has been so splendidly prepared for us under the direction of our worthy host, William D. Horstman. We have also gathered here to participate in the fruition of our labors in the Rochester Numismatic and the Rochester Philatelic Associations for the past year. We have also come here to enjoy the companionship of the other members of both associations and the company of our visiting friends. These are pleasant occasions, and this one, in some respects, more so than any that have preceded it, especially on account of the presence of the ladies. We are fortunate to have two such organizations to bring us together for mutual study and benefit. How gladly we all responded to our names when the rolls were called by our secretaries this evening; but I noticed that one of our honored and honorary members was absent. When the secretary of the Rochester Numismatic Association called the name of Harry Earl Montgomery, no answer came back. He was not here. He will be with us no more. He has gone out from among us. He has passed over the sands of time, he has crossed the river of destiny, and his spirit has passed into that great beyond from whose bourne no traveler returns. He has left his footprints on the sand of time, and the name of Harry Earl Montgomery will pass down into history, for he was a memorable man. And I may here be permitted to cite these words from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

The first time I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Montgomery was during the national convention of the American Numismatic Association held in this city during the latter part of August, 1912. This man attracted my attention more than any other visitor to our exhibit. His pleasant address, his affable manner, his gentlemanly bearing, his scholarly language and his great knowledge of history and numismatics, stamped him at once as a gentleman, a scholar and a numismatist. The following year, when the convention was held in Detroit, unfortunately I was unable to attend, but Harry Earl Montgomery was there, and when Mr. Fred E. Merritt of our Association returned from that convention he paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Montgomery, and you other members were so impressed by him that he was invited to address us at our annual banquet held in this hotel the following January, 1914. And you all remember that wonderful address—so full of fruitful knowledge, coupled with his magnetic power—he electrified us. At our next meeting he was made an honorary member of the Rochester Numismatic Association.

I had the good fortune to attend our national convention held in Springfield, Mass., the following summer, and it was my pleasure while there to enjoy the company of Mr. Montgomery a great deal of the time. And it was there I learned to know him, not only as a gentleman, a scholar and a numismatist, but also a broad-minded man of affairs. There was nothing narrow in the make-up of Mr. Montgomery—he was a manly man.

We learned to love and appreciate Mr. Montgomery so much that we again invited him to deliver an address at our last banquet. And what an enjoyable evening he and Dr. Zimmerman again furnishes us! An evening that will not be forgotten until the last member of the Rochester Numismatic Association who was there shall have passed away.

Shortly after that banquet he was married and took a trip around the world with his bride. He went with the best wishes of us all. Some of us heard from him from time to time of the pleasure he was enjoying on his trip, and this news pleased us. A few days ago, like the thunder from a clear sky, we received the awful news of his death from Mr. Duffield, the editor of THE NUMISMATIST. That news fell like a pall on every member of this Association. We could hardly realize it, but, alas! it was too true. He has gone from us forever, and now, gentlemen, I want you to come with me in spirit to the grave of Harry Earl Montgomery, and there, in silence and with bowed heads, breathe a fervent, earnest prayer, and let us wreath around his tomb a garland of love and memory.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.**New Members to be Admitted February 15, 1916.**

- 1830 Fred E. Root, 9 S. Main St., Union City, Pa.
 1831 H. Livingston, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
 1832 Francis R. Kimball, 18 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.
 1833 Philip L. Hano, 574 West End Ave., New York City.
 1834 Henry B. Phillips, 16 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1835 Charles Georges Beaulieu, 482 E. Duluth, Montreal, Canada.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to January 18, 1916. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to March 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the March issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
J. P. Hawkins, Jr. (U. S.) Charlottesville, Va. -----	Waldo C. Moore Any Natl. Bank
W. H. Monteith, (U. S. & Mex.) Banning, Calif. -----	B. Max Mehl C. L. Gassaway
Albert Wood Morris, (U. S.) 179 Bay St., Springfield, Mass. -----	John M. Oliver Chas. N. Hinckley
J. B. Farquharson, 254 Wellington Ave., Rochester, N. Y. -----	G. F. Landon Waldo C. Moore

In the application of Francis R. Kimball, Boston, Mass., last month his specialty should have been U. S. and Colonial instead of U. S. and Canada.

Changes of Address.

- Joe Wasserman, from Ft. Smith, Ark., to care Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La.
 W. H. Cramer, to 5927 Broad St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Arthur C. Nygren, to 3221 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.
 F. J. Carpenter, from Briar Cliff Manor, to Box 526, Chappaqua, N. Y.
 G. F. Landon, 254 Winchester Ave., Oakdale Park, St. James, Winnipeg, Canada.
 C. H. Imhoff, from Hopewell to No. 550 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark, N. J.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

All members who have not remitted their 1916 dues and subscriptions, please do so at once. By so doing you will greatly oblige the General Secretary as well as the management of the official organ. The fee is \$2.00. Remit direct to the General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1916.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Mehl's Monthly for December and January.

The leading article in the December issue of this magazine is entitled "Germany's War Medals," with a number of illustrations. There is also an article on "The Bank of Montreal Tokens, 1842-4," by F. Blake, and the reports of the meetings of the societies. The January issue contains "French Emergency Notes," by M. Sorensen; "Painting Relating to Our First Coinage"; "A Plea for the Young Collector"; an article on Nicaragua Paper Currency, as well as much other information for the collector, in addition to the reports of the meetings of the societies.



The
American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

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BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

New York, January 7th, 1916.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, one of the Governors, presiding.

Mr. Howland Wood read a paper on the Recent Coinages of the Revolutionists in Mexico, and after mentioning the coins used in the revolt of a hundred years ago against Spain, took up the question of the present issues. Beginning with the issues of the west coast, Mr. Wood took up chronologically the issues in the north, and then the issues in the south. The discussion then became general, and Mr. Osterheld, who was well acquainted with the issues of paper money, gave an interesting talk on this phase of the subject and the probable chances of redemption by the Carranza government.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wood for his most interesting paper, after which the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
AT THE,
FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held in the Society's building, Broadway at 156th Street, New York, on Saturday afternoon, January 15, 1916, at half-past three o'clock, Mr. William B. Osgood Field, one of the Governors, presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the regular meeting of November 20th, and the special meetings of December 2nd and January 6th, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Council would report that since the last regular meeting the following members have been elected:

Members: Messrs. W. Gedney Beatty, Robert James Eidlitz and Thomas Hughes Kelly. Mr. Eidlitz has been an associate member since 1910.

Associate Members: Mr. Dudley Butler, Dr. George Hetrich and Dr. Walter B. James.

During the past year, the Society has lost by death the following members:

January 16, Mr. John E. Parsons, Member, April 24, 1905.

January 27, Mr. Henry A. Ramsden, Associate Member and Patron, November 16, 1908.

February 21, Dr. W. R. Martin, Member, May 20, 1907.

May 2, Mr. Edward J. Deitsch, Life Member, March 16, 1908.

May 20, Mr. Charles Gregory, Life Member and Patron, January 17, 1888.

July 3, Gen. Porfirio Diaz, Honorary Member, March 19, 1906.

August 31, Mr. Charles T. Wills, Member, January 16, 1899.

November 5, Mr. Charles H. Conover, Member, April 24, 1905.

November 5, Mr. Arthur Jeffrey Parsons, Member, April 24, 1905.

November 11, Mr. Harry E. Montgomery, Associate Member, October 21, 1914.

December 4, Mr. Herbert Niklewicz, Member from November 17, 1909, to January 16, 1915, when he changed to Associate Member.

The Society's roll now consists of seventeen Honorary Members, fifty-two Corresponding Members, one hundred and seventy-five Members, one hundred

and forty-two Associate Members, a total of three hundred and eighty-six.

The two amendments to the Constitution, to be acted upon at this meeting, have, as required by Article IX of the Constitution, been approved by the Council, and their adoption is recommended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Since the last annual meeting the work in the various departments of the Society has gone along smoothly and without interruption.

Mr. A. D. Savage, the Librarian, resigned on the first of August last, to accept a more advantageous position, and Mr. Sydney P. Noe has since been appointed to that office.

The work of arranging and classifying a great accumulation of newspaper clippings was taken up last summer, and is now nearing completion; these are mounted on large sheets arranged according to several general subjects. So far we have the following:

Clippings regarding the Society (from 1865 to date), 100 sheets.

Clippings relating to coins (from 1857 to date), 126 sheets.

Clippings relating to medals (from 1850 to date), 243 sheets.

Clippings relating to decorations and war medals, 65 sheets.

Miscellaneous clippings, 43 sheets.

The number of visitors in 1915 was six thousand four hundred and fifty-four, which is doing very well for a year in which no large exhibitions were held.

The Samuel P. Avery Fund, for the purchase of coins and medals, was started in 1913 by Mr. Avery with a contribution of twenty-five hundred dollars, to be increased by other contributions until it should reach ten thousand dollars. It is still about fifteen hundred dollars short of that amount. The interest received from this fund has been of great advantage to the collections, and it is hoped that the fund may soon be increased to the amount originally intended.

The work in the coin room has been largely a continuation of the year before, with the addition that a good start has been made on classifying the foreign medals. This group forms a large and important part of the collection.

The accessions since the last meeting have been: One hundred and eighty-four coins and tokens; ninety-five medals, plaques and decorations, and fifty-four pieces of paper money, from the following donors:

Bauman L. Belden.
John J. Boyle.
Henry Russell Drowne.
Comm. William C. Eaton.
Robert James Eidlitz.
John Fairfax.
Robert P. King.
George F. Kunz.
J. de Lagerberg.
A. Atlas Leve.
Frederic C. Madden.
George R. Marvin.
Mrs. H. E. Merrill.
Edward T. Newell.

Dr. Francis C. Nicholas.
Camille Ostoble.
Passaic Board of Trade.
Arthur Pierce.
Miss Nina Portuondo.
David Proskey.
Andre Salles.
J. Sanford Saltus.
Theodore Spicer-Simson.
Elliott Smith.
Ambrose Swasey.
Horace L. Wheeler.
Howland Wood.
Farran Zerbe.

Some of the notable donations of the year have been the Pell Collection of Indian Peace Medals, from Mr. Stephen H. P. Pell and thirty-two other members; two hundred and sixty-one Canadian coins and tokens from Mr. P. O. Tremblay of Montreal; twenty-nine plaques and medallions of contemporary European artists, from Mr. Edward T. Newell; four panels containing reproductions of gold and silver Japanese coins, from Mr. Charles Henry Hart, and one hundred and sixty-one medals and decorations and seventeen coins from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. The Society has also received a small bust in plaster by A. Zeitlin of our very good donor, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus.

The accessions during the Society's year have been as follows: One thousand two hundred and thirty-eight coins and tokens, four hundred and ninety-nine

medals, plaques and decorations, two hundred and nine pieces of paper money, six dies, and eleven miscellaneous articles, making a total of one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three pieces.

The growth of the library for the year January 16, 1915-January 15, 1916, is as follows:

The number of books received is sixty; pamphlets, thirty-nine; sale catalogues, one hundred and sixty-seven, and forty miscellaneous plates.

As will be seen, the growth outside of the periodical literature has been at a minimum, especially when it is remembered that in the sixty books to which reference has been made, Government publications and similar literature, sent free to all libraries, is included. Notwithstanding this there are some accessions in which we may take pride. One example is Sir Harris Nicolas' "Orders of British Knighthood," in four volumes, given by Mr. J. Sanford Saltus. Another gift is of the sort which deserves warm recognition. Dr. Wm. T. R. Marvin's working copy of his treatise on "Masonic Medals," with his manuscript notes, corrections and emendations, has been presented by his son, Mr. George R. Marvin. Material of this nature is most desirable for our Library—the logical place in which it would be sought; and members are urged to use every effort to secure for the Society, similar material, should it become available.

The cataloguing of the pamphlets and of the articles in the bound periodicals will put at the disposal of members and visitors much valuable material, hitherto unavailable. During the past two months the *American Journal of Numismatics* has been indexed, and work on the others is going forward.

It remains to be said that we are greatly handicapped through lack of funds for purchasing much-needed standard works, as well as the current numismatic literature. The absence of these in the place where one would naturally expect to find them is regrettable.

Accessions to the Library since the November meeting number fourteen books, seven pamphlets and forty-four sale catalogues. These were received from the following donors:

The American Association of Museums	Archer M. Huntington.
The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.	Interstate Commerce Commission.
The British Academy.	George R. Marvin.
Cincinnati Museum Association.	New Jersey Historical Society.
Theodore B. De Vinne.	Charles D. Perry.
Director of the Mint.	William Poillon.
Henry Russell Drowne.	J. Sanford Saltus.
	Smithsonian Institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN COINS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your committee in preparing its present report has been somewhat hampered by war conditions, not having had access to originals of coins in all cases, and having been compelled to rely to a great extent on reports from daily newspapers and numismatic magazines. Since our last report, the conflagration of the European war has greatly interfered, not only with the coinage of new issues, but also with metallic coinage in general.

The introduction of a national currency for Cuba has been the most noteworthy numismatic event on this side of the Atlantic. The new coinage is a double system, as it unites the Spanish-American and that of the United States.

The standard of fineness and weight is the same as of the United States coins, the legalized standard of the Island Republic.

The dies are made by Mr. Charles F. Barber, Chief Engraver at the mint. The types, we understand, are after specifications furnished the engraver by Cuba.

The denominations are as follows:

In gold: 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, and 1 peso.

In silver: 1 peso; 40, 20, and 10 centavos.

In nickel: 5, 2, and 1 centavos.

The gold coins have on the obverse the bust of José Martí, the inscription

PATRIA Y LIBERTAD, date. The reverse has Cuban coat of arms. Inscription REPUBLICA DE CUBA. Below, the value. The 10 and 20 Pesos have lettered edge: "CON TODOS Y PARA TODOS".

The obverse of the silver coins consists of a large five-pointed radiated star, and on the nickel issues this star has the capital letters V, II, and I respectively in the centre. The inscriptions are the same on all the coins, the values given being the only difference.

For Mexico there were struck copper coins of 5 and 10 centavos issued in the State of Chihuahua, by the Constitutionalist Government. They are of a similar design to the 5 centavos of 1914, but from a different die. Below the radiated liberty cap are the tiny letters SALAZAR, evidently the name of the engraver. This also appears on the obverse of the 1914 issue.

Upon careful examination of a number of these pieces, dated 1914 and 1915, it is found that there are quite a number of different dies, indicating a large issue of the coins. There are at least a half dozen different dies of the obverse of the 1914 piece, and perhaps a similar number of the reverse. There are also several dies for the 1915 issue, which undoubtedly will increase before the year is ended.

In the regular Mexican series a five-centavo piece in copper has appeared, of the same type as the one and two centavos, evidently struck as an economic measure, nickel being too high or difficult to obtain.

Of the Mexican Constitutionalist issues there have appeared from General Zapata the one and two silver pesos, claimed to have an admixture of gold. The one peso is of the size of the old 50 centavos, and the two pesos is of the size of the former silver peso.

Of the Villa money a silver peso, 902 7-10 fine, was struck. It is of the regular size and very similar to the regular Mexican issues.

On October 31 all the paper currency of Nicaragua was retired, the country was put on a gold basis, and the cordoba was made the only legal tender of the Republic. No gold coins, however, have as yet been issued.

Colombia.—2½ peso and 5 peso pieces dated 1913 have just made their appearance. They are on the pound sterling basis, viz., equal to one-half and one pound, respectively.

China.—A new silver dollar has appeared. The obverse bears a portrait of President Yuan Shih Kai, and the inscription "Third Year of the Chinese Republic." The reverse inscription is "One Kwan," or, as we would term it, one dollar. The peculiarity of this coin is that it has no English inscriptions whatever.

In the countries directly concerned in the war, coinage has to a great extent been supplanted by paper money, and in some localities emergency currency, frequently issued by local authorities, and sometimes for specific purposes, has taken the place of, or been current side by side with, the currency of the realm. Paper money has had a widespread use in Europe, and consequently metallic currency has been much restricted. Noteworthy to relate, this restriction has occurred rather in the common coinage and the gold coinage, than in the general medium coinage of silver, as the latter metal has practically no war uses, while the gold of course has been in demand for bank reserves and as an international medium of exchange to pay debts to neutral countries, and copper and nickel have been scarce, especially in the countries of the Central Powers, owing to their being required in the manufacture of ammunition. As characteristic of the phenomena of the times, we can point to the following numismatic novelties or oddities:

First.—Austria-Hungary. Special brass money has been issued to prisoners of war, not acceptable outside of the prison, especially at the Camp of Freistadt, in denominations of one, two, ten, twenty, and fifty heller.

Second.—Austria-Hungary. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining ample supplies of nickel, the Ministry of Finance in May, 1915, issued ten heller, and authorized the use of twenty heller pieces in a new metallic composition of "Neu Silber", composed of fifty parts copper, 40 parts zinc, and ten parts nickel, the total amount ultimately authorized being fourteen million for Austria, and six million for Hungary. The design is the same for both issues, showing the Austro-Hungarian double eagle on the obverse, and on the reverse the value and "1915", with the only difference that the Austrian reserve shows an oak wreath, while the Hungarian one shows two crossed laurel branches.

Third.—Belgium. In order to supply small change out of a metal otherwise useless for war purposes, the German administration issued five, ten and twenty-five centimes pieces of zinc ("Zink-Legierung"). Obverse, Belgium lion in a circular decoration. Reverse, value and "Belgique, Belgie, 1915," duly emphasizing the duality of the population by the inscription in both French and Flemish. Nobody is compelled to accept more than 5 francs' worth of these coins.

Fourth.—France. The nickel coinage referred to in our last report has been issued only to a very limited extent, being only rarely found current. Newspapers lately reported that the French Government had made an inquiry at the U. S. Mint for a large supply of nickel disks to be furnished of the size of about five-cent pieces, and the acceptance of such an order was very doubtful, because a question of neutrality was involved in its execution. Coins were struck at Castel Sarassin, where the French Mint was temporarily established during the short time that Paris seemed to be menaced by the invading German armies. These coins bear the mint mark C, and were struck only in limited numbers, and only in the denominations of one and two francs.

Fifth.—Ghent. This city, now under German occupation, instead of resorting to the usual issue of paper money, which in reality constitutes only "promises to pay" on the part of the city, and whose issue, while not officially sanctioned by the Government, has at the same time never been officially forbidden, has issued emergency iron coins, probably better classified as tokens, to the extent of one-half million of fifty centimes, one-half million one franc, and one-quarter million five franc pieces, redeemable until January, 1918.

Sixth.—Germany—Tokens—Similar to this last described issue, a number of German cities have issued iron tokens of various kinds, such as bread and meat tokens, among them the cities of Halle-an-der-Saale and Hildesheim.

Gold Coinage.—The issue of gold coins has been very limited, and in order to prevent speculation, the Government has forbidden the purchase and sale of current gold coin at a premium. A consequence of this edict of the Imperial Chancellor has been to officially forbid dealing in current German gold coins by coin dealers.

"Kriegsfunker"—The German Government itself issued its regular five pfennig coins in "Siemens-Martin-Eisen" instead of nickel, to the extent of five million marks. In order to protect the iron against rusting, the coins have been subjected to a special zinc treatment, "sherardisiert," named after its inventor, Sherard. They show: Obverse, Imperial Eagle; reverse, DEUTSCHES REICH 5 PFENNIG 1915.

Seventh.—Luxemburg. It is reported that this small country intends to issue zinc coins to the extent of 150,000 ten centimes, and 50,000 five centimes.

Eighth.—Netherlands. Another feature caused by the war was in Holland, where a coin which had just been withdrawn from circulation before the war began, was put out again and made current. This coin was the round five-cent nickel piece, which had been superseded by the square five-cent nickel piece, and was returned to use on account of the lack of small coin.

Among regular Government issues we can record the following:

BELGIUM.

20 Francs gold, 1914. Undoubtedly issued before the war, and probably discontinued since the transfer of the Belgian seat of Government. Obverse, bust of King facing to the left. "Albert Roi des Belges." In front of the bust the initials G. D. V. Reverse, Belgian coat of arms on royal mantel. "20-F.", below "19-14". Near the edge "G. Devreese." On the edge, "Dieu protege La Belgique."

GERMANY.

In spite of the war, Germany's silver supply seems to have been self-sustaining, and the issue of silver coins has gone on. Characteristic of the German desire to make conditions appear entirely normal has been the issue of the following official commemorative silver coins of larger denominations, for the purpose of perpetrating these various historical events in numismatic monuments.

MECKLENBURG.

Three and five mark pieces have been issued to commemorate the establishment of Mecklenburg Schwerin as a Grand Duchy.

PRUSSIA.

In order to commemorate the acquisition 100 years ago by Prussia of the county and mine of Mansfeld, the old type of St. George thaler have been revived, with a combination of the former Mansfeld mining thaler of Prussia. This new issue of three mark pieces is exceptionally attractive. The obverse shows St. George slaying the dragon with the old inscription "Bei Gott ist Rat und That", and "Segen des Mansfelder Bergbaues". The reverse shows the German Imperial Eagle with the inscription "Deutsches Reich 1915 Drei Mark". 30,000 pieces have been issued, and the design is by Dr. Vogelsang, of Eisleben, the execution by Prof. Paul Storm.

SACHSEN-MEININGEN.

To commemorate the death of Duke George, two and three mark pieces have been struck at the mint in Munich to the extent of 30,000 pieces. The obverse shows the portrait of the late Duke by Prof. Zumbusch and the inscription "Georg II Herzog von Sachsen-Meiningen. 1826 1914."

This duchy also issued 50,000 three mark pieces to commemorate the raising of this country to the dignity of a duchy 100 years ago. Obverse, two busts conjoined to right, "Wilhelm Ernst M C M X V—CARL AUGUST M D C C X V". Reverse, Imperial Eagle somewhat more vigorous than customary. Design by Georg Romer.

SACHSEN WEIMAR EISENACH.

On June 10, 1915, the birthday of the Grand Duke, three mark pieces were issued to commemorate the centennial of the raising of this country to the dignity of a Grand Duchy.

BRAUNSCHWEIG.

In connection with the issue of three mark and five mark pieces to commemorate the accession to the throne of Duke Ernst August and Victoria Luise, which we reported in our last year's report, it is now reported that, owing to an error in the design of the inscription, in which "und Luneburg" was omitted, referring to the title of the ruler, only few specimens of these coins became current, and the issue was withdrawn to make the proper change.

PORTUGAL.

Your committee has seen the new escudo with the date 1915. Obv., "Republica Portuguesa 1715". Head of Liberty to left. Rev., Coat of Arms within laurel wreath, below "One Escudo". Milled edge.

The Congress of the country has planned to strike 500,000 silver scudo to commemorate the fifth centennial of the acquisition of Ceuta and the fourth centennial of the death of Alfonso of Albuquerque, to be issued on and after January 1st, 1915, but no evidence has been found that this issue has actually been struck.

RUSSIA.

In 1914 it was reported that the Czar authorized the issue of a memorial rouble to commemorate the second centennial of the naval victory at Hangoudj of August 7, 1915, over the Swedish Admiral Ehrenskjold. Obv., Czar Peter I in armor, Imperial Mantle and laurel wreath. Rev., Double Eagle with the Imperial crown and a sea chart in its beak and claws.

In the way of auction sales of foreign coins, there is nothing to report this year, as the war has seriously interfered with the dealing in coins, and no records have come to the attention of your committee of the sale of any important collections.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT R. FREY, Chairman;

MORITZ WORMSER,

RUDOLF KOHLER,

CHARLES H. IMHOFF,

Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORIENTAL COINS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

During the past year the field of Oriental numismatics has been very quiet.

Your committee has no knowledge of any important finds or sales, except the find of gold quarter dinars at Cordoba, buried about the middle of the fifth century A. H. (about the middle of the eleventh century A. D.), containing some unpublished pieces of Spanish Arab Kings, including many struck at Palermo during the Arabian occupation. The whole find is very interesting as the quarter dinars are a scarce denomination.

The appearance of any articles on oriental subjects has, no doubt been delayed by the great war.

Some notes on certain pieces of Chinese paper money, by A. Mac F. Davis, was published this fall. Two articles, by H. A. Ramsden, have appeared since his death; the first, in *Spink's Numismatic Circular*, on "The Origin of the Chinese Cash"; the second in *The Numismatic Chronicle*, on "The Ancient Coins of Lin-Izu."

Far Eastern numismatics has suffered a great loss in the death of Henry Alexander Ramsden, at Yokohama, January 27th last.

He was a patron and associate member of the Society.

As editor, author, student, and enthusiastic collector he had no equal, and there seems to be none to fill his place. His valuable and interesting monthly, *The Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan*, died with its editor.

We have here and now a great opportunity to continue some of the good work begun by Mr. Ramsden. We have the material within our reach. Our Chinese collection is the best in rare pieces in any museum, and, if we include several public and private collections in our Eastern States, there is no equal sino-numismatic field in the world. Much fundamental research is needed before our knowledge of this important subject is on a par with many more popular subjects.

Our greatest weakness is in the library. Your committee respectfully recommends the purchase or donation of the most necessary reference works. These are absolutely essential for starting the simplest kind of work.

The committee regrets the loss of its member, Mr. Charles Gregory, who died May 20th.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN REILLY, Chairman,
JAMES B. NIES,
HOWLAND WOOD,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNITED STATES COINS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

An important feature of the United States coinage during the year 1915 was the issue of a series of gold and silver coins in commemoration of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, held at San Francisco, Cal.

This series included four denominations—\$50, \$2.50, and \$1 in gold, and 50 cents in silver. Of the fifty-dollar denomination there were two styles of planchets, round and octagonal, although both bore the same design.

The issue of the fifty-dollar pieces by the United States Government was especially noteworthy, as this was the first time that such a denomination had been authorized and issued.

The fifty-dollar piece was designed by Robert Aitken; the \$1 piece by Charles Keck, and the \$2.50 gold piece and the fifty-cent silver piece by Charles E. Barber, the Chief Engraver of the United States Mint.

Coinage of the series was limited to the following number: Fifty dollars, round and octagonal, three thousand; \$2.50, ten thousand; \$1, twenty-five thousand; fifty cents, two hundred thousand.

From what can be learned, the sale of these commemorative pieces has been unusually successful, and it is expected that the widespread dissemination of these coins will do much to arouse interest in numismatics.

Another matter of considerable importance was the discovery of a second specimen of the Confederate half dollar by H. O. Granberg, of Oshkosh, Wis.

This piece, but recently come to light, is unquestionably one of the four pieces originally struck at the New Orleans Mint in 1861 under the auspices of the Confederate Government, and makes two that now can be definitely located.

The Cabinet of The American Numismatic Society lacks the following specimens in the regular United States series:

Nearly all of the pattern coins are lacking, the Society having only forty pieces. The Society has only the more common flowing-hair gold stella of 1879.

In \$20 gold pieces there is lacking the following: 1851, 1857, and the mint marks.

In the \$10 gold pieces, all of the dates 1798, 1839, 1844, 1845, 1856, 1857 and all of the mint marks except 1842 O, 1844 O and 1857 O are lacking.

In the \$5 gold pieces there are lacking the 1795 heraldic eagle, all of the 1796 and 1797 varieties, the small eagle 1798, the 1808 over 7, the 1814, 1815, 1819, 1820 curled 2, all of the dates between 1821 and 1833 inclusive, 1837, 1842, 1849, 1850, and a large majority of the branch mints.

In the \$3 gold pieces the 1854 D, 1855 S and 1857 S are lacking.

In the two-and-a-half-dollar pieces, the 1797 and 1798 are not in the Society's cabinet, as well as the 1805, the 1806 over 5, 1808, 1824, 1826, 1827, 1834 motto, 1837, 1838 C, 1839 D and O, and all of the 1840, 1841 and 1842 except the 1842 O, 1844, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1855, and all of the mint marks after 1842.

Of the gold dollars the Society lacks most of the mint marks.

In the silver dollars there is lacking the 1794, 1796 small date, all varieties of the old type, 1798, 1799 five stars facing, 1802 straight date, 1803 small 3, 1804, all of the Gobrechts except the common one of 1836, 1845, 1846 over 1845, 1850, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1866 no motto, and all of the mint marks.

Of the half dollars there is lacking the 1795's, 1796 fifteen stars, 1797, 1803 small 3, 1805 over 1804, 1806 over 1809, 1807 face to left, 1810 small date, 1838 liberty seated, and many of the mint marks.

The following quarter dollars are lacking: 1804, 1806, 1807, 1815, 1820 to 1827 inclusive, 1832, 1836, 1837, 1839, 1840, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1850, 1853 without arrows, 1866 without motto, and most of the mint marks.

In twenty-cent pieces the 1876 CC is lacking.

Of the dimes, the Society has no dimes of 1797, 1798, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1814, the large date varieties of 1820 and 1821, none of 1823, 1824, 1825 or 1828. The Society also lacks 1839, 1840 with drapery, 1859 reverse of 1860, 1843 O, 1856 S, 1860 O, all of the S mint between 1858 and 1894, and the CC mint between 1871-1874 inclusive.

All of the half dimes before 1829 are lacking except the 1795, the 1837 liberty seated large star variety, 1840 O drapery, 1842 O, 1850 O, 1853 O no arrows, 1855 O, 1860 stars, and all of the S mint from 1864.

Of the nickel 5-cent pieces, only the 1866 large date and the 1867 with rays are lacking.

The collection of large copper cents is but ordinary, especially in the early dates.

The half cents lack the 1796 without the pole to cap, and the 1797 lettered edge. The collection is especially strong in the later dates, and while most of the varieties are represented in the earlier dates, the condition is not as good as desired.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. WOODIN, Chairman;

F. C. C. BOYD,

EDGAR H. ADAMS,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS, INSIGNIA AND WAR MEDALS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Of foreign Decorations and War Medals, the Society's collection has received comparatively few accessions during the past year. Among these might be mentioned one specimen of the Prussian Iron Cross for 1914, First Class, and two specimens Second Class. These crosses differ from those given for the Franco-Prussian War in the substitution of the date 1914 in place of 1870. A

specimen of the new British Military Cross, in miniature, has also been received.

Mention has been made in the newspapers of the adoption of a new French "Cross of War", but your Committee, so far, has no definite information concerning it.

During the past year one addition has been made to the series of United States War Medals. On June 28, 1915, the Secretary of War announced the establishment of the campaign badge for the Army of Cuban Occupation, 1898 to 1902. Like the other campaign badges of the army, these are being made at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia.

This badge was granted thirteen years after the army left Cuba. It is to be hoped that so long a time will not be allowed to elapse before recognition is given to the officers and men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps who participated in the occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914. Fourteen Naval Medals of Honor were given for conspicuous gallantry at this time, and that would seem to indicate that it was a campaign of sufficient importance to be commemorated by a badge.

New York State has recently provided a medal to be given to its volunteers who served in the Spanish War. Your Committee has not, as yet, seen this medal.

Of United States war medals the Society's collection has received many important additions, which include one Navy and three Army Medals of Honor, one of the Army Medals being of the new design. Every type is now represented in the Society's collection except the campaign badge of the Army of Cuban Occupation, and it is a question of a short time only before one of these will be secured. There are, however, a number of minor varieties that are still lacking.

Of medals given for war service by different States, municipalities, and other bodies, many interesting examples have been secured, as well as a considerable number of specimens of the insignia of military and hereditary societies.

Two donations should deserve special mention, not so much for what they are as for why they were given.

One consisted of three medals which belonged to a soldier in the Mexican War, and which were given by his nephew, who had inherited them, because he wanted to see them placed where they would always be preserved and appreciated.

The other was a campaign badge of the Civil War, which had belonged to a naval officer, and was presented by his brother for precisely the same reason.

Of the medals issued by the United States Government, none are more interesting or of more importance than those presented to the Indians, and known as Presidential Indian Peace Medals. These medals might be considered as among the very few decorations awarded by the Government, and would therefore come within the scope of the activities of this Committee.

During the year twenty-six Presidential Indian Peace Medals have been added to the Society's collection, making it one of the best, if not the best, in existence, and including a very fine specimen of the large oval engraved medal of Washington, dated 1793, five by six and seven-eighths inches in size.

Your Committee knows of two specimens of approximately the same size. The medals being entirely made by hand, the size is not always exact. One of these is in the Buffalo Historical Society, and the other is in the Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection at the State Library in Hartford, Connecticut. All three are of the same date, 1793.

One similar in design, but of a considerably smaller size, is in a collection in Montreal, Canada.

Another one of the smaller size, three and one-quarter by five inches, and dated 1792, came to light a short time ago. It belongs to a man living in the central part of New York State. Your Committee is hoping to obtain more definite information as to its history.

Another medal of this period was in a Philadelphia auction sale in December. This one is of special interest being dated 1789, the first year of Washington's administration, and being of a design entirely different from the others. It is four and three-sixteenths by five and three-eighths inches in size. There are said to be two or three oval Washington medals in Chicago, but your Committee has no particulars regarding them, and knows of no others.

The later medals are struck from dies, those of Jefferson being made up of

two hollow shells held together by a collar, all of the others being struck solid.

Every President from John Adams up to Grant, with the exception of William Henry Harrison, who issued no Indian medals, is represented in this collection by from one to three medals. The collection contains no original medals of Hayes, Garfield, Arthur or Cleveland, but has one of Benjamin Harrison.

In 1630, or within a few years of that date, Gustavus Adolphus established a military decoration which he gave to those who particularly distinguished themselves during the thirty-years' war.

This decoration is a profile bust of himself, the outline of the profile being the edge of the decoration, with a lion and military trophy on the reverse.

For officers of the highest rank only, it is of gold and enamel; other officers received it in plain gold, or brass, according to their rank; these are all of excessive rarity, especially those of the highest rank, a specimen of which is in the Royal Museum at Berlin, and but few others are known.

A beautiful specimen, of the highest rank, was loaned to the Society in March last, and is still on exhibition. It will probably be allowed to remain for several months longer.

Your Committee would recommend that efforts be made to retain this interesting and valuable decoration in the Society's collection.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. SANFORD SALTUS, Chairman;
STEPHEN H. P. PELL,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MEDALS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Committee on Foreign Medals has to report that during the year there has been correspondence with several foreign countries, and cuts of medals and descriptive matter, over the initials of one of the members of this Committee, have appeared from time to time in THE NUMISMATIST, the official organ of The American Numismatic Association.

The Committee desires to report that few foreign medals, except those relating to the war, have been struck during the past year, and that there have been almost no sales in Europe, and but few catalogues with fixed prices have been issued.

On the evening of December 2nd, Mr. Maurits Schulman, of Amsterdam, read a paper before this Society. This paper covers in considerable detail, the subject of foreign medals, to which might be added a medal struck to the German soldier prisoners interned at Douglas, the Isle of Man, and a medal for the benefit of Dutch artists affected by the war.

The Committee wishes to call attention to a medallic history of Brandenburg, which is not in the Society's library, and which would be an acquisition thereto.

Your Committee reports that during the past year a number of foreign medals have been received by the Society and placed in its cabinet.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC MEDALS AND TOKENS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee would report that the new issues of Masonic medals and tokens during the past year have not been as important as for several previous years.

There have been no important sales of pieces of this character, though occasional specimens have appeared in many catalogues.

Fifty-one Masonic Chapter pennies have been added to the Society's collection since the last annual meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM POILLON, Chairman;
BENNO LOEWY,
DAVID R. GIBSON,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPER MONEY.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on Paper Money begs to report as follows:

The interest in paper-money collecting has been continued and well sustained, although no notable exhibition or effort has been made during the past year to encourage this branch of numismatics.

Many State banknotes and fractional notes issued by private individuals and corporations have been eagerly sought for, on account of their historical as well as numismatic interest.

On account of the European war, at least several hundred different pieces of paper money have been issued by various governments, cities, chambers of commerce, etc. Not all of these have been issued by the nations at war. Some of the neutral nations have found it necessary to issue fractional paper money because their small coin was hoarded or disappeared from circulation. Doubtless European paper money will offer a fruitful field for the collector after the war is over.

During the recent revolution in Mexico large quantities of paper money were issued by the different belligerent factions, and one of the great problems confronting the present government in its reconstructive work is to take care of this flood of paper money to the satisfaction of its holders.

Texas Republic notes have always been held in high esteem because of their rarity, made so by their redemption by the State of Texas after it entered the Union. Your Committee regrets to report that many of these notes have been offered for sale during the past year. The explanation of this abundant supply is that they were stolen from the State House in Austin, Texas, and, getting into unscrupulous hands, were exploited at the expense of uninformed collectors. This matter was brought to the attention of the authorities, who compelled the restitution of a large number of the stolen notes, and steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of this numismatic scandal.

The accessions to the Society's collection during the past year amount to two hundred and nine pieces, a large falling off from the previous year. This, however, is no indication of a waning interest in the subject, because in the order of things there is likely to be wide variations from year to year.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Chairman;

A. ATLAS LEVE,

HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on Publication begs to report that during the past year Volume XLVIII of the *American Journal of Numismatics* has been issued. As all of the members have received this, there is no need to speak further on that subject.

The Committee, with Mr. Belden, has also prepared and issued a pamphlet on the Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society, with an Historical Sketch. This comprises somewhat over eighty pages and numerous cuts. These are now being distributed.

Work has been begun on Volume XLIX of the *Journal*, and the first article is in type and partly printed.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD T. NEWELL, Chairman;

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD,

HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF MEDALS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee would report that there has been no new issue of medals by the Society during the past year.

A catalogue of the Society's medals and publications has just been printed.

This gives an illustrated list of all the medals issued under the auspices of the Society, and the price of such as are still on hand.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Chairman;
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND EXHIBITIONS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The evening meetings for the reading of papers and discussion of numismatic subjects have been continued during the past year, the following papers having been presented:

February 4th, 1915, "Coin Collections in Foreign Museums," by Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett.

March 4th, "Magna Graecia, The Greek Cities of Southern Italy," by Mr. S. Hudson Chapman, illustrated by colored stereopticon views from photographs taken by himself.

April 1st, "Early and Mediaeval Coins of the Balkans," by Mr. Albert R. Frey. "Coinages of the Modern Balkan States," by Mr. Howland Wood.

May 6th, "Heraldry and Its Relations to History and Numismatics," by Mr. Charles Pryer.

October 7th, "United States War Medals," by Mr. Bauman L. Belden.

November 4th, "The Part Played by the Artist and the Shopman in the Making of a Medal," by Mr. Jonathan M. Swanson.

December 2nd, "The Influence of the War on Numismatics in Europe," by Mr. Maurits Schulman, of Amsterdam, Holland.

January 6th, 1916, "The Recent Coinages of the Revolutionists in Mexico," by Mr. Howland Wood.

In most cases, coins or medals relating to the subjects under discussion were exhibited at these meetings.

The exhibition in the wall cases in the gallery has been confined to paper money. During the first half of the year it consisted of American Colonial and Continental notes, later being changed to broken bank bills and scrip of Western and Central States.

The exhibition of coins in the flat cases in the balcony was to a large extent rearranged during the summer.

On the main floor the exhibition of modern medallic art has undergone but little change, a few new accessions only being added.

In the flat cases the practice of exhibiting coins or medals of timely interest has been continued, and in addition to the exhibits relating to the papers read at meetings, an exhibition of medals of Bismarck was held in April at the time of the centennial of his birth. An exhibition of Polish medals was put on view in July and still remains; and in December an exhibition of medals relating to events in the European war, most of which are German, was placed in the cases, and has not as yet been removed. The current coins of the countries engaged in the war, which were put out last year, are still on exhibition, also the Society's collection of Indian medals, the majority of which were acquired during the year.

The swinging cases, on the four columns, still contain the Society's collection of Decorations, Insignia and War Medals, to which numerous additions have been made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ARCHER M. HUNTINGTON, Chairman;
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
HOWLAND WOOD,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

During the year 1915 your Society has lost ten Active Members; one member dropped, two members resigned and seven by death. Three new Active Members were proposed and elected during the year, making a total Active

membership of one hundred and seventy-five this year, as against one hundred and eighty-two last year.

Your Society has lost six Associate Members; one dropped, two by resignation and three by death; and during the year there were proposed and elected thirty-one new Associate Members. The number of Associate Members stands at one hundred and forty-two, as against one hundred and seventeen last year.

One Honorary Member was lost by death during the year, therefore the number of Honorary Members stands as seventeen this year, against eighteen last year.

The number of Corresponding Members remains the same, at fifty-two.

It seems too bad that with the wonderful plant your Society has here that the membership cannot be greatly increased. Your Committee last year issued a circular to each Active Member of the Society, earnestly requesting them to each one secure at last two new members to add to our Associate membership roll. This resulted in the election of thirty-one new Associate Members, these names being presented by ten Active Members, showing that out of one hundred and eighty-two members only ten were instrumental in adding to the Associate membership of the Society. If a large number of the Active Members would have secured as many Associate Members pro rata as these ten did, it would have greatly enlarged our membership.

Your Committee would like to suggest to the Committee on Membership for the year 1916, that another effort be made along these lines, and we have the feeling that owing to the increased prosperity in this country it will be much more successful than last year's endeavor.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. WOODIN, Chairman;
F. C. C. BOYD,
THOMAS L. ELDER,

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The work of this Committee has continued on from the previous year. Our exhibitions of medals, decorations and coins of the countries at war, although put on view in 1914, and given many notices in the press at that time, have been given a number of long write-ups during 1915. Many of these accounts have been copied in out-of-town papers. A number of magazine writers have made use of our exhibit to write accounts of medals and decorations, accompanied with photographs from our collection. To meet this demand a photographic syndicate made negatives of nearly all of our medals, for which due credit has been or will be given. Some of these articles have not as yet appeared.

Notices have been given to the papers of the recent acquisition of some Iron Crosses of the present war, but, contrary to expectations, but few papers made use of this information. During the Centenary of Bismarck a small exhibition of his medals was put on view and a number of press notices appeared.

The American War Medals awarded by our Government have been given considerable publicity. Our Indian Peace Medal exhibition has received a fair amount of publicity.

The agitation for a better silver coinage inaugurated by several of the numismatic societies received many press and magazine notices both in 1914 and 1915, and the Society received as much publicity as any of the numismatic organizations.

Notices of our evening meetings have appeared from time to time in many of the New York papers. The reports of our meetings and special write-ups have appeared in the different issues of THE NUMISMATIST. Photographs, plaster impressions and information have been furnished from time to time to various publishers and scholars, and due credit has, or will be given this Society.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. KUNZ, Chairman;
HOWLAND WOOD,
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

Committee.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS, BY MR. HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

A year has passed so quickly that it hardly seems as if it had gone, and the duty devolves on me to again make a brief address before the Society at its annual meeting. I can only say that it will be necessarily brief, for I have already told you of all my early recollections of the enthusiastic members we have had in the past, and how they worked long and faithfully to promote the good work. "They builded better than they knew", for it was beyond the fondest hope of anyone that the little Society, whose interest they strove so hard to promote, should finally be the only numismatic society in the world that has a building of its own.

With no false pride, gentlemen, I ask you to look at the position we occupy to-day, this building, the valuable collections contained in it, the library, the work we are carrying on here in the various departments, and finally, the opportunity we offer to the student of numismatics. He can come here and gather information in almost any line he may choose to collect, and we aim to hold out a helping hand and give encouragement to all who seek assistance.

Speaking frankly to you, fellow members, I really think the Society should be better known, and that it is up to us to "put our shoulders to the wheel" and let the public know more of what we have and the opportunities we offer. We can certainly realize that the standard of the science of numismatics in this country in no way compares with the standard abroad. Very properly we aim high and our intentions are good, but we can gain nothing by standing on a high pedestal in the hope that the passer-by will take notice. We have got to strive to create a greater interest in this hobby of ours, and exert ourselves to interest people, and bring them to the Society. I fear we are inclined to be self-satisfied, and travel in too narrow a rut, and few stop to think that there are thousands of collectors all over the country who might be aroused to take an interest in the Society, and who, in turn, might be only too glad to avail themselves of the opportunities we offer for securing information. Let us all do a little promoting and see what we can accomplish during the coming year.

If you have any suggestions to offer with this object in view, bring them forward for consideration. Another thought comes to me. We have been very greatly indebted to some of our fellow members for the interesting papers they have read before the Society. Now, will not our members give more substantial encouragement and display more interest by not only trying to come to these meetings themselves, but also by inviting their friends to come?

And now a few words as to our work during the year. We call your attention with some pride to the very handsome publication of the *Journal*, containing plates and a number of articles on interesting subjects, all of which are mainly original material; also to the recently-issued historical sketch of the Society, with illustrations of its medals and a full list of its publications.

Additional to this, regular monthly meetings have been held here in the building, at which instructive papers have been read. The reports of our various committees present in detail the work that has been done and the progress made in our various lines of interest.

In closing, I can only add that the field is a large one, the opportunity is great, and that with attention and energy I hope that every year will bring forth increased results.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS, BY MR. WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD.

The great catastrophe through which the European powers are passing is perhaps reflected in the numismatic world *only*, to advantage. We note that through the recent upheavals in Mexico, a series of interesting coins were developed. We have seen in a recent exhibition a series of war medals that have been created for the great war. We can predict that with the undoubted new lines of demarcation which will be formed and with the new governments that may spring up, and new influences that are sure to be brought forward, a new series of coins will develop, to say nothing of the medals and decorations.

The years 1914 and 1915 will surely form a period in the history of the world's numismatics, and future catalogues will undoubtedly be terminated and started with this great era.

On our own side, the closer relationship of the Pan-American Republics,

brought about by the great war, is sure to influence the coinage of those countries. We hear on many sides that a new age of art, science and literature will be born. The world is to be congratulated, if that is the case, for very little of originality, if any, has sprung up in our generation.

Is not this that time, then, to encourage and stimulate the younger collectors to plunge forward into the fields of competition, and is it not the function of our members to encourage this?

I sometimes feel that the numismatist has a great tendency to a selfish existence. He lacks companionship in his immediate surroundings. It should not be so, but he is not altogether to blame. The fault lies, rather, that we hide our light under a bushel—we think that it bores people to show them our treasures. As a matter of fact, displaying a few coins will interest almost everyone. And now to come to the point, if we could in some way stimulate the younger generation into a knowledge, however simple, of the first mysteries of collecting, we would be doing our Society a great good.

Only this Christmas my personal experience is illustrative of how seeds are sown. On Christmas morning I found a little box, neatly tied up, with a little card "Merry Christmas to Papa". Inside was a five-centime piece of Napoleon III, very much worn, but it was the gift of one of my boys, thinking that he had acquired something that would mean much to me, and it did.

I have several times brought to the attention of our members the great need of a coin collector's primer. I feel that the importance of such a book is very great. Were it possible for me to put in my boy's hands a small book that had the A B C's of coin collecting, simply told, with a key to the identification of coins, he would not have been persuaded to buy a five-centime piece of Napoleon III as a Christmas present. This, of course, does not belittle the value of the boy's gift to me, but is simply used as an illustration. He wants to learn. He wants to take an interest in my coins, but does not know where to start. His schoolmates are in the same position. With stamps it is easier. With coins, however, as you all know through experience, it is hard work, and plodding; we start at the wrong end, and then many of us never know the beginning.

Is there not someone who could prepare such a work? I ask you, if such a work were prepared, and it could be put in the hands of the young, would we not in time reap the harvest of many members who today have not discovered the path?

Take for example, a boy admires a fob. It is a chain attached to an Alexandrian coin. This is given to him. He goes to his father for information. Father is a business man, fairly occupied, possesses a few trinkets of his own, and he says, "How am I to answer this question?" He looks among his books, and possibly finds encyclopedias and volumes of great learning, and, in time, if he keeps at it, he thinks he finds out what the coin is, *but* the enthusiasm of the boy has waned. He has not been able to ferret this out for himself, and although his father may say "There is the coin," and go, possibly, further in his identification, he reads a few hieroglyphics and names that mean nothing to him, and he might just as well have some button that he admires, as the coin!

I fear you immediately think "But this is indeed a difficult task. It involves so much." My own ignorance, perhaps, compels me to say I do not think it does.

I remember once, when I was quite a young child, one of our consular agents abroad writing out a list of the Papal rulers. To this day that pencil memorandum is precious, as having been a key, and is looked over in preference to many of the serious and special treatises on the subject.

Let us block out such a work. Let us see if it is not feasible, for I am sure it would be a good investment for our future!

The amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, presented at the November meeting, creating the office of President, who shall be annually elected by the Governors from among their own number, and defining his duties, were then taken up, and unanimously adopted.

A telegram from Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, at Jacksonville, Fla., expressing his regret at being unable to attend the meeting, was read by the Secretary.

The election of three members of the Council, to serve for the full term of five years, was next in order, and resulted in the election of Messrs. Robert James Eidlitz, Edward T. Newell and Elliott Smith.

There being no further business, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

The \$3 Gold Pieces of 1873 and 1875.

The responses to our request in last month's issue for the present holders of the \$3 gold pieces of 1873 and 1875 to drop a line to the editor to that effect have not been as numerous as we would like, which may be due to not fully understanding what is proposed. The recorded coinage of these two dates is 25 of 1873 and 20 of 1875. But it is claimed by some that the pieces of 1876 and 1877, in which there were larger coinages reported, are as rare if not rarer than those of 1873. The mint record of 1876 is 45 pieces, and of 1877, 1488 pieces.

Our purpose is to test the accuracy of the records of the two former years, which can easily be done if the owners will make themselves known. It should be interesting to them to know where the others are located.

In this connection the following letter from Mr. Sears will explain itself:

"Dear Sir—In the January issue of THE NUMISMATIST I note the editorial remarks relative to the 1873 and 1875 \$3 gold pieces. I am much interested in this controversy, and have always contended that the mint records are entirely wrong. The 1876, of which the mint records say there were 45 coined, is vastly rarer than the 1873. At the present time I have two 1873 gold pieces. I also know of three 1875 \$3 gold pieces which you will not get a record of unless I give same to you. I shall be interested to hear how this controversy comes out. I believe I have the pedigree of more of these coins than any other dealer in the country. This may seem egotistical on my part, but I think I can prove it with facts.

"Yours very truly,

"ELMER S. SEARS."

The location of the following pieces have been reported:

1873.

- 1—Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.
- 2—Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.
- 3—Alex. M. Hanline, Baltimore, Md.
- 4—H. O. Mann, Denver, Col.

1875.

- 1—H. O. Mann, Denver, Col.

1876.

- 1—H. O. Mann, Denver, Col.
- 2—H. O. Mann, Denver, Col.

The opportunity is here given to verify the mint records, or at least throw considerable light on the subject, and we hope for many further responses during the coming month. Correspondence for publication on the controversy is also invited.

Spink's Numismatic Circular for November-December contains a review by "L. F." of "The Coinage of the West Indies and the Sou Marque," by Howland Wood of New York (reprinted from the *American Journal of Numismatics*), in which he says: "Collectors of colonial coins will welcome Mr. Howland Wood's admirable, concise and most important contribution to the study of the coinage of the West Indies. Not only has he supplied much information that is fresh, from new material now made available, and especially from the extensive collection of these coins in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society, but he has rendered a conspicuous service to numismatists in collating the results of recent inquiry, published in a number of books and auction sale catalogues, which are not all easy of access."

Medal Issues and Awards.

The Swedish section was one of the most interesting features of the art display at San Francisco, and it fared well at the hands of the jury. Sweden was awarded two grand prizes, two medals of honor, thirteen gold and thirteen silver medals—a record unequaled by any other foreign section.

Three gold medals, designed by Miss Janet Scudder of New York, will be presented by the United States to Ambassadors Naon of Argentina, Da Gama of Brazil and Suarez of Chile, popularly known as the A. B. C. mediators. The medals are to bear an inscription stating that they are presented to the ambassadors "for their generous services as mediators in the controversy between the Government of the United States and the leaders of the warring parties of the Republic of Mexico."

President George McAneny of the Board of Alderman, New York City, was awarded recently the Architectural League Gold Medal in acknowledgment of the great service Mr. McAneny has rendered to the cause of American art, especially the uplifting of American architecture as applied to municipal buildings. The medal is designed by Daniel Chester French. (We refer to *THE NUMISMATIST*, March, 1911, page 94, and June, 1913, page 303.)

The following awards by the American Museum of Safety have been announced: The Louis Livingston Seaman Medal for progress and achievement in the promotion of hygiene and the mitigation of occupational disease is awarded to William Armstrong Fairburn, President of the Diamond Match Company. The *Scientific American* Medal for the most efficient safety device is awarded to Elmer A. Sperry for his gyroscope compass. The Travelers' Insurance Company's Medal is awarded to the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company for achievement in accident prevention to its own employes and to the public. (See *NUMISMATIST*, April, 1912, page 129; February, 1913, page 111, and May and June, pages 250 and 301, respectively.)

The jury of the exhibition of the painter members of the National Arts Club, has awarded its gold medal to Hayley Lever.

On January 8 Major-General William C. Gorgas, who eradicated the yellow-fever scourge in Panama, was presented with the gold medal of the Geographic Society of Chicago, for his distinguished services to humanity. The gold medal has been bestowed on only two other men, Capt. Roald Amundsen, when he reached the South Pole, and Major-General Geroge W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal. The presentation was made at a banquet given by the society.

Forty-one officers of the Department of Commerce have been awarded silver medals as collaborators in connection with the exhibits of the Department of Commerce at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.

The French War Medal for bravery has been awarded to William Thaw, Elliot Cowdin, of New York, and Norman Prince of Boston, three young American war aviators, who have been taking bird's-eye views of the European trenches from French aeroplanes since the war started. (See *NUMISMATIST*, July, 1913, page 376.)

Mr. Arthur H. Brewer of Norwich, Conn., an A. N. A. member for a number of years, writes to the editor of *THE NUMISMATIST* congratulating him upon the interesting contents of the magazine, and refers to an account in the Norwich Savings Society, of which he is president, showing how coins collect themselves. The sum of \$33 was placed in that society by a depositor at different times in 1832-34. There were no other transactions on this account until December 3, 1915, when the sum of \$1812.09, through the accumulation of dividends or interest added to the principal, was paid to the estate.

1915 Coinage at the Different Mints.

Mr. A. J. Jansen of Atlanta, Ga., sends us the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the U. S. mints during 1915. These figures were furnished by the mints upon application of Mr. Jansen. It will be noted that there are slight differences in the amount of some of the denominations when compared with the total coinage for the year in the statement furnished to THE NUMISMATIST from the Treasury Department, published elsewhere in this issue.

	Philadelphia.	Denver.	San Francisco.
\$50 Gold, Octagonal, P.-P. I. E. -----	-----	-----	1,509
\$50 Gold, Round, P.-P. I. E. -----	-----	-----	1,510
Double Eagles -----	152,050	-----	567,500
Eagles -----	351,075	-----	59,000
Half Eagles -----	588,075	-----	164,000
Quarter Eagles, P.-P. I. E. -----	-----	-----	10,017
Quarter Eagles -----	606,100	-----	-----
Gold Dollars, P.-P. I. E. -----	-----	-----	25,034
Half Dollars, P.-P. I. E. -----	-----	-----	60,000
Half Dollars -----	138,450	1,170,400	1,604,000
Quarter Dollars -----	3,480,450	3,694,000	704,000
Dimes -----	5,620,450	-----	960,000
Nickels -----	20,987,270	7,569,500	1,505,000
Cents -----	29,092,120	22,050,000	4,833,000

Bulgars Fix Price of Serbian Coins and Paper Money.

A press dispatch to the Paris *Temps* from Salonica says: "According to information given by the official Bulgarian Finance Department, Bulgarians will accept Serbian silver money at 65 per cent. and nickel at 50 per cent. The Austrians are giving only 50 centimes for a dinar (in normal times a dinar is equal to a franc).

"Bulgarian financiers fear that Bulgaria will be flooded with Serbian silver. The Finance Minister has decided not to accept Serbian paper money, because, it is declared, the Serbian National Bank quit the country with a stock of 61,000,000 dinars, leaving 380,000,000 of dinars in paper money among the population."

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.

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Treasurer—Wynn Hoerner, Lewisburg, O.

Librarian—H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of January, 1916.

MARY M. MAGRAW, Notary Public,

332 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

(My commission expires May 4, 1916.)

(SEAL)

Miscellaneous Numismatic News and Comment.

Adjutant-General Lewis W. Stotesbury of New York has begun the distribution of the valor service medal to the 30,000 Spanish-American War veterans of that State. These medals, provided for by the legislative act of 1913, go to the officers who were appointed and the enlisted men who served honorably in the army or navy of the United States during the Spanish, Philippine or China campaigns.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has awarded a silver medal of honor to Robert M. Cathcart of Ballston, Va., in recognition of his gallant conduct in rescuing a young woman, Miss Dorothy Abramson, of Washington, from drowning at Colonial Beach, Va., last summer.

Mr. W. A. Gullick of Sydney, Australia, a member of the Australian Numismatic Society, has in preparation a "Catalogue of the Medals of Australian Origin Other Than War Medals," which he is compiling for the government. When published it will be a standard work on the subject.

Medals have been struck to commemorate the landing of the Australians at the Dardanelles and the fighting at Gallipoli. They are issued in silver, bronze and bronze-gilt.

On January 1 Dr. Philip Newton of Washington, D. C., arrived in New York on the Baltic wearing on his breast the Russian decoration of the Cross of St. Anne, which was pinned there by the Czar. Dr. Newton was for several months stationed at Kieff as head surgeon of a hospital, but is now an active surgeon in the Russian army, and has had the rank of brigadier-general conferred on him for excellent services. During the Russian retreat from Warsaw Dr. Newton was head surgeon of the Forty-second Division of the Sixth Army of Russia.

A rather odd use of money is reported from Columbus, Ind., where Miss Lillian Frohman is said to be wearing a hat made of United States paper money ranging in denominations from \$1 to \$20, a gift from her brother, Charles I. Frohman, a milliner. The notes were so arranged and colors so blended as to make the hat conform to present fashions. The plume is made of \$20 gold certificates. Forty-one notes were used in making the hat, and is said to be worth \$130.

The value of pesos at banks in Honduras is shown in the report of Consul Walter F. Boyle, Puerto Cortes, on December 3. During the month of November, 1915, the banks of the Puerto Cortes district sold the Chilean, Peruvian, Salvadorean and Honduran pesos of local circulation for 35½ cents gold, and purchased the same coins at 34½ and 35 cents gold.

Upon receiving the War Cross of France, Emperor Nicholas of Russia sent the following telegram to President Poincaré: "General Pau handed me, in the name of the French army, the War Cross instituted for military merit. On this occasion I wish to express my gratitude for the delicate thought, of which I am deeply sensible. I beg you to make known to the glorious French army that I am particularly proud to wear this cross in token of the confraternity of arms which unites my army with that of France."

Four young sisters—Marie, Helene, Camille and Madeline Vatel—of Vertus, France, were recently decorated with the French Cross of War in the presence of a regiment of artillery for revictualling for four days seven French soldiers, in the thick of the woods, while surrounded by the enemy, and who later were able, with the assistance of the young ladies, to find their way back to their regiment.



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Fort Worth,

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THE NUMISMATIST

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MARCH, 1916,

No. 3

The Colonial Coins of America Prior to the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776.

The following address was delivered by Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia at the Annual Dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association, January 18, 1916:

Mr. President, Fellow Members of the Rochester Numismatic Association:

Ladies and Gentlemen—In preparing the notes for my paper this evening I do not bring into this title, on which I have been asked to speak, the coins of the Sommer Islands, interesting as they undoubtedly are, but try to confine myself to those used or struck by the Colonies which afterward formed the nucleus of what is today our glorious, free and United States.

When considering the coins of the early Colonies of America we are at once deeply impressed with the various vicissitudes that confronted the settlers in this new country. It was very difficult to procure what they generally termed "hard money," as what little bullion came to them was either hoarded or exported to other localities where it had a greater value. Another reason that more of the Colonies did not issue money (other than the scarcity of the metal and lack of mechanical appliances) was in all probability their fear of punishment by the mother country—Great Britain—for the infringement of her royal prerogative in the sole right to issue money, not only for home consumption, but also for the Colonies, and yet for the East India Company a charter was made in 1600 and a special issue of coins produced in 1600, consisting of crowns, half crowns, shillings and sixpence, for their exclusive use, specimens of which, though rare, have come down to us and are known as the Portcullis money of Queen Elizabeth, from the device of a Portcullis on the reverse, the royal arms being on the obverse.

Several of the Colonies passed laws to establish values at which various articles were to pass current, thus endeavoring to govern barter, but failed to put laws for a hard metal coinage into effect. Therefore, we are today without coins of some of the Colonies. As we have a number of coins for which we can find no record of a law authorizing their issue, it is difficult to know just which were struck by authority and which were not. In the exhibition which I have made for your pleasure and instruction you will find examples of nearly every coin of which I speak this evening.

NEW ENGLAND.—We must accord our everlasting admiration to those sturdy men and women who landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620, for they were not adventurers in the usually accepted meaning of the term. They came to establish a new world, a new home, and brought to it all that they believed would tend to that end. We are therefore indebted to the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, as they termed themselves, for our first real American coins.

A thrill often passes through me, and no doubt other American numismatists, when we handle a New England shilling, the Willow, Oak and Pine Tree coins of the several denominations. Think of what those little pieces of money could tell if they could speak, for they bring to the imagination—one of God's greatest gifts to man—all the trials from hunger, cold, and danger of assassination at the hands of the Indians, that confronted the Colonists, yet they arose above all these difficulties, and, among their achievements, produced coins of nobility of design, fineness of metal and accuracy of weight that would do credit to us of this day.

The straits to which they were subjected for want of a medium of exchange, one that would be equitable to all the Colonies, were many, and it is surprising how little was done by the authorities to remedy it. Petitions were sent to the King, some with a view of the Royal Mint supplying the

much-needed currency. Furs, grain, fish, livestock, tobacco, all had their barter value, more or less, as the community was able to produce them. A hog was one dollar; sheep, fifty cents; turkeys, twenty-five cents; and a puppy, twelve and a half cents. In all the accounts I fail to find any value set on a profession. Doctors' and lawyers' fees must have been small, and the present-day plan of looking into Bradstreet's or Dun's before you look into the patient's mouth, take his pulse, or hear his side of the contention, seems not to have been known. Today they ask, Who is he? What is he worth? How much can he pay, and how long can I keep him as an asset? I would not speak thus disparagingly for fear of hurting our ever-genial Dr. French, only I know he never sends a bill and works for the fun of it, making his money outside. But enough of this transgression.

It was not until March 4th, 1634, that we find legislation taking notice of money, for on that date "it is ordered that hereafter farthings shall not pass for current pay, but musket balls of full bore shall pass current for a farthing a piece." Wampum also came in for its valuation and regulation. On November 15th, 1637, it was ordered that "Wampumege" should pass at six for a penny for any sum under twelvenpence. Other acts there were altering the value as the demands and necessities of trade seemed to require. These various acts were repealed in 1661, though it is said that wampum continued to pass as money until the time of the Revolutionary War. Often an Indian maiden would weave wampum into a band or bracelet to be worn by her lover:

"Brave son of a Chieftain, beloved Cherokee;
This token of wampum is woven for thee.
A token to flutter and shine on thy breast,
My bravest and brightest, my wisest and best.

" 'Tis woven with coral, with beads and with shells,
It shall lie on thy breast the most potent of spells;
To save thee from ambush, to shield thee from harm,
To quicken thy sight and give strength to thine arm."

The use or abuse of passing base and counterfeit coins from every country grew so burdensome and caused so much loss to the Colonists that in May, 1652, acts were passed and the General Court ordered a mint to be set up for the coinage of bullion then arriving in some considerable quantities from the West Indies.

The first coins were without date, and their device was the simple punch mark N E for New England, and the reverse XII, VI and III for the several denominations, the rest of the planchet remaining plain, or, more properly speaking, unadorned. Of these New England coins the shillings are occasionally obtainable, but the six and three pence values are of the utmost rarity.

The second coinage bears the device in the center of a willow, so called by present day numismatists, on account of the tree-resembling that variety; but it and the so-termed oak trees are no doubt meant for the native pine tree. Around this tree are the words MASATHIVSETS IN, and carrying over the reading to the reverse, NEW ENGLAND AN DOM (year of Our Lord) 1652, XII, VI, III, II, the latter denomination however, appearing only on the so-called oak tree series.

The New England Shilling was, according to the act establishing a mint, to be of the just allow of new, sterling, English money, and for value to be twopence lesser value than the corresponding English coin. It passed as a sixth of a dollar or a piece of eight reales, Spanish, one of which I have in the exhibit, though the real value of this coin was $\frac{4}{6}$, making the New England shilling have only a really passing value of ninepence, though the language of the act called its value tenpence. The effort to retain a metallic currency in the Colony through the agency of a lighter coinage soon failed of its interest, and in August, 1654, a law was passed against the exportation of coin, and in 1669 further laws were enacted for the appointment of searchers to examine every outgoing vessel, the master being required to take an oath that he did not have on board over five pounds in bullion or hard money.

In 1672 the Court made a law valuing the full-weight piece of eight at six shillings after they had been duly stamped at the mint with the letters N. E. to denote that it was full weight. No example of this counterstamp money has come down to us. Silver about this time was worth $5\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce in London, while its value as compared to the Colonial paper money was 1 ounce to 60 shillings face value. The silver coins were made for some thirty years after 1652, upwards of some eighty different dies being used, though they all bear the same date excepting the Oak Tree twopence, which is dated 1662.

The state of politics in the mother country was in such a muddled condition after the execution in 1649 of Charles I, the elevation of Cromwell, etc., that no notice of the transgression on the royal prerogative of coining money seems to have been entertained to any serious extent, though it was brought forward as one of the charges against the Colony when the Charter was called in question. Charles II had enough to do at home to re-establish the monarchy. It is said that John Hull, who made the coins, derived such a large profit from his position as Mint Master that he gave Samuel Sewell, who married his only daughter, thirty thousand pounds in New England shillings. Other accounts have it that he gave as her dowry her weight in coins. Let us hope for the happiness and prosperity of the young couple that she was of goodly stature, round and well made. Do not think that I have part of the dowry because I show you tonight 43 pieces, probably as many Massachusetts silver coins as have been brought together at one time in our age.

In 1882 we sold in the great collection of Charles I. Bushnell the unique Massachusetts Good Samaritan Shilling of 1652, and which is now owned by our esteemed friend, Hillyer Ryder. On this great coin the place of the pine tree was occupied by a scene of the Good Samaritan, a man attending and bandaging up the arm of a prostrate man by the roadside, horse in the background. No other specimen has appeared, and it was no doubt a pattern.

It may be of interest to you to know that I possess in my collection of Colonial paper money, and it is in my exhibit, an example of the first paper money issued in America, and this by Massachusetts in 1690. This issue of paper money was no doubt required by the constant depletion of the Massachusetts silver coins, owing to exportation, for acts of May 24th and October 11th, 1682, regulate the value of foreign coins then circulating and ordering them to pass current as money of New England. As late as 1680 it is recorded "that the Bostoneers coin money of their own impress," and in June, 1683, "They persist in coining money, though they had asked forgiveness for that offence." It is believed, however, that this mint was abandoned by 1684, after an activity of some thirty-two years, in which great quantities of coins must have been struck, how many we have no means of knowing. The project to renew coinage in 1686 was rejected.

A unique coin or token without date, but evidently, from its workmanship, must have been made about 1650, is the piece known as the New England stiver. Two lions, the upper facing left, the lower inverted and facing right. At the left of the lions, an I over V, and at the right an S over a C, the significance of which it is almost impossible to say. Reverse, NEW ENGLAND M, in four lines. The closing M might stand for Massachusetts.

We also have a coin for which no history has come down. Obverse, an elephant standing, facing left. Reverse, GOD PRESERVE NEW ENGLAND 1694. It is of extreme rarity. The finest, an uncirculated one, is in the Ap-leton collection.

CONNECTICUT.—There are some tokens or coins not issued under any authority, but which were so extensively circulated that they were almost "money." To this class the pieces issued by John Higley at Granby, Conn., seem to me to belong. There are several minor varieties, but all are of the same general type. Some are dated 1737, others 1739, but none 1738. Some years ago I had the good fortune to discover one from a new obverse die, it being the one with THE VALUE OF THREE PENCE.

1.—Obverse, a deer standing facing left, THE VALUE OF THREE PENCE, III, for three pence. Reverse, three hammers, each bearing a crown, CONNECTICUT 1737.

This type is now known from three obverse dies, while the reverses are from the same dies.

2.—Obverse, a deer as before, VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE, III. Reverse, three hammers, each bearing a crown, I AM GOOD COPPER, 1737.

3.—Obverse, similar to last. Reverse, a broadaxe, such as used for cutting rails and posts, J CUT MY WAY THROUGH.

4.—Obverse, similar to last but with 1739 added.

All of these coins are extremely rare, owing, probably, to the purity of the metal, and for this reason they enjoyed favor from the goldsmiths for alloy.

This man Higley seems to have suffered through the value the public placed on his coppers, for it is to be noted his "The Value of Three Pence" degenerated to "Value Me as You Please." He is said to have been a frequenter much too often of the public house, and paid his "Scot" with his own coin until the bartender was "burdened with them," and his change of base to "Value me as you please" shows he was willing, as many others similarly afflicted are, to pay any price to get his poison. How surprised he would be if today he could see his coppers selling from \$20 for a very poor one to \$300 for a very fine example.

NEW YORK.—As early as 1661 New Amsterdam, as New York was then called, made an attempt to establish a currency of her own, but their application to the Directors of the West India Company at Amsterdam, Holland (to which she belonged), did not meet with success, and no coins were struck during the Colonial period. There is one little coin or token of whose history nothing has been discovered. It seems to be of Dutch origin and of about 1664-1676, if we are to judge it by similar pieces made in England during that period.

Obverse, an eagle displayed, resting on a branch, NEW YORKE IN AMERICA. Reverse, group of five palm trees; at the right stands a female with flowing robes; at the left a Cupid with his bow in his left hand, his right extended toward the female, to whom he is running.

The name New Yorke was first adopted in 1664, and the use of the E on York is not general after 1710.

NEW JERSEY.—Like all the Colonies, New Jersey suffered from an influx of coins, false pieces and a great mass of Spanish coins from Mexico and South American mints, but of one we must take especial notice, as an act was passed May 8th, 1682, authorizing their use—the coppers called St. Patrick or Mark Newbie's, owing to their having a device of St. Patrick and being brought in quantities by an emigrant from Dublin, Ireland, named Mark Newbie. They were probably struck in 1678, as one specimen has an 8 on it, and they are specifically mentioned in an act of the Isle of Man, June 24th, 1679, in which their circulation was ordered to cease, and no doubt Mark Newbie acquired a large supply at a bargain sale, and set sail for America, settling in New Jersey, near Newton. A few specimens are known of both sizes in silver. I once saw one in a private collection in Dublin of the halfpenny, while those from the farthing dies are far more numerous, though rare.

Farthing.—Obverse, King David kneeling to left, FLOREAT REX (May the King flourish). Reverse, St. Patrick standing, QUIESCANT PLEBS.

The silver one I had in the Parsons' sale had a nimbus around the head of St. Patrick, and it is believed to be unique in that metal, while extremely rare in copper. The halfpenny is similar to the farthing, but on the reverse has ECCE GREX (behold the flock), St. Patrick illustrating the Trinity by the trefoil, three in one, to the multitudes before him, while behind him are the arms of the City of Dublin—six castles.

PENNSYLVANIA.—No coinage. Only in 1741 the city authorities of Philadelphia made orders that fifteen English halfpennies should be accepted as equivalent of a shilling, and in 1767 an act against those who forged or counterfeited any gold or silver coins; and again, 1781, when an order was passed for suppressing the quantity of base and counterfeit halfpence with which the State was flooded. These, no doubt, were the pieces now called Bungtowns. They resembled the regal halfpence, but had such inscriptions as "Glorious III Rex," "Bonny Girl," "Briton's Glory," and many others. The halfpennies of 1760 with the bust of Hely Hutchinson, Provost of Dublin

University, VOCE POPULI, reverse Hibernia, 1760, were another of the coins largely circulated in Pennsylvania.

MARYLAND.—The charter of this Colony passed the great seal of England June 20th, 1632, and though it conferred sovereign powers on Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, it did not specifically refer to coinage, and it was not until 1659 that he had dies made and coins struck, samples of which he sent to his brother, Philip Calvert, at St. Mary's, Maryland, with a letter requesting him to endeavor to get the Colonists to use them, but not to compel or make it compulsory unless they passed a law in the General Assembly. His efforts did not meet with the reception expected, for ten days after their receipt Governor Fendall, with a few of the Council, attempted to revolutionize the province, concentrating all power in themselves to the exclusion of Lord Baltimore. They were not successful and gave up the struggle; but from our standpoint it is to be deeply regretted they ever attempted it, for it interfered with the introduction of the coinage, and their great rarity to date attests the small number that were issued. #

The issue consisted of shillings, sixpence, groats and fourpence, and a copper penny. Of the latter, only two examples have come down to us; a fine one in the Bushnell collection, now in the Brock collection at the University of Pennsylvania, and a very poor specimen in the mint cabinet, where it rests through the generosity of the late Robt. C. H. Brock of Philadelphia.

The silver coinage all bore the same device (except the expression of denomination).

Obverse, bust of Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, CAECILIVS DNS TERRAE MARIA (Cecil Calvert Lord of Maryland). Reverse, arms of Lord Baltimore crowned, CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI (Increase and be multiplied).

The copper penny has a similar obverse, but a totally different reverse; that of a ducal crown from which issue two pennants flying right. DENARIUM TERRAE MARIAE. #

I think this coin enjoys the longest direct descent or pedigree of any American coin. It was mentioned in print in 1819 at the Bindley sale, purchased there by Richard Mill for Wm. Dimsdale, for £12/10. Sold in Dimsdale sale for £9/9 to Matthew Gomey for the Rev. Jos. Martin. Sold in Martin sale, 1859, for £75 to Wm. Webster; thence to Fred Lincoln, acting for Jos. J. Mickley of Philadelphia. Sold in 1867 in the Mickley sale for \$375 to C. I. Bushnell. Sold for \$550 at Bushnell sale to L. G. Parmelee. Sold at the Parmelee sale to H. P. Smith for \$350, and now in the R. C. H. Brock collection presented to the University of Pennsylvania.

VIRGINIA.—In the charter granted by James I, April 10th, 1606, the right to coin money was conferred upon the Colony, but it was not until November 20th, 1645, that an act was passed at James City "for a copper coinage of 2, 3, 6 and 9 pence denomination, the design of which shall be on each coin, two rings, one for the motto, the other to receive a new impression to be stamped yearly with some new figure by one appointed for that purpose in each County." The impracticability of this scheme is no doubt the reason for its death, and no coinage resulted.

The prominence, value and favor that the Spanish coins of gold and silver, especially the silver "piece of eight" or eight reales, enjoyed seems also to have dulled or rather lulled the Colonists or "adventurers," as they speak of themselves in the early enactments of Virginia, into a condition of "let well enough alone" sort of policy.

In 1685-88 James II issued a pewter coin, the 1-24 of a real, for the American Plantations, which is generally supposed to have been issued for this colony, though there is no direct allusion to it, and the coin is not dated. Obverse, equestrian statue of the King with his usual titles. Reverse, VAL 24 PART REAL HISPAN, and cruciform the shields of England, Scotland and Ireland bound together by a chain.

In 1773 we have a very neat coin issued by George III for this important Colony, and from the numerous examples and some ten different dies the issue must have been quite considerable. I have had them so worn as to be almost illegible. About 1875 Col. M. I. Cohen, of Baltimore, found a small keg of them which had remained unopened since the year of their mintage, and from it supplied us with examples as bright as the day they were struck. A few specimens on a larger planchet and with a deep, wide milled border

are generally termed "pennies." The device consisted of a bust of the King right, GEORGIUS III REX, and on the reverse, VIRGINIA 1773.

In 1774 a silver shilling appeared, the obverse from the guinea die of his English coinage, while the reverse is similar to the copper coinage of 1773, the date 1774 at the top, divided by the crown. It is of extreme rarity.

CAROLINA.—While no authority, law or act is known authorizing a coinage for this Colony, we have two coins come down to us which must have been issued with authority. I refer to the halfpenny known as the Carolina Elephant.

Obverse, an elephant standing facing left. Reverse, GOD PROTECT CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS 1694.

A second specimen shows this reverse to have been altered making PROPRIETORS read PROPRIETORS, the E plainly to be seen under the O. Those with the E are of extreme rarity, three alone known. The finest one, a superb proof, I sold in the Parsons' sale for \$1300.

From 1701 to 1748 numerous private parties made appeals to the Crown with a view of securing authority to establish mints or strike coins for the American Colonies, but they were rejected. In 1754 the Governor of North Carolina made a proposal for the coinage of two, one and half pennies for this Colony, but it shared the fate of all the others, unless it be that it stimulated the issuance of the Rosa Americana Series, which were intended to supply the long-desired need.

George I issued to Wm. Wood a charter June 16th, 1722, and the patent was passed by the English Parliament, July 22nd, 1722, authorizing him to coin tokens for use in America. Certain it is he did produce a beautiful piece of money. The patterns were probably struck about 1717, while the first issue under the patent are undated, yet it must have been 1722, as we have the same design with that date added, as well as a halfpenny of same design dated 1723. The rest of 1723 and 1724 show a crown placed above the rose. The workmanship was of surpassing excellence and does great credit to the engraver, designer and moneyer.

Obverse, Bust of George I with his titles. Reverse, Full-blown rose with ROSA AMERICANA UTILE DULCI (American rose).

The issue consisted of two, one and half pennies. Specimens in silver are known of the 1724 two and one pence. There is a superb twopence issued by George II and dated 1733 with the rose on a long stem. A proof of it was in the Parmelee sale, but not sold there, and I afterward bought it from Mr. Parmelee for \$700, and it now has a place in a splendid private collection.

The patents granted Wm. Wood for tokens specified America and Ireland, so while we have the Rosa Americana, we also have those he issued for Ireland in 1722, 1723 and 1724. The obverse is similar to that on the Rosa Americana, while on the reverse we have Hibernia seated. Of these, only halfpennies and farthings were made, and from the fact that they are so common here, they evidently were not a success in Ireland and were exported to the American Colonies.

While the title of this paper is the Colonial Coins of America, I feel that those coins issued by or used in the States after the Declaration of Independence, 1776, and prior to the establishment of the mint in 1792, should be spoken of. The same do-nothing policy that permeated the people prior to our freedom seems to have been too much in evidence after the War for Independence started.

However, we must accord the State of New Hampshire the honor of being the first to consider the question of having a coinage of her own. The House of Representatives on March 13th, 1776, voted a committee to take up the matter. They also took up the question of a device, a tree with AMERICAN LIBERTY. Reverse, a harp, 1776. The three known specimens of this coinage were made by casting in molds. One has a pine tree dividing 1776; reverse, AMERICAN LIBERTY, and in the center W. M., no doubt for William Moulton, who was mentioned in the report of the committee to be employed in their manufacture; the other a pine tree with ground at its base, AMERICAN LIBERTY; reverse, large harp to left; and the last having a pine tree cut off half way up the trunk, AMERICAN LIBERTY, and

reverse a harp with date 1776. I believe all of these pieces are known by but a single example. The second type was in the Stickney sale, selling for \$240, and was the piece shown by Crosby on his Plate VI, No. 3. It is evident, therefore, that the coinage of New Hampshire did not continue past the experimental stage. #

STATE OR PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—While no documents have yet been discovered, I am strongly of the opinion that the three different designs, each unique, of coins dated 1776, are really the patterns for the copper coinage of Massachusetts, which probably was as early as New Hampshire in the project for coinage. They are most interesting and may be described as follows:

1.—Pine tree standing on the ground, MASSACHUSETTS STATE. In the field, I C L M (1 cent lawful money). Reverse, LIBERTY AND VIRTUE 1776. Liberty seated on a globe to left, her right hand extended and holding a Liberty cap, while her left supports a staff. Dog at her feet. Superb. Uncirculated condition and in the Wm. S. Appleton collection.

2.—The Janus head halfpenny, 1776. Three heads combined facing left, front and right. STATE OF MASSA: ½ D. Reverse, the Goddess of Liberty seated, resting against a globe; her right hand supports a staff, her left a Liberty Cap, while a dog sits at her feet. GODDESS LIBERTY 1776. Sold in the Stickney sale for \$1050.

3.—Halfpenny 1776. Nude Indian standing left in the act of using his bow. PROVINCE OF MASSA. Reverse, seated figure of Liberty to left, globe at her right against which she leans, right arm extended, while with her left she supports a liberty staff. Dog in the field before her. Inscription, DEFENSOR LIBERATIS. The letters are so defective on the coin that this is a mere conjecture of what those visible stand for. It is so poorly minted and being holed that at the Parsons' sale it only brought \$37. They were no doubt all made by the same man, and M. A. Stickney thought them the work of Paul Revere. I doubt it, for I believe he would have produced a more artistic and finished production. It is remarkable that on this piece we find PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

As early as 1702 we find a petition made by Wm. Chalkiel to import a large quantity of copper coins from England to supply the wants of the people, and while this was in part agreed to, no importation was made until 1749, when the Colony was paid by the Parliament of Great Britain the sum of £183,649/2/7½ sterling to reimburse her for expenses incurred against Cape Breton. This great sum of money no doubt relieved the people's wants for a circulating medium, as they redeemed nearly all the outstanding paper money with it, and it is not until 1787 that the State regularly coined cents and half cents. I might add that the copper coins in the above payment weighed 10 tons, and no doubt the 1749 halfpenny and farthing I show to-night were part of that importation. They are very common, and I had ten pieces in stock.

In March, 1786, Seth Reed of Uxbridge petitioned the Senate and House of Representatives to be allowed to coin money, both silver and copper. It was concurred in. Also in the same month and year, James Swan petitioned to be permitted to coin twenty thousand pounds of copper coins. It also was concurred in, but, strange as it is, no further action was taken by the authorities, but it resolved itself into the State doing its own coining and receiving the profit therefrom, some 50 per cent. of the sum minted, and no silver coinage, as the committee thought the profits attending it would be so small as not worthy of attention.

October 17th, 1786, an act for establishing a mint was enacted, and we have cents and half cents of 1787 and 1788, all of the same devices and inscription. Obverse, Indian standing, COMMONWEALTH. Reverse, eagle displayed, a shield on his breast, and on this shield incused CENT or HALF CENT.

VERMONT.—This State was the first to issue a regular coinage of copper coins, remarkable though it is that at this time she was not one of the original thirteen States, or even then considered one of the United States of America, not being admitted to the Union until 1791, but to her credit be it said she was, I believe, the only State that redeemed her paper money issued in 1781, and which today is very rare in consequence thereof. In June,

1785, Reuben Harmon, Jr., petitioned to be granted leave to coin a quantity of copper coins, and an act was passed June 15th giving the authority to enter the business of coining for two years. This splendid step in the right direction resulted in the issuance of the well known Vermont cents of 1785 with the device of the sun rising from behind the mountains, a plow, the emblem of industry, below, and the several legends, VERMONTS RES PVB-LICA, VERMONTIS RES PVB-LICA, and VERMONTENSIVM RES PVB-LICA, the latter dated 1786. Reverse, QUARTA DECIMA STELLA (the fourteenth star in the American Constellation).

Then in 1786 we have a new device. Obverse, male bust to right and the legend VERMON AUCTORI (Authority of Vermont). Reverse, the Goddess of liberty seated, INDE ET LIB (Independence and Liberty). This type continued from 1786 to 1788. There is also a mule or pattern with same obverse as 1788, and reverse, the obverse of the Immune Columbia, 1785.

NEW JERSEY.—This State first introduced the project of coinage May 23, 1786, when several individuals asked to be allowed to operate a mint, so that June 1st, 1786, authority was given, and we have cents of 1786, 1787, 1788, all of one device and inscription. Bust of a horse to right; below, a plow, NOVA CAESAREA (New Jersey); below the plow, the date. Reverse, U. S. shield with E. PLURIBUS UNUM (one composed of many).

You have a treat in store for you tonight that has been denied many a collector, as I have here a New Jersey cent with date under the beam, Maris 7-E, the second specimen known, and by far the finest. It belongs to the collection of the late G. W. Lewis, Jr., of Burlington, N. J., and was purchased from an old family hoard in Burlington for \$80.

Errors in die-sinking in the early coins are really remarkably infrequent, but on the New Jersey we have a funny one, E PLURIBS UNUM, the U omitted.

NEW YORK.—As early as 1661 New Amsterdam, as New York was then called, made an attempt to establish a currency of her own, but their application to the directors of the West India Company at Amsterdam, Holland, to which she belonged, did not meet with success, and no coins were struck during the Colonial period. The acts or laws for the issuance of any particular coin are often unknown, obscure or so indefinite that you cannot be certain in the identification as to the piece spoken of, that it leaves us open to accept as a coin of authority a piece which may not have been so favored, and likewise reject others that should be so considered. Such a piece I am about to describe.

The Massachusetts and New Hampshire *Advertiser* of March 29th, 1786, announced: "New York, Connecticut and Vermont have authorized a person in each of those States to coin coppers; numbers of them are now in circulation; they are in general well made and of good copper, those of New York in particular." As no laws at that time were in force for the issuance of a New York coin, it leaves us to conjecture what coin is here alluded to. May it not be the 1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici, a magnificent specimen of which I have in my exhibit. This coin, dated 1786, is well made and fills this meagre reference fully. If you are not acquainted with its appearance, it may be described thus: 1786 Cent. Bust of Washington to right, in costume; NON VI VIRTUTE VICI (not by force but by manhood have I conquered, or I have conquered by virtue, not by force), a splendid and really beautiful sentiment. Reverse, NEO EBORANCENSIS (New York) 1786; Liberty seated on a cube to right, staff of Liberty in her right hand, her left extended with balances.

February 11th, 1787, Ephraim Brasher and others presented petitions for the privilege of coining money, but they were never granted, and the old wiseacres busied themselves with making laws to regulate the circulation of the various copper coins. Why did they not brush away all the rubbish of so-called coins that had been dumped by the world upon them and establish a sound money of their own, is an enigma to me. It has left us so much in the dark, as I have just said, as to which coins had legal authority and which had not, but were the result of sharp traders who saw a chance to profit by the stupidity, and I was almost on the verge of saying cowardice, of the men of the day, if the expression is permissible. So I will therefore describe such coins as we have and assign generally from their designs to this great State. First stands out the coin of coins in this early coinage for

message to the city of Emden after the destruction of the cruiser Emden.) White metal. By Ziegler and Grunthal.



No. 4.

No. 4.—The obverse has the conjoined busts of Emperor William and Francis Joseph, without inscription. The center of the reverse has the arms of Antwerp and the inscription, "Capture of Antwerp, Oct. 9, 1914, After Only 12 Days' Siege." Silver.



No. 5.

No. 5.—The reverse is without inscription and is divided in half. The upper and slightly larger half is occupied by two stately eagles with outstretched wings. The lower and smaller half has a cock, the head and shoulders of a bulldog and the head of a bear. The obverse has an altar around which are standing three Knights swearing fealty, their right hands upon the altar and their left hands holding uplifted swords. The inscription is "Memorable Unanimity of the Reichstag at the War Session of Aug. 4, 1914." A cast? Silver.



No. 6.

No. 6.—A small medal in imitation of the German 11th century denier. The obverse has the helmeted head of Emperor William II. The inscription, however, is "William I, King." The reverse has an upright arm and hand grasping a sword, and the inscription, "But Now We'll Give Them a Thrashing." Silver.

No. 7.—The obverse has a three-quarter figure of a warrior bending forward, with sword over shoulder as if to attack. In the field, "1914." "Durch." (The word "durch" is not easy to translate when standing alone. But in this instance it is probably equivalent to "Now We've Got To Do It,

Let Us Do It To the End.") Below the warrior, "Germany, Austria-Hungary." The reverse has the inscription in three lines, "Union Makes Strong." Bronze. By K. E. Haas, Munich.



No. 7.



No. 8.

No. 8.—The portrait on this medal is perhaps the engraver's ideal Germania. The obverse inscription is "Germany Above All in the World, 1914." (Regarding this phrase, one of the teachers of German in the Baltimore High School writes to THE NUMISMATIST as follows: "In many countries the opinion prevails that the song 'Deutschland Uber Alles in der Welt' signifies that Germany wishes to rule over all countries. The song, however, was composed in the year 1841, when no German Empire existed, and consequently there could be no question as to the world-power of Germany. The poet thought only of internal conditions when a united Germany was yet a dream of all patriots. The words, therefore, do not signify 'Germany is to rule over all the countries of the world,' but 'Germany is sacred and dear to us above all else in the world.' The song was composed by Hoffmann von Fallersleben at Heligoland.") The reverse of this medal has a nude warrior standing upright, with sword over shoulder as if to attack. In the field on both sides of the warrior, "The Supreme Welfare—the Ultimate—Comes by (or rests in) the Sword." (Quotation from the poet Koerner.) Oval. Bronze. By H. Hahn, Munich.

No. 9.—A mildly satirical medal on the neutrality of the United States. The obverse has a portrait of President Wilson with a wreath of laurel about his forehead. In the field at sides of head, "1914" "1915." Inscription, "Woodrow Wilson. Liberty. Neutrality. Humanity." The reverse has a

figure of Uncle Sam seated on a pile of cannon balls with munitions of war about him. In his outstretched left hand he holds a miniature ship, and in his right hand a moneybag which is marked with the figures 100,000. The inscription is "America's Way of Being Neutral." A cast in bronze. (Illustration is reduced in size. Original measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.)



No. 9.



No. 10.

No. 10.—The obverse has a large bust of Admiral Von Tirpitz with his name and title forming the inscription. The reverse has Neptune seated on a submarine, a trident in his left hand, his right arm uplifted in a defiant attitude. The inscription is "God Punish England. February 18, 1915." A cast in bronze. By Goetz. (Illustration is reduced. The original measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.)

Canada Would Trade Coins.

May it please Col. Denison to note that the *Ottawa Journal*, a truly loyal paper, desires to have truck and trade with the Yankees to the extent that Canada and the United States shall agree to coin—separately and of distinctly national character each—5, 10, 25 and 50-cent pieces, and, if you like, silver dollars and gold 5, 10, and 20-dollar pieces, of the same metal, and making each legal tender in the other country. As has been stated often enough, that is what the Latin Monetary Union in Europe does—France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and Greece. An arrangement which works without a hitch between five countries should work well enough between two. Why should not the Dominion government make a suggestion of this kind to Washington? Somebody has to make a start.—*Toronto Globe*.

"Canadian Mintage and Cash Circulation" Ninety Years Ago.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

In the year 1826 the British commenced, as a military highway, the Rideau Canal, which connects the Ottawa River at "Bytown," now Ottawa, with the St. Lawrence at Kingston.

Lieutenant-Colonel John By, of the Royal Engineers, who was in command of the operations, appointed Mr. John Mactaggart, a civil engineer, as clerk of works, and in this capacity he superintended the details of the works from 1826 to 1828, until laid up with malarial fever, when he found it necessary to return to England.

The following extract from a letter addressed to Sir George Murray, Secretary of State for the Colonies, by Alexander Macdonell, Bishop of Upper Canada, clearly proves Mr. Mactaggart to have been a keen observer:

"Sir—The warm zeal which you have developed in the * * * Canadas * * * induces me to * * * recommend the bearer, Mr. Mactaggart, to your notice, as, perhaps, the ablest practical engineer and geologist, and the properest person that has ever been in these Provinces for exploring the natural productions and latent resources of the country."

Mr. Mactaggart was a keen observer of the manners and customs of the people and of the conditions of the country, and noted what he saw. He published the conclusions of these observations in a work of two volumes of over 350 pages each, entitled, "Three Years in Canada: An Account of the Actual State of the Country in 1826-7-8-1829."

In these books he gives a better and clearer description of the country during the early days of the nineteenth century than is to be found elsewhere. His account of the condition of the currency of Canada, although told in a gossiping or colloquial way, is so interesting to numismatists that I have thought it well to give it in full in THE NUMISMATIST:

CANADIAN MINTAGE AND CASH CIRCULATION.

The money in circulation is chiefly what is called dollar bills, being provincial bank-notes and Yankee half-dollars, which are about the size of half-crown pieces; silver coins having eagles, stars, and emblems of liberty stamped upon them. British coins are very rare, and are eagerly inquired after; a sovereign is worth 24s. currency. Money matters are of a perplexing nature; a Stock Exchange broker would be baffled, for some time, to manage them properly, the exchanges and premiums vary so much. The troops are paid in army sterling, with dollars valued at 4s. 4d.—with merchants, 4s. 6d. £100 sterling is £115 7s. 8¼d. currency, and £100 currency is £86 1s. 4d. sterling. On a bank bill of exchange for £100 sterling, I have paid £125 12s. currency.

There are numerous of shillings in circulation, but being the mintage of all nations, few can tell the exact value of them, unless weighed as old silver, which is never done, except one has a quantity of them. Who can be bothered with weighing single shillings, as we require them for casual payment? and more than that, we cannot do it everywhere, were we willing; for where is a sensitive pair of scales to be had in every shop, with the necessary drachms for balancing the matter? and then to carry a weigh-beam about would be troublesome. While the French keep gabbling about *quinze sous*, and *trente sous*, which are perplexing to comprehend; every sort of a copper piece is an halfpenny. I have no less than 120 different kinds, the greater part of them old copper coins of Britain, and merchants' tokens all over the world. If a lot of farthings be taken into a smithery, and receive a blow from the sledge-hammer on the anvil, they will then be excellent Canadian coppers, or halfpennies. Some attention, by those who ought to give it, if any such there be, should be bestowed on the money business of Canada. In the trade of sovereigns and British coin, considerable profits are, and might be made. I am surprised to find so few regular trading Jews in this business. Take over a

bagfull of coins, and they may be disposed of to much advantage, and keep the Yankee dollars out of the market; for the very coins of a realm, like the songs, affect its character. The emblems on the current coins of Canada help to make Yankees of the Colonists. At the same time, it would be difficult to establish a Canadian mint; the Americans must coin for us there, so much the more pity. Rich men are by no means plentiful; indeed, a £20,000 man is very rare. Ladies with fortunes are, therefore, not in Canada, so fortune-hunters may seek for game nearer home. There are banks in the chief towns; rags and rag-cooks, as our doughty Cobbett has them and their bills. The American system of banking is indeed curious. Whenever a canal, road, bridge, &c., or other large work is going on, a bank is started beside it; not a branch bank of some large establishment, as in Britain, but a bank purely for the business of that work alone, whatever it may be—as the Erie Canal Bank. In these dens of knavery, contractors can so manage their labourers and artists with flash credit, that payment in full can never be effected; and the contractors themselves are so led by the nose, by the agents of the work, and the bankers, that they are often cheated of large amounts; but there are few complaints heard, not a murmur will come from the lips of Jonathan. It is a truth that their public works are constructed without any one knowing who paid for them, and therefore they are public works indeed, and may well be exempted from tolls and taxes. A regular set of rogues employed together is a scene worthy the contemplation of a mannerist.

An American contractor on the Rideau Canal paid a visit to the States, and returned with a budget of Auburn bills, seemingly banknotes; these he flashed about everywhere, and some of the unknowing were a little deluded. He also brought with him a sleigh and span of horses, not to be matched in the country for elegance. While eating our bread and onions at dinner one day, he drove up to the humble cottage, and requested me to take a drive with him. Away we went delightfully, for the sleighing was fine, and pulled up at the Columbian Hotel, *en passant*, where we jumped out to taste a little of something, but more evidently with the intent of showing off. While cutting an important swell through the halls of the hotel, before a number of people, he pulled out a bunch of Auburn bills, and, without my paying much attention, pushed them into my hands, saying, "Take these, Mac, my boy: I guess you'll never want money while one of them here bills is in your pocket." "No, no, my good fellow," I replied, returning them to him; "that big dam you are building must not have been a blind gauger." He took the hint, the story took wing, and I afterwards met it in various parts of the country. America is not a laughing nation; a hearty laugh is not to be heard, except amongst the Canadians; the crafty, chatty laugh is frequent. The tears of laughter never bedewed the Yankee's cheek; they are too full of plots for giving way to this, and "the loud laugh that bespeaks the vacant mind," as the poet says. However, the Auburn bills created some fun in the wilderness of Rideau. All the laborers on the canal were paid in Yankee half-dollars; the commissariat furnished these to the contractors, brought up in boxes from Montreal. It was curious enough to see the contractors crawling through the woods with their dollar-bags on their backs. Poor fellows! The trouble Government found in making ready cash payments involved many of them in great distress.

The vouchers required so many signatures that they were difficult to be obtained, as one officer was here, and another there, over the whole extent of the line; but this difficulty is unknown where the work and the officers are at one place. Had the contractors been people who had had plenty of money of their own, then the Government might have taken its own time to pay them for work performed; but being poor, the case was different, and much distress arose from this cause. Sometimes the whole of the necessary officers, clerks, &c., forming a moveable Somerset House, as it were, would go through the line, and make payments according to progress and measurements; but this plan, again, was attended with much expense. In other large works, not conducted by the Government, an agent is deputed to pay the money, so that distress arising from the procuring of signatures is avoided. This voucher-hunting business, as we called it, did much injury to the character of all persons connected with the public works, and to the canal itself. We were blamed because ready

payments, according to the system of accounts, could not be made, and for the works being neglected by the contractors hunting up and down in quest of names, that they might have the military chest opened by producing the required documents, and the money drawn out. Government requires so many checks, that her very securities become bewildering; and accounts, which at first are simplicity itself, become filled with various perplexities. We managed, however, to keep them correct.

Medal Issues and Awards.

The Navy Department has ordered the award of thirty-eight medals of honor to the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps for "deeds of extraordinary heroism and for distinguished conduct during the seizure of Vera Cruz, April 21 and 22, 1914." Medals of honor are only awarded after the most rigid investigation by the Navy Department, and for that reason the announcement is not made until nearly two years after the taking of the Mexican port by the bluejackets and marines under Admiral Fletcher. The medals are entitled "The Vera Cruz Medal."

The Perkin Medal for eminence in industrial chemical research has been awarded to Dr. L. H. Baekeland, the inventor, by the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Dr. Baekeland is a member of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States, and a past President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and a member of many other technical organizations. (See THE NUMISMATIST, March, 1914, page 122.)

The American Museum of Safety has awarded the Anthony N. Brady Memorial Gold Medal to the Union Traction Company of Anderson, Ind., for its excellent record in accident prevention during the year 1915. (See THE NUMISMATIST, May, 1914, pages 250-252.) A replica in silver was presented to an operating chief, and one in bronze to a workman in the shops or on the lines.

For completing thirty years of active service in the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, Colonel Albert A. Van Walraven, of the Fifth Regiment, has been presented by the State Department with a service medal. The medal is of bronze composition, similar to others given in the regiment, suspended on a blue ribbon with the colors. It bears the coat of arms of New Jersey, and is inscribed "Thirty years' honors and faithful service."

At the 111th annual exhibit of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Philadelphia, February 5th, the following medal awards were announced, viz.:

The Temple Gold Medal, to Joseph T. Pearson, Jr.

The Jennie Sesnan Medal, to Emil Carlson.

The George D. Widener Memorial Medal, to Edward MacCartan.

Carol H. Beck Medal, to Douglas Volk.

(See THE NUMISMATIST, April, 1914, page 201.)

Archer M. Huntington, President of the Hispanic Society of America, has presented to Enrique Granados a silver medal in recognition of his work as composer of "Goyescas," recently produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, for the first time on any stage.

Ira S. Holden, of the Cincinnati Golf Club, won the gold medal in the qualifying round of the January tournament at the Belleaire Golf Club, Belleair, Fla., January 16.

The French Government has awarded a gold medal to Captain Bertram F. Hayes of the British liner Olympic for his courage in rescuing, at the risk of losing his own ship, the crew of the French steamer Provincia, which was sunk by an Austrian submarine on October 4, 1915, off the Island of Cerigo, south of Greece.

J. DEL.

Some Interesting Medallic Issues.

Below we illustrate four interesting and unusual medals, which formed the exhibit of Mr. J. deLagerberg of Passaic, N. J., at the January meeting of the New York Numismatic Club.



No. 1.

No. 1.—A rare medal of Oliver Cromwell, from a set of fifty rulers of England. The obverse has the portrait of the Protector, and the reverse has the date of his birth and death and the year in which he became Protector. The reverse lines are incuse. Bronze.



No. 2.

No. 2.—A beautiful portrait medal of Imhoff, Governor-General of India and Orient Belgian Federation. An unusual feature of this medal is that on the truncation of the right arm is engraved the age of the Governor when he assumed his office—"AETAT XXXVII." The medal is by Holtzhey. Bronze. (The illustration is reduced. Actual size, 3 1-16 inches).



No. 3.

No. 3.—An unusual design but a very attractive medal struck for the benefit of Dutch artists, painters and sculptors affected by the war. Design-

ed by C. J. Van der Hoef. The obverse has the Goddess of Peace, and the reverse the arms of the Committee for the Relief of Artists in Holland. Light bronze. (Illustration is reduced. The original measures $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches).



No. 4.

No. 4.—A war medal struck in commemoration of the German prisoners of war interned at Douglas, Isle of Man. The obverse shows a prison camp, enclosed by a border of barbed wire, the Manx triskelion or triquetra occupying a prominent place in the upper center. The reverse has a wreath and panel with the inscription, "In remembrance of the prisoners of the world war, 1914-1915, Douglas, Isle of Man." Hard white metal.

Canada May Use Cobalt as Coinage Metal.

There is a possibility that Canada may suspend the coinage of the five-cent piece in silver and use cobalt as the metal for this popular denomination, for very much the same reason that the coinage of U. S. half dimes was discontinued and the five-cent nickel substituted. The proposition in Canada is in its early stages, and if adopted she will probably be the first to use this metal for coins.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal has been in correspondence with Hon. Thomas Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines of Canada, on the subject, and the following letters to Mr. McLachlan show the status of the proposition at this time. The first letter is from Mr. Gibson's secretary, and is dated January 12:

"Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. concerning cobalt coins. I beg to state that I have received some metal coins in blank from one of the mining and reduction companies, but these have not been stamped with the die, and consequently would be of no immediate use to you. Mr. Gibson is absent from the city at the present time, and no doubt will go into the coinage question further upon his return."

The second letter, from Mr. Gibson, is dated January 24:

"Dear Sir—On my return to the city I find your letter of the 10th inst. with reference to the suggested five-cent cobalt coin, and I note that you would like to have a specimen for your collection. So far no such coins have been made, but an effort will be put forward to have the Government of Canada consider the suggestion, as it appears to me such a coin, to replace our present five-cent piece, which is very inconvenient because of its size, would be appreciated by the public."

Cobalt is described as a tough, lustrous, reddish-white metal related to and occurring with iron and nickel, and has been used at times instead of nickel in plating.

the young Republic—Ephraim Brasher's doubloon, 1787, a gold coin of some \$16 bullion value, and which now enjoys the distinction of having commanded the greatest price a coin has ever sold for at public auction—\$6200, this sum being realized for M. A. Stickney's specimen June 25th, 1907. #

I had hoped to have this great coin here tonight, but its proud possessor, while very kindly expressing regret, said he did not like to let it out of his possession. However, it may be described thus: Obverse, the central part of the arms of New York, the sun rising in splendor from behind a range of mountains; at their base rough water, beneath which the name of BRASHER appears. A circle of beads encloses this. Outside the inscription, NOVA EBORAC COLUMBIA EXCELSIOR. Reverse, UNUM E PLURIBUS 1787. An eagle displayed. Shield on his breast, olive branch and arrows in talons. On the right wing an oval counterstamp E B (Ephraim Brasher). Gold.

Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo. 1787 Cent. LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO (Born free, I defend Liberty), a truly splendid and inspiring legend to place on a coin. Indian wearing war feathers standing to left, tomahawk raised in right hand, while his left supports a bow, the quiver on his back. Reverse, NEO EBORACUS 1787 (New York) EXCELSIOR (more lofty, more elevated, higher). Eagle standing on a section of a globe. About five known.

1787 Cent. Same obverse as last. Reverse, arms of New York. An oval shield with sun rising from behind mountains; on top of shield an eagle facing right. At right side, Justice standing, and at left, Liberty. Below, EXCELSIOR 1787. About ten known, several of which are in very inferior preservation.

Arms of New York Cent.—1787 Cent. Arms of New York as on reverse of last piece, but without date. This obverse design comes in two varieties. The eagle facing right on one, to left on the other. Reverse, E PLURIBUS UNUM 1787. Displayed eagle, 13 stars about his head, olive branch in right and arrows in left talon. Below, 1787, with star at either side. About 20 known.

1787 Cent. Same obverse. The one with eagle facing right. Reverse, the design same as last, but the eagle is larger and the arrows and olive branch are reversed. No stars at side of date. Excessively rare. Only one known, that in the Stickney sale, selling for \$460.

1787 Cent. Bust of George Clinton, the Governor, to right; legend, GEORGE CLINTON. Reverse, arms of New York, oval shield with sun rising above the section of the globe. Eagle surmounting and facing left. Justice on right side, Liberty on left. Below, 1787 EXCELSIOR. Excessively rare.

1787 Cent. Mailed and laureated bust right. NOVA EBORAC (New York). Reverse, VIRT ET LIB (Virtue and Liberty) 1787. Liberty seated left. This is known as the large bust and is very rare. The second finest example known is in my exhibit and from it will be seen the cause of its great rarity. The coin shows the die to have cracked and sunk so that few could be made. About 10 known.

1787 Cent. Same device as last but smaller; with two reverse types. One, Liberty faces left, the other to right, which is far the most rare.

MARYLAND.—A goldsmith named I. Chalmers struck a series of six silver coins at Annapolis in 1783, and very creditable coins they were.

1.—Shilling. I CHALMERS ANNAPOLIS 1783 in center. EQUAL TO ONE SHI (shilling). Reverse, thirteen links enclosing in center, staff of Liberty, two stars and eye of Providence.

This coin up to 1904 was considered unique, but another turned up in the Ulex collection in Hamburg, and was sold to De Witt Smith, and is now with Mr. V. M. Brand's magnificent collection. March 2nd, 1906, I discovered and rescued the third known, in a lot of silver coins which would have been melted in a few hours, and is now in the collection of Mr. John Story Jenks, who has kindly loaned it with other gems from his collection so you might enjoy them this evening.

2.—Shilling. I CHALMERS ANNAPOLIS. Two hands clasped within a wreath. Reverse, ONE SHILLING 1783. Two doves pulling a worm, above, a fence and snake. Two different dies of this reverse.

3.—Sixpence. I CHALMERS ANNAPOLIS. Star within a wreath. Re-

verse, cross, clasped hands in center. I C SIXPENCE 1783. Two dies of this denomination.

4.—Threepence. I CHALMERS ANNAPS. Clasped hands. Reverse, branch in center of wreath. THREE PENCE 1783.

Another Maryland silversmith, Standish Barry, coined a threepence in silver. Obverse, bust of Washington to left. BALTIMORE TOWN JULY 4. '90. Reverse, STANDISH BARRY, in center, THREE PENCE. This little coin was of excellent workmanship. Extremely rare.

PATTERNS.—There are a number of coins that are placed under the heading of pattern or experimental pieces, simply because we have no known laws describing them, and nearly all of said pieces are of great rarity, a circumstance that tends to make us draw the above conclusion. Some of them I mention as follows:

Immune Columbia 1785. Seated figure of Liberty facing right, a Liberty staff supported by her right hand, a left holds forth the balances. IMMUNE COLUMBIA 1785, (Free America). Reverse, NOVA CONSTELLATIO (New Constellation). Eye of Providence in center of a glory of 13 stars and 13 rays. There are two varieties of the reverse die.

The Confederatio 1785. This device of 13 stars in the center of a glory of rays, CONFEDERATIO 1785, formed the obverse design of a remarkable number of different dies, being combined or muled with no less than seven dies, the principal ones being bust of George Washington, GEN. WASHINGTON, IMMUNIS COLUMBIA 1786, Eagle, E PLURIBUS UNUM 1786 and 1787. INIMICA TYRANNIS AMERICANA (America hostile to tyrants), etc.

In closing I wish to pay tribute to those two great American numismatists, Charles I. Bushnell and S. S. Crosby. The former was the gatherer of much of the known laws and historical documents relating to the early coins, and generously loaned them and otherwise aided Mr. Crosby in the preparation of his splendid book, "The Early Coins of America."

There should be many more collectors of these early and deeply interesting coins, and I hope my feeble efforts this evening will instill a seeking for further knowledge and research. I thank you all for your marked attention.

Coinage Executed at the U. S. Mints During January.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1916.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of January, 1916:

Denomination.	Pieces	Value.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	307,000	\$6,140,000.00
Total Gold	307,000	\$6,140,000.00
(No Silver coinage).		
MINOR.		
5-cent (Nickel)	792,000	\$ 39,600.00
1-cent (Bronze)	4,682,000	46,820.00
Total Minor	5,474,000	\$ 86,420.00
Total Coinage	5,781,000	\$6,226,420.00

Coinage executed for Cuba:—

Gold	304,000 Pieces
Silver	1,030,000 Pieces
Nickel	4,520,500 Pieces

The Half Cent Varieties of 1804.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.

During this year five obverse and seven reverse dies were used, in eleven combinations. Very nearly all these dies have been found in damaged condition, several with what might at first thought be considered as *very* minor cracks, but eventually caused the discarding of the die. Others, as obverse 2a, the well-known "spiked chin," continued to be used. This die was rejected after it cracked through the letters of Liberty. The *minor* breaks are often the connecting links of the different dies and must be taken into consideration in finding the chronological order of coinage.



Rev. Dc



Obv. 4



Obv. 2b



Combination



3b

E

OBVERSE—1804.

	Plain or crosslet 4	Date, mm.	4 and base line	4 and hust	0 closer to 8 or 4	Arm of 4 points to 0	Valley of hair under
1	C	6½	Below	Dist.	4	Base	ER
1a	Crack rim to stand of 4, through date to rim.						
2	C	6½	Above	V. close	Equally	½	E
2a	"Spike chin" variety, die broken at mouth and chin.						
2b	Same, crack rim to L to Y, connecting letters at top.						
3	C	7	On line	Close	Equally	¾	ER
3a	Edge broken at RTY.						
3b	Same, cracks through LIBERTY and date.						
4	C	6	On line	Close	4	¾	E
5	P	7	On line	Close	8	¾	ER
5a	Weak crack in field behind head.						

REVERSE—1804.

	Stems or none	Denominator	Regula.	3 leaves under	Right stem points to feet of A.	Ceriph of F points to leaves	Betty and F. Distance over	Ribbon to A and U
A	S	5	2½	O	Betw.	Betw.	Dist. Cent	1 : ¾
Aa	Crack rim to fraction to 4 to rim.							
Ab	Same, cracked across die from E of United.							
B	S	4½	2½	O	Betw.	Tip	Dist. R.	1 : ½
Ba	Cracked across die.							
C	S	5	2½	OF	R	Betw.	Dist. R. of C	¾ : 1¼
Ca	Straight crack top of F extending both ways.							
D	S	4½	2½	O	R	Betw.	Close R.	¾ : 1¼
Da	Cracked die, not broken.							
Db	Same, broken from fraction to U.							
Dc	Same, edge broken at FA and MERI.							
E	S	4½	2½	O	L	Tip	Close R.	¾ : ¾
F	None	4	3	O	—	Tip	Close R.	¾ : 1
G	S	5	3	O	R	Tip	Close R.	1¼ : 1½

Reverse B is same die as Reverse Ca of 1803.

COMBINATIONS I HAVE SEEN.

1 —A	2a—Aa	2a—E	4 —E
1 —Aa	2a—Ab	2b—E	4 —F
1a—Aa	2a—Ca	3 —E	5 —G
2 —B	2a—Db	3a—E	5a—E
2 —Ba	2a—Dc	3b—E	

Obverse 1.—Date 6½ mm. Crosslet 4 with blunt top, low; the stand below base line and top lower than other figures and distant from bust; 4 closer to milling than to bust; 4 closer to 0 than 8 is to 0. Arm of 4 points to base of 0. Liberty 11½ mm., regularly spaced. Right foot of stand of R wanting. Valley of hair under ER. Forelock under T.

Obverse 1a.—Crack rim to stand of 4, through date to rim left of date.

Obverse 2.—Date 6½ mm. Crosslet 4 with blunt top, the stand slightly above base line and top very nearly touching bust; 4 distant from milling and very much nearer to bust. 0 equally distant from 8 and 4. Arm of 4 points to 0, one-half its height. Liberty 11 mm. IB close. Right foot of R wanting. Valley of hair under E. Forelock under T.

Obverse 2a.—Spiked chin, tongue out. Small scales from die produces a spike at chin and tongue at lips. Nicks in right field probably caused by scales cohering to die. Die sunk upper right field, wavy lines under chin.

Obverse 2b.—Same. Crack rim to L to Y, connecting all letters at top.

Obverse 3.—Date 7 mm. Crosslet 4, blunt top, stand on base line, top above other figures; 4 one-half the distance from bust that it is from milling. 0 equally distant from 8 and 4. Arm of 4 points to 0, one-fourth its height. Liberty 11½ mm. IBE close. Right foot of R wanting. Valley of hair under ER. Forelock under T.

Obverse 3a.—Edge broken at RTY.

Obverse 3b.—Same. Crack from break through center of letters to midway between LI to rim. Crack rim to stand of 4 through crosslet to bust, to right edge.

Obverse 4.—Date 6 mm. Crosslet 4, blunt top, slightly above base line, one-third the distance from bust as it is from milling. 4 closer to 0 than 8 is to 0. Arm of 4 points ¾ height of 0. Liberty 4½ mm. IB close. Right foot of R wanting. Valley of hair under right of E. Forelock under T.

Obverse 5.—Date 7 mm. Plain 4, pointed top on base line, top above other figures. Closer to bust than to milling. 4 farther from 0 than 8 is. Arm of 4 points ¾ height of 0. Liberty 11½ mm., about equally spaced. Right foot of R wanting. Valley of hair under ER. Forelock under TY.

Obverse 5a.—Weak crack in field behind head, about 8 mm.



Combination

2

Ba



Combination

5

F



Combination

1

A

Reverse A.—Denominator 5 mm., curved, spaced wide and equally, 2 and 0 both under ribbon close to ends, the 0 the closest; 2 not under regula, the 0 slightly. Regula 2½ mm. closer to numerator than to denominator. Numerator central equally distant from regula and knot and midway between ribbons. Wreath—Five berries on each branch. Position of tops of outer leaves: Left branch—First under center of N, second under stand of T, third under center of D, fourth under left foot of first T of States, fifth under space AT, and terminal leaf, right of center of E. Right branch—First under space CA, second under left foot of I, third under right stand of M, fourth slightly to left of A, fifth under O right of center, and last leaf under center of S. Right stem points between feet of A. Legend—Letters in position, T's imperfect, first wanting both feet, the others without the

right. HALF CENT.—Both feet of T wanting. Leaves touch C and F at short arm. Ceriph of F points between leaves. Berry almost central over F and distant. No center mark. A to ribbon $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., U to ribbon 1 mm., D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., F-A 2 mm., A-U $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Reverse Aa.—Very light crack rim to 0 through 2, ribbon and U to rim over N.

Reverse Ab.—Same, crack rim to E of UNITED across wreath, touching top of F, to rim on right side.

Reverse B (Die 1803, Ca.).—Denominator $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 00 close, one-third of 2 and 0 under regula, both partly under ribbons and distant from ends, the 2 the farthest. Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., a small dot at right end, closer to numerator than to denominator. Numerator twice the distance from knot as from regula, closer to right ribbon than to left. Wreath—Five berries on each branch. Position of points of outer leaves: Left branch—First under center of N, second under T, third under left of center of D, fourth on line right of S, fifth under right foot of A, and terminal under center of E. Right branch—First under center of C, second under right foot of R, third under right stand of M, fourth nearly midway between FA, fifth under left of S. Right stem points between feet of A. Legend—Feet of all T's wanting, AME and CA close. HALF CENT—F without feet, left foot of T wanting; H, C and T touch leaves, the right foot of T being merged with leaf. Ceriph of F points to top of leaf. Berry over ceriph of F and distant. Crack rim through second T of States to terminal leaf left branch. No center mark. A to ribbon $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., U to ribbon 1 mm., D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., S-O 2 mm., F-A 2 mm., A-U $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Reverse Ba.—Crack developed to top of F to rim between ME. Right of T and ES O very weak.

Reverse C.—Denominator 5 mm., curved, 00 slightly closer than 20. Both 2 and 0 partly under ribbon. 2 distant from ribbon end, 0 close. 2 not under regula, 0 one-fourth under. Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. closer to numerator than to denominator. Numerator nearly three times as far from knot as from fraction line; closer to right ribbon than to left. Wreath—Five berries on each branch. Position of tops of outer leaves: Left branch—First under right of N, second between TE, third under right of center of D, fourth under first T of States, fifth under second T of States, and terminal leaf under ES. Right branch—First under left stand of A, second under I, third under ME, fourth under left foot of A, fifth under space O F, and last leaf under right of S. Right stem points to right foot of A. Legend—First and second T without left foot, third T without either. OF widely spaced. AME close. HALF CENT—T without feet. Leaves touch short arm of F and bottom of T. Ceriph of F points between leaves. Berry over right of center of F and distant. No center mark. A to ribbon $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm., U to ribbon $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., D-S 2 mm., S-O $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm., F-A $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., A-U 8 mm.

Reverse Ca.—Small straight crack through top of F, extending both ways.

Reverse D.—Denominator $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., curved, equally spaced, 2 and 0 partly under ribbon; 2 distant from end; 0 close. Both 2 and 0 one-third under regula. Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., left end imperfect; closer to numerator than to denominator. Numerator four times as far from knot as from regula and closer to left ribbon than to right. Wreath—Five berries on each branch. Position tips of outer leaves. Left branch—First under right of N, second under space TE, third under right of D, fourth under first T of States, fifth under second T of States, and terminal leaf under space ES. Right branch—First under left stand of A, second under I, third under right stand of M, fourth between FA, closer to A, fifth under right of 0, and last leaf under right of S. Stem points to right stand of A. Scratch on die extends from end of stem half-way to A. Legend—T's with imperfect right feet and left feet wanting. AMER close. HALF CENT—Feet of T imperfect, N tilted to right. Leaves touch C and short arm of F. Ceriph of F points between leaves. Berry over right of F and close. No center mark. A to ribbon $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm., U to ribbon $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., F-A $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., A-U 8 mm.

Reverse Da.—Cracked die.

Reverse Db.—Same, broken in field between milling, denominator and UN.

Reverse Dc.—Same, breaks rim at first A of America and at rim above MERIC.

Reverse E.—Denominator $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., curved, 00 slightly closer than 20. 2 nearly all under ribbon end. 2 and 0 equally and distant from ribbon ends; one-fourth of 2 and 0 under regula. Regula $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. closer to left than to right ribbon; closer to numerator than to denominator. Numerator close to fraction line and twice this distance from knot; closer to left ribbon than to right. Wreath—Five berries on each branch. Position tips of outer leaves: Left branch—First under right of center of N, second under space TE, third under center of D, fourth on line with right of S, fifth under right foot of A, and terminal leaf under center of E. Right branch—First under center of C, second under right of center of R, third under right of center of M, fourth midway between FA, fifth left of O, and last leaf under left of S. Stem points to left stand of A. Legend—All feet of T's imperfect. America slightly close. HALF CENT—AL joined, T wanting both feet. Leaves touch H and C. Ceriph of F points to tip of leaf. Berry over right of F and close. Small center mark midway between A and N. A to ribbon $\frac{1}{4}$ mm., U to ribbon $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., D-S 3 mm., S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., F-A 2 mm., A-U 7 mm. Small flake from die R to rim.

Reverse F.—Denominator 4 mm., straight, equally spaced, no figures under ribbon. 0 far from ribbon and 2 nearly twice as far from left ribbon end. Three-fourths of 2 and half of 0 under regula. Regula 3 mm., equally distant from numerator and denominator. Numerator equally distant from regula and knot and midway between ribbons. Wreath—Six berries on left branch, five on right. No stems to branches. Position tip of outer leaves: Left branch—First under center of N, second under T, third under stand of D, fourth on line with right of S, fifth under space AT, and terminal leaf right of center of E. Right branch—First under space CA, second under space RI, third under right stand of M, fourth between FA, slightly nearer A, fifth left of center of O, and last leaf left of center of S. Legend—All T's perfect. ME joined. TA, AM and ER close. N imperfect, right foot wanting. HALF CENT—HAL close. Right foot of N and T wanting. Leaf touches C. Ceriph of F points to tip of leaf. Berry over right side of F and close. Scratch in die center of E of United to tip of leaf under T. Large center mark, close to above left ornament of N. A to ribbon 1 mm., U to ribbon 1 mm., D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., F-A 2 mm., A-U 8 mm.

Reverse G.—Denominator 5 mm., curved, spaced equally. 2 wholly under ribbon, 0 partly. 2 closer to ribbon than 0. 2 on line with end of regula, 0 one-half under. Regula 3 mm. closer to numerator than to denominator. Numerator close to fraction line, distant from knot, equally distant from ribbon ends. Wreath—Left branch has six berries, right five. Position points of outer leaves: Left branch, first under center of N, second under right foot of T, third under center of D, fourth under space ST, fifth under left foot of second T of States, and terminal leaf under right of E. Right branch—First under left foot of left stand of A, second under I, third under right stand of M, fourth under space FA, closer to A, fifth under left of center of O, and last leaf center of S. Legend—All letters perfect. AME joined, ERI close. HALF CENT—Letters perfect. Foot of T merged into leaf. Berry very close to and over right of F. Ceriph of F points to tip of leaf. A to ribbon 1 mm., U to ribbon $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm., D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., S-O $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., F-A 2 mm., A-U 8 mm.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

The day before receiving proof of the above matter for correction I found the following subvarieties of 1804 dies: 2c—Die broken edge from L to B, with Rev. E. 3—Die cracked at RTY, with Rev. E. Die D—Broken at MERI, not at FA, intermediate between Db and Dc. Same die, continuous break F to last A of America. This reverse is said to be found in at least seven conditions.

GEO. R. ROSS.

Another Interesting Lot of German War Medals.

This month we reproduce several more German War Medals, specimens of which have been kindly loaned by Mr. Horace L. Wheeler of the Boston Public Library and the Boston Numismatic Society for the purpose of illustration. The illustrations are exact size with the exception of Nos. 9 and 10.

In the descriptions given below we have omitted repeating the German inscriptions on the medals and given merely the English translation.



No. 1.

No. 1.—A medal bearing the portrait of General Von Emmich on the obverse. The reverse has the upper half of a sword and "1914" within a wreath, and the inscription, "To the Conqueror of Liege, Aug. 7." Silver. By L. Chr. Lauer, Nuremberg.



No. 2.

No. 2.—The obverse bears the portrait of Vice-Admiral Count Von Spee. The reverse has a representation of a naval battle and the inscription, "Naval Battle near Santa Maria Island on Nov. 1, 1914." (Off Chile.) Silver. By Ziegler and Gruenthal.



No. 3.

No. 3.—This has on the obverse the portrait of Capt. Von Mueller. The reverse shows the cruiser at sea, and has the inscription, "A New and Mightier Emden Shall Come To Be. William, Emperor and King." (His

Two European War Issues of Coins.

From specimens furnished by Gutttag Bros., New York City, we illustrate below two European War issues of coins.



No. 1.

No. 1.—The much-talked-of German five-pfennig piece struck in iron. We have seen only two pieces of this iron coinage, and both resemble silver coins that have become tarnished. While not pleasing in appearance, they are superior to the coinage of zinc for Belgium.



No. 2.

No. 2.—A coin of 50 para of Serbia in silver, of 1915. The obverse of this coin bears the name of Schwartz, who cut the dies. Forrer's Biographical Dictionary of Medallists contains the name of Prof. Stephan Schwartz, who for several years has been professor of sculpture and medal engraving in the School of Art in Vienna, and who in 1904 was commissioned by the Servian Government to cut the dies for the five-denara coins of Peter I, which also bear the name of this engraver. Serbia has no mint, and her coins have been struck at the Paris mint for several years.

Paterson, N. J., Has New Token-Coins.

The newest thing in trade token-coins have made their appearance in Paterson, N. J., and the plan by which they have been brought into use will probably prove so popular that it will be adopted in other cities, and thus make another series of tokens for the collector.



The system is employed with the co-operation of the Hamilton Trust Co. of Paterson and such merchants of that city as care to adopt it. Metal token-coins ranging in value from $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to 50 cents are purchased by the merchants from the trust company. The merchants allow a discount of two per cent. on all cash purchases, this discount being payable to the customer in the token-coins. The trust company will receive the tokens as cash on deposits, allowing interest on the account.

We are indebted to Mr. N. Vreeland of Paterson for a specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent piece. This is struck in aluminum and has a notched edge. The obverse has a representation of the trust company's building and the inscription "The Hamilton Trust Co., Paterson, N. J. Deposit Check. Good as Money When Deposited." The reverse reads, "Deposit Before Feb. 1, 1919, and We Will Credit $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Interest Account, Subject to Our Rules. William Boyd, Jr., Treas."

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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Editorial.

IN reading that part of the report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, relating to the accessions of coins and medals to the Philadelphia Mint Cabinet for the year, collectors and others interested in the subject will again be forcibly reminded of the inadequate sum annually appropriated for this purpose. The sum was originally fixed at \$300, and remained at that figure for many years. It has since been increased, and at the present time is \$1000.

In saying that the present allowance is inadequate we mean that this

sum is not sufficient for annual additions to a national numismatic collection. The number of coins added to the Cabinet during the year was 257, and the number of medals 25, according to the report. There are a number of active collectors in this country who annually add more than this number of specimens to their private collections, and who yearly spend more for these additions than is allowed for the national collection.

The Cabinet is maintained primarily for the benefit of the visiting public. Its purpose is, we take it, to show the visitor specimens of the coinage of our own and other countries of all ages. But with an appropriation of only \$300 for many, many years, the annual additions were necessarily few, and only the foundation for a representative national numismatic collection could be laid. A larger appropriation cannot be refused on the ground that only a few persons are interested in coins. While comparatively few of the whole population are interested to the extent of being active collectors, there are really only a few who do not take some interest in the subject and enjoy looking at a collection of coins and medals. During the fiscal year, according to the report, 175,000 visitors, in round numbers, were shown through the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver. Of this number 77,289 visited the Philadelphia Mint; San Francisco, 39,779, and Denver, 57,241.

The mint collection is under the care of a competent curator, and the attendants in the Cabinet are courteous and attentive to visitors. The Cabinet should be enlarged to twice its size, and the appropriation of \$2000 annually, recommended by the Assay Commission for several years, should be allowed, and in time we would see our national collection assume more worthy proportions when compared with public collections in some of the European capitals.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Recently I received from my honored friend Cav. Francesco Gneecchi, the eminent and scholarly numismatist of Italy, a copy of his revised edition of "Numismatica." It is a small but valuable manual, well illustrated, and in the Italian language. It is divided into five parts—an introduction with interesting information, and then the coins of Ancient Greece and Rome, concluding with coins of modern Italy.

My supreme purpose in writing you is to remind you and all numismatists that Mr. Gneecchi of Milan is the owner of the most remarkable collection of Imperial Roman medallions that I have ever seen—even unrivaled by the British Museum. I referred to this in my "An Archaeologist and Numismatist in Egypt," published in your September issue, 1914. In that same paper I gave a brief mention of the unique collection of the Ancient Roman Aes, for it is unequalled by all the national museums of Europe. I saw it in the home of the eminent jurist, Dr. E. J. Haeberlin of Frankfort-a-M. Owing to the war it is now offered for sale.

Can we not persuade some men of wealth to secure these monumental treasures of ancient history for our country? They would be unique and invaluable collections, and the generous donor would secure for himself an imperishable monument, while the millions through the centuries would hold him in grateful remembrance. Let us pray and hope for this consummation.

Yours with earnest hope,

JEREMIAH ZIMMERMAN.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I read with interest on page 91 of THE NUMISMATIST Mr. William B. Osgood Field's address to the American Numismatic Society regarding teaching the A B C of numismatics to the boy and the value of having a book as

a primer to help him along. This has suggested to me another need along the same lines, and that is a primer to enable collectors who are now collecting United States coins to branch out into the Greek and Roman. Collectors who I know would, if they got properly started, make good are handicapped by not having a primer to guide them. Of course there are books to be had, but not the A B C book, which, I would say, should have plates of the common types of Greek and Roman silver and bronze, and these should be the main guide. The Greek alphabet can be easily learned to make out the inscriptions. Roman or Latin letters are the same as English. A handy arrangement of types, dates, etc., would also help the beginner. Leave history out of it, or have it very much condensed. That will appeal later to the embryo "ancient" collector. It really is a need here in America that I hope someone will undertake, although there does not seem to be much inducement for anyone to undertake it. If there has ever been any publication of Greek or Roman numismatic books in this country I do not recall them. Who will attempt to help the willing to be "ancient" collectors so that we will have recruits to the ranks, and future generations will not need to look to Europe for Greek and Roman numismatic culture.

Yours truly,

GEORGE J. BAUER.

Rochester, N. Y., February 11, 1916.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

The following, from the Secretary of the Numismatic Society of India, is self-explanatory:

"Rupar, Ambala District, Punjab, India.

"Dear Sir—I wonder if you or possibly one of the other United States members of our Society could give me any information on the following point. Pandit Ratan Narain, a minor official in the District Courts at Delhi, India, collected coins, chiefly of the Delhi Sultans and of the Mughal Emperors, forty or fifty years ago. After his death his collection was catalogued by his son, but this catalogue is only a brief and very inaccurate list. The collection contained several very rare and interesting specimens, and it is a great pity that it was never overhauled by an expert. However, twenty or thirty years ago, it was purchased by a Mr. J. H. Durkee of New York, and is presumably still in the possession of the Durkee family. I cannot give you any further details, but if the coins could be traced and an accurate list of them prepared, you would place us Indian collectors under a considerable debt of gratitude.

"Yours sincerely,

"R. B. WHITEHEAD.

"To A. R. Frey, Esq."

Possibly one of the readers of THE NUMISMATIST knows of the whereabouts of this collection or its purchaser, and if he will communicate with me I will be glad to take up the matter further.

A. R. FREY,

Box 1875, New York City.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In reference to the article in the January NUMISMATIST, illustrating a counterstamp and coin attributed to Hidalgo, I think it significant that issues by that noted Mexican patriot were unknown to the late Benj. Betts, of Brooklyn; Dr. N. Leon, ex-Director of the Michocan Museum; Dr. J. W. Bastow, Guadalajara; Father Fischer, City of Mexico, and Geo. F. Skilton, long a resident of Mexico, all students of Mexican numismatics, and with each of whom I was in frequent correspondence.

The catalogues of the collections of Jules Fonrobert, Berlin, 1878; Prbto. Augustin Fischer, New York, 1891, and Benj. Betts, New York, 1898, the most exhaustive on the coins and medals of Mexico ever published, do not contain a specimen struck by Hidalgo or in his name.

Most truly yours,

LYMAN H. LOW.

New Rochelle, N. Y., February 23, 1916.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

With reference to the coinage report for 1915 which I recently furnished you, and which was published in *THE NUMISMATIST*, upon inquiry at the San Francisco Mint I am advised that the report as furnished was correct as to the number of souvenir coins actually struck, but they state that of this number, ten round and nine octagonal \$50, seventeen \$2.50 and thirty-four \$1 pieces were used for assay purposes, so that the Treasury Department report you had is correct as to the number of pieces actually issued for sale. This information might be of interest to the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Very truly yours,

A. J. JANSEN.

Atlanta, Ga., February 16, 1916.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In connection with the interesting "Notes on the Coinage of Greenland and Iceland" in the last issue, permit me to call your attention to the fact, strange to say, that a counterfeit plant was comparatively recently discovered at Reykjavik. Seven 100-crown notes of the Danish National Bank, as well as 10 one-crown notes had been disposed of. Two of the counterfeiters were arrested.

J. DELAGERBERG.

Passaic, N. J., February 10, 1916.

The \$3 Gold Pieces of 1873 and 1875.

Quite a number of additional pieces of the above dates have been reported to *THE NUMISMATIST* the past month, and about half of the number reported coined in 1873 have already been located. The holders of those reported this month are as follows:

1873.

- 5—American Numismatic Society, New York City.
- 6—Located in Columbus, Ohio.
- 7—A. W. Reeves, Chicago, Ill.
- 8—Edward Michael, Chicago, Ill.
- 9—Joseph B. Holmes, Chicago, Ill. (reported by Mr. Michael).
- 10—Wm. F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill. (reported by Mr. Michael).
- 11—Virgil M. Brand, Chicago, Ill. (reported by Mr. Michael).
- 12—Virgil M. Brand, Chicago, Ill. (reported by Mr. Michael).
- 13—Daniel Innes, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 14—J. F. Trowbridge, Piqua, Ohio.

1875.

- 2—American Numismatic Society, New York City.

1876.

- 3—American Numismatic Society, New York City.
- 4—Daniel Innes, Los Angeles, Cal.

In a letter received from Edward Michael, Chicago, he states that there are probably a dozen pieces of 1873 in Chicago.

As previously stated, the object of this canvass is to test the accuracy of the recorded coinage of the \$3 gold pieces of 1873 and 1875, particularly of the former year, which is given as 25 and 20, respectively, and the present owners of pieces of these two dates, as well as of 1876, are invited to drop a line to *THE NUMISMATIST* to that effect. If any worth-while results are accomplished by the canvass, other rarities in the U. S. coinage will be similarly treated.

Mehl's Monthly for February.

The contents of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for February include an article by "Uncle George" on "Auction Sales and Cataloguers"; "Early Chinese Coins"; "The Fourth Annual Dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association," with photograph; a page reproduction of the painting, "Inspection of the First Coins of the First U. S. Mint"; reports of the meetings of societies, and other numismatic news of interest.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

British Numismatic Society.

Report of the Anniversary Meeting held on November 30th, 1915. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. C. W. Morrieson, President, in the chair.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Rev. Douglas G. Matthews, and Mr. R. M. Simon were elected to membership. The Council's report was read, and the Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Hutchins, presented his accounts, which, notwithstanding the difficulties of the times, had resulted in a credit balance for the year.

The ballot for the election of officers and Council for the season 1916 resulted as follows: President, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson; Vice-Presidents, Miss H. Farquhar, Major W. J. Freer, Lord Grantley, Mr. L. A. Lawrence, Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and Mr. J. S. Shirley-Fox; Director, Major P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton; Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Hutchins; Librarian, Mr. R. C. Carlyon-Britton; Secretary, Mr. W. J. Andrew; Council, Mr. Thomas Bearman, Mr. William Dale, General C. S. Feltrim Fagan, Mr. H. B. Earle Fox, Mr. Grant R. Francis, Mr. Mellor Lumb, Mr. W. Sharp Ogden, Mr. H. A. Parsons, the Rev. Edgar Rogers, Mr. Edward Shepherd, Mr. W. Beresford Smith, Mr. S. M. Spink, Mr. Henry Symonds, Mr. H. W. Taffs, and Mr. F. A. Walters. The Auditors for the year were Mr. W. Beresford Smith and Mr. Alfred Tarver; and the Scrutators the Rev. Edgar Rogers and Mr. Coleman P. Hyman.

An exhibition of Ancient British Seals and other objects of interest bearing early inscriptions or devices of similar character was held, to which Dr. Philip Nelson, Col. Morrieson, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. H. Symonds, Major Freer, Mr. S. M. Spink, Mr. H. Fentiman, and Mr. Andrew contributed interesting examples.

The next meeting of the Society will be held January 19, when a paper will be read by Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson on "Coins of the Shrewsbury Mint, 1642."

Royal Numismatic Society.

December 16. Sir Arthur Evans, P. S. A., F. R. S., President, in the chair.

Mr. R. B. Whitehead, I. O. S., was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Percy H. Webb exhibited a fine selection of bronze coins of Nero, including eleven asses of Janus, Victory, Genio Augusti and Nero as lyrist type; five semisses (with S) of the gaming-table type, weighing from 44 to 72 grains, and two without S; eight of the Roma type; five of the column, helmet and shield type; seven owl-on-altar type, and three denarii showing development of portraiture of Nero, and seven Greek or Egyptian bronze coins of Nero, Agrippina and Poppaea.

The Rev. E. A. Sydenham read a paper on the "Coinage of Nero." The paper was an attempt to deal with some of the more general problems arising from a study of Nero's coins. The main points dealt with were the following: (1) The Senatorial monopoly of the coinage during the first period of the reign. (2) The Emperor's encroachment on the Senatorial rights after the year 64 A. D. (3) The nature and importance of Nero's currency reform, in connection with which was discussed the probable standard of weights adopted in the reformed coinage. (4) The discrepancy which occurs in the dating of Nero's coins. (5) The characteristics of the mints of Rome and Lugdunum under Nero; and the probable significance of the symbols, aegis and globe.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, February 11, 1916, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Davidson, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Nangle, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

After the calling of the roll the Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved as read.

The Secretary reported receipt of a communication from Mr. Zerbe; of the contribution to the library of the Club from Mr. Memmo Cagiati of his work on "Le Monete Del Re Manfredi Nel Reame Delle Due Sicilie"; and of two magazines.

The Treasurer submitted a report.

The Executive Committee recommended that hereafter exhibits should be shown before new business should be in order. The subject set for the next meeting is to be: "An exhibition of the three most interesting coins in each member's collection, and comments thereon."

The Publication Committee reported that the annual of the Club, owing to the printer's delay, would not be ready until the next meeting.

With Messrs. Nangle and Kohler acting as tellers, Mr. Dudley Butler was unanimously elected a member of the Club.

Mr. Elder called attention to the reported bill in Congress authorizing the issue of 100,000 McKinley gold dollars, and told of the receipt of a letter from the President of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, which has just been established.

In connection with the subject of the evening, Mr. Heaton very interestingly told of his visit to General Jackson's home in Nashville, Tenn.

The members then examined the exhibits in connection with the subject set for the meeting, "Tokens and Medals of Andrew Jackson."

Very rich and interesting series of these tokens and medals, some of them very rare and only a few specimens known, were shown both by Mr. David Proskey and Mr. F. C. C. Boyd.

Mr. Proskey showed some 96 tokens, medals and store cards in gold, silver, copper, bronze, lead and white metal, mainly differing dies, and very few metal varieties, and also a ticket to the Inaugural Ball held on March 11, 1830, at the Park Theatre, New York. The exhibit also contained one of the original brass buttons worn by President Jackson at this ball. In Mr. Proskey's exhibit were the following thirteen pieces of most remarkable and rare types:—

(We have omitted the descriptive list of these thirteen pieces in this issue, as all will be illustrated and fully described in next month's issue.—EDITOR.)

Mr. Boyd's exhibit contained, among others, the following:

Satterlee No. 21.—An eagle with expanded wings bearing the U. S. shield, and holding a ribbon inscribed "E Pluribus Unum," encircled within 24 stars. Rev., Wreath of oak and laurel leaves, "General Jackson, the Gallant and Successful Defender of New Orleans and Candidate for the Presidency of the U. S. of A. 1828." White metal.

Satterlee No. 33.—Bust of Jackson facing to the right. "Andrew Jackson President." Rev., "Elected A. D. 1828. Re-elected A. D. 1832. We Commemo'at the Glorious Victories of Our Hero, in War and in Peace." Brass.

Satterlee No. 35.—Laureated bust of Jackson facing to the right. "Andrew Jackson, President of the U. S." Rev., "Elected A. D. 1829." Rev. same as No. 33. Brass.

Satterlee No. 38.—Obv., Card of C. Wolfe, Spies & Clark. Head of Washington. Rev., Jackson, three-quarter face, in oval. Brass.

Satterlee No. 38.—Same obverse. Rev., Jackson in octagonal frame. Brass.

Satterlee No. 38.—Same obverse. Rev., Jackson in oval, plain background. Copper.

Satterlee No. 40.—Bust of Jackson, three-quarter face. "Gen'l. Andrew Jackson." Rev., A laurel wreath. "Hero of New Orleans." Brass.

Satterlee No. 40A.—Same obverse. Rev., "S" of Orleans directly over leaf.

Satterlee No. 41.—Jackson facing to left. "Gen'l Andrew Jackson." Rev., A wreath of oak and laurel branches. "The Nation's Good." Brass.

Satterlee No. 42.—Obverse as last. Rev., Wreath of oak and laurel. "The Nation's Pride." Brass.

Satterlee No. 42A.—Obverse as last. Reverse as last with two stars. Brass.

Bust of Jackson to right, "Jackson" above. By Bolen. Rev., "Andrew Jackson the Stern Old Soldier, a Foe to Traitors. 7th President, U. S." Copper, brass, silver.

Same obverse. Rev., Jefferson. Copper, brass and silver.

Obverse as last. Rev., Bust of Webster. Copper, brass and silver.

Metal design for U. S. stamp. Naked bust of Jackson in oval. White metal.

Button from Jackson's Presidential coat. Obverse plain. Rev., Circle of 23 stars, circle in centre, square outside. "Andrew Jackson March 4, 1829." Four known. Brass.

Satterlee No. 29.—Jackson facing to the right. "Andrew Jackson." Rev., A willow tree and tomb. "Born Marc. 15, 1767. Died June 8, 1845." White metal.

Bust in uniform to right. "Gen'l Andw. Jackson." Rev., Wreath around border. "Retired from the Presidency of the U. S. March 4, 1837." White metal.

Obv., Bust of Jackson in uniform in circle. "Old Hickory Took the Responsibility." Rev., List of battles, birth and death in fifteen lines. Copper.

Obv., Bust of Jackson to left. By C. W. Betts. "Gen. Andrew Jackson." Rev., Sun and rays inside of wreath. "United States of America" enclosed in circle of leaves.

Book.—Pictorial life of Andrew Jackson, with 117 illustrations, by John Frost, LL.D. Published by Belknap and Hamersley, 1847.

Other exhibits not in connection with the subject of the evening were:

By Mr. Proskey: Spain, Charles II, 1682, groat of Valencia with error in the spelling, "Grasia" instead of "Gratia". Austria, silver medal, 1898, commemorating jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph and shooting festival at Vienna. Portugal, 1915, one escudo. New York bronze store card of Keuffel & Esser on twenty-fifth jubilee, 1867 to '92. Netherlands, 10c., proof, 1843, with Gothic W.; pattern; never in circulation, and only six pieces struck.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

The January meeting of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal was held on the 21st of the month at the home of R.W. McLachlan.

Among the donations presented was a beautiful apothecary's jar, brought to Montreal by Mlle. Mance in 1642.

Mr. Eugene Poirer was elected a member.

Mr. McLachlan exhibited the accessions to his Canadian numismatic collection, with special notes thereon. These represented coins, medals and jetons struck mainly during the years 1914 and 1915. Divided among the provinces they were as follows: Quebec, 58; Ontario, 80; Nova Scotia, 5; New Brunswick, 1; Saskatchewan, 2; Alberta, 5; British Columbia, 5; Dominion, 6; Newfoundland, 1; total, 163.

The objects for which they were struck were: Exhibitions, 3; educational, 24; commemorative, 12; sports, 4; Windsor Salt Co., 13 (these are annual badges presented to the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations of Ontario); Masonic Chapter Pennies, 16; religious, 15; coins, 4; checks and business cards, 72.

The place of mintage: Montreal, 30; Ottawa, 90, mainly business cards and checks; Toronto, 7; Hamilton, 3; total, 130, in Canada. Outside of Canada: Great Britain, 3; United States, 18; France, 11; Italy, 1; total, 33. Grand total, 163.

This shows that Canada is coming to the front as a medal-producing country, for not many years ago the great bulk of those medals and coins relating to Canada were made either in Great Britain, the United States or France. Some of these are of high artistic merit.

Springfield Coin Club.

The thirty-seventh meeting was held January 26, 1916, at the Board of Trade Rooms, it being the annual meeting, and was called to order at 8:15 P. M., President Oliver in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Curtis, Frazer, Stone, Fuller, Prevost, Wolcott, Hinckley, Pond, Morse, Oppenheimer and McCowan. Visitors: Messrs. Morris and Chancellor. Minutes of the thirty-sixth meeting read and approved. The Treasurer's report

Will We Have a "Six-Bit" Souvenir Coin?

A United States coin of the denomination of 75 cents would be a novelty, yet steps have been taken for such an issue by the management of the Panama-California International Exposition in San Diego, according to a recent press dispatch from that city, which states that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is considering plans for the coinage of silver "six-bit" (75-cent) pieces in commemoration of the exposition. It is proposed to make the coin octagonal in shape, and the issue was first proposed by Mr. C. D. W. Spencer of Oakland, Cal.

Mr. G. A. Davidson, President of the exposition, is quoted in the press dispatch as saying: "The plan provides for the pieces to be legal tender, as well as to serve as exposition souvenirs. The request for the issue is now before the Treasury Department, and if granted it will be the first time that an exposition has adopted a United States coin of a value other than those in daily use. Having a legal tender value of six bits, the coin will be symbolical of California."

Mr. Farran Zerbe, who was Chief of the Department of Coins and Medals of the recent P.-P. I. E., and who is familiar with exposition souvenir coins and legislation authorizing their issue, writes to *THE NUMISMATIST* as follows regarding the proposed coin:

"I have not heard anything from Washington in reference to this issue, and do not know anything about the subject other than is indicated in the press notice. But from what I know of coinage legislation, I question if the novelty of denomination and shape suggested will get across with the Treasury Department, and if so, in consideration of the busy time Congress is having, the necessary legislation will probably not be well on the way for several months, probably too late for any exposition sale of the coins on the exposition grounds."

Mr. deLagerberg's Collection of Medals Praised.

The collection of rare, artistic and historic medals owned by Julius de Lagerberg of this city, and exhibited at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, have been returned to Mr. deLagerberg, and with them came this note from Farran Zerbe, chief of the department of official coins and medals of the exposition:

"A careful look over your splendid collection causes me to congratulate you on bringing together so many choice specimens. I am satisfied that those who have had an opportunity of viewing the exhibit as made of selections from your collection, would, if they could, join me in thanking you for the rare opportunity thus given."

There were about 200 specimens in the deLagerberg collection.—*Passaic Daily News*.

Mr. Frey Delivers Lecture on Numismatics.

On January 20, before the Men's Club of the Roseville Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., Mr. A. R. Frey, Vice-President of the New York Numismatic Club, delivered a lecture on "Numismatics, the Science of Coins." Mr. Frey traced the origin of coins and showed how the early custom of barter and exchange evolved a circulating medium acceptable to both buyer and seller. He told how some of our common words, e. g., the word "pecuniary," came to be ascribed to a numismatic standard. He next took up the various substances used for making coins, and after that he discussed their shapes. The types and the history they throw on ancient customs, sports, dress, etc., was another interesting feature. Under miscellaneous remarks he mentioned the largest and smallest coins, the custom of dating, and finally the medal as distinguished from the coin.

Depreciated Currency in China.

During the revolution of 1911 and 1912, millions of dollars worth of paper currency were issued by the Province of Chungking, China. No one seems to know the exact amount, but it very likely exceeded \$18,000,000. These notes were not convertible during the first year, but the Government promised to redeem them in silver at the expiration of that time. Desultory attempts have been made to obtain silver for this purpose, but without success. In the meantime the value of the notes greatly decreased. The flood of paper money had the usual effect, silver dollars tended to disappear, prices advanced, and the value of paper money declined. Artificial means were adopted to bolster up the value of the paper currency, but they had very little permanent effect. A French expert was sent by the central Government to Chengtu in order to straighten out this difficulty, but he was apparently unable to cope with the situation. The paper dollar recently was worth only between 50 and 55 cents in silver. The Government for a time offered to exchange copper cash for paper dollars. Facilities for doing this, however, were excessively limited, and the effect was almost negligible. Copper cash was coined in such unlimited quantities that the value was soon reduced. There ceased to be much inducement, therefore, to exchange paper money for copper currency. As efforts to redeem the paper money have been very unsuccessful, an attempt is now being made to destroy it from time to time in order to reduce the amount of the outstanding notes and thereby to raise their value. The effect of this policy was beneficial as far as it went. In the meantime the paper currency is heavily discounted and continues to be a very disturbing factor highly detrimental to the interests of legitimate trade.

Early Medals of Flanders and France.

G. F. Hill, M. A., of the British Museum, in his fifth lecture on medals, at Edinburgh, dealt with the medals of Flanders and of France. The Italian invasion of Flanders by medalists, said the lecturer, began late in the fifteenth century. At the court of Charles the Bold there had been already Niccolo Fiorentino and Giovanni Candida, but the Flemings had to wait till their great native artist, Quentin Metsys, arrived, before any school was established. Metsys made a medal of Erasmus in 1519. The most prolific of Flemish medalists was the sculptor Jacob Jonghelinck (1531-1606), who was the representative of the art of his time.

In France, the extant medals of native work before the end of the fifteenth century, like those relating to the expulsion of the English from Calais, were little more in technique and style than enlarged coins. But in the last decade of the century they had some very interesting pieces, complimentary medals presented by loyal cities to the rulers who visited them. Italian influence was paramount during the reign of Francois I. (1515-1527), but Henri II. took much interest in his native engravers. He obtained machinery for striking coins from Augsburg, and in 1551 installed the machinery which, in time, replaced the hammer for striking coins, after a struggle with the conservative officials of the old mint. The products of the new mint were extremely neat, but, graceful as the work of these French medalists was, it was little more. In the first half of the seventeenth century, the lecturer said, the leading medalist in France, and indeed, the whole world, was Guillaume Dupre, who, though somewhat lacking in ideas, was one of the most astonishingly skillful craftsmen that the art ever produced.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

McKinley Gold Dollar Bill Passes the House.

A letter received from Congressman Ashbrook states that the bill authorizing the coinage of the McKinley Memorial Gold Dollar passed the House of Representatives on February 7 and was sent to the Senate, and that it will probably be acted upon by that body without delay.

A Treatise on United States Half Cents.

We have received from the author, Theo. J. Venn of Chicago, a member of the American Numismatic Association, a copy of his "United States Half Cents," which is just from the press. The contents of the book are concisely set forth on the title page, which states that it includes "a description of the various types and principal minor varieties, their comparative rarity in the different states of preservation and their approximate monetary value as based on the average results of public coin auction sales during a long term of years."

In his introduction to the book, which has the caption "Facts for Collectors," the author discusses the half-cent series in general and, among other things, explains why the half cent has not been as popular with collectors as the large cent. Under the heading "What Constitutes Condition" he gives with considerable detail the different grades of condition which have been adhered to by collectors in general and which he believes should be fully maintained.

In the list of half cents by years Mr. Venn describes the marked varieties of each year and comments on the issue, and gives the value of the coin in each of the different conditions in which it is found. The total coinage of each year, where ascertainable, is also given.

The book contains a great deal of information which the collector of the half-cent series should know, and it will no doubt meet with a ready sale.

The American Numismatic Society's Latest Publication.

We are indebted to the American Numismatic Society for a copy of its latest publication, "Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society. With an Historical Sketch." The book contains exterior and interior views of the Society's building, followed by the historical sketch, which gives much information relating to its organization in 1858 and its early history, and in a more condensed form the principal events that have marked its career since that time. The sketch closes with a list of the important collections that have been presented to the Society. Following this is a list of the medals issued by the Society—25 in number—the obverse and reverse of each being illustrated, with a description. In this series of medals the development of medallic art in the last fifty years is evidenced in a striking manner. The first medal issued was the Lincoln "Salvator Patriae" Medal, in 1866, and the last the John Pierpont Morgan Memorial Medal, in 1913. A list of the various publications of the Society forms the closing portion of the book.

Prices Realized at Low's 184th Sale, January 25th.

The following prices were realized for some of the lots at Lyman H. Low's 184th Sale—the collection of Mr. Fritz L. Gienandt—on January 25, at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City:

56 Cal. Gold Dollar. Unc.	\$3.25	461 Medallion, Antony and Octavia. Good	3.00
57 Do. 1855. V. g.	3.50	512 Book, Frossard, Monograph U. S. Cents and Half Cents	3.75
99 Double Eagle, St. Gaudens, wire edge. Unc.	24.00	513 Book, Hays, Cents of 1794	4.00
111 3c. 1877. Proof.	2.40	515 Book, Maris, Coins of New Jersey	3.75
114 5c. 1877. Proof	2.20	517 England, Penny, Eadgar, V. fine	2.70
142 20c. 1878. Proof	3.10	547 Scotland, Groat, David II. Fine	2.65
206 Half Dol. 1815. Nearly F.	3.00	550 Ireland, Dublin Penny, Sithric III. Fine	2.10
305 Dol. 1836. Gobrecht on base. Proof.	14.25	551 Do. John as King. V. fine.	2.15
370 Dol. 1895. Proof	3.10		
403 First Bronze, Faustina, Jr., Fine	1.65		
407 Do. Sept. Severus. Fine	6.00		
437 Second Bronze. Nero. Fine	1.65		

Miscellaneous Numismatic News and Comment.

Mr. Charles D. Perry of Hanover, Conn., writes to THE NUMISMATIST that the lot of 100 priced catalogues which he offered to give away in the January issue have been presented to the American Numismatic Society in New York City. The duplicates of those already in the Society's library have been sent to the Springfield Coin Club. Mr. Perry received several applications for them, and his decision to place them where they will be accessible to a large number of collectors is commendable.

At the twelfth annual meeting of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, held in Pittsburgh on January 19, seventeen acts of heroism were recognized. In four cases silver medals were awarded, and in thirteen other cases, bronze medals. Nine of the heroes lost their lives in attempting to save the lives of others. The silver medals were awarded to Harold W. Snow of Chicago; F. Lawrence Byrne, Philadelphia; Melvin Hagen, Canby, Ore., and Wm. D. Bard, Sr., Little Rock, Ark.

Villa paper currency is said to have been sold in New York City the past month by street fakirs at the rate of \$6 worth for five cents. The bills were of five and one peso denominations.

San Francisco has kept green the memory of past Forty-niners by actually using gold coin in common business transactions. It is the last surviving "gold money" city in the country. The distinction seems likely to disappear in a very short time now that the Federal officials have begun to weigh the coins and discount for abrasions. The common use of the coins was a waste and an anachronism; but it is rather remarkable that sentiment and European custom in this regard have been so generally overcome in this country.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

The New York Times says that the present state of Mexico's finances is appalling. No obligation of any kind has been met since the end of 1914. The various Governments that have enjoyed brief periods of power have ruined the country's credit almost beyond repair. The Mexican paper dollar, normally worth nearly 50 cents in American money, is now selling at 5 cents. Fiat money and various issues put out without a proper basis have made people skeptical of any currency but gold.

After an investigation of several days in and about Long Island City, John J. Henry, Chief of the Secret Service Department in Manhattan, is convinced that a counterfeiting plant is in operation somewhere in that vicinity, turning out half dollars, which are a good imitation, and he has issued a warning to banks and merchants in and about Long Island City to be on the lookout for these spurious coins. Suspicion was directed to some half dollars turned in by two customers to the Long Island City branch of the Corn Exchange Bank a few days ago.

W. O. Allen, a Des Moines (Iowa) West High School teacher, has received a Carnegie hero medal for bravery in saving nine persons from drowning in Athens, O., in 1907. Allen was a student at Ohio University at Athens when the Hocking River overflowed and carried everything before it. Allen and a companion, using a small skiff, rescued nine persons.

The Swedish Parliament has accepted a bill empowering the King to authorize the National Bank to refuse gold offerings and also cease coining, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen. The measure was introduced, says the dispatch, owing to fears that the bank would be overloaded with gold. The holdings increased from 113,000,000 kroner in December to about 160,000,000 kroner (about \$40,000,000).

The Bailey medal provided by Commodore Bailey years ago to be presented to the sailor who captures top honors for general work in the navy

on the Atlantic coast has been presented to John E. Stamm of Baltimore. Young Stamm, who enlisted last June, is now stationed on the dreadnaught *Arkansas*, which is cruising in the vicinity of the West Indies. Commodore Bailey years ago set aside a fund to provide these medals, one each for the east and west coasts every year, so that young Stamm has captured the first honors on the entire east coast of the country.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has awarded a silver medal of honor to John F. Tracey, 333 Second avenue, New York, "in recognition of his gallant conduct in saving two young women from drowning at Beleharbor, Rockaway Beach, L. I., August 7." While bathing Mrs. Anna Hagan and Alma Brennan were carried out into deep water and Tracey brought them back.

The vagaries of the exchange in Morocco are always a prominent feature in all commercial transactions. The native currency is subject to almost barometric fluctuations, being relatively higher in summer if the crops are satisfactory, than after the harvest. It is further subject to hourly variations from many circumstances, especially from local speculation. Since October, 1914, irregularities and uncertainties of exchange with respect to the pound sterling, the franc and the Spanish peseta have also characterized the money market. By reason of large purchases of commodities effected by the belligerent nations in Spain, Spanish currency, usually at a discount, which is in almost exclusive circulation in Tangier, rose to a premium, selling for as high as 8 per cent. over American gold, and correspondingly over francs and sterling.

In order to avoid the financial crisis which generally follows a declaration of war, usually caused by the exportation of gold, the local government of Gibraltar issued paper money which was made legal tender to the extent of 90 per cent. on each payment. The object of this provision was to keep intact the large stock of gold in the hands of the Government and the local bank.

American paper money in exchange for Italian paper money in Italy brings about 8 per cent. more than American gold. Americans going to Italy are advised to take paper money in preference to gold coin. In addition, they will be able to take such money out of Italy, which cannot be done with gold coin on account of the law forbidding the exportation or carrying of gold out of the country, which is rigorously enforced.

Silver Coinage Law in Peru.

On December 14 the President of Peru promulgated the silver-coinage bill which had passed both Houses of Congress at the first extra session. The chief provisions of the new law, as published in a recent number of the *West Coast Leader*, are as follows: Silver is to be coined at the rate of 200,000 soles (\$97,330) monthly, in pieces of one sol (\$0.486), one-half, one-fifth, one-tenth, and one-twentieth sol; silver will be coined temporarily for private parties at a fee only sufficient to cover the cost of coinage, the parties availing themselves of this privilege being required to deliver 50 per cent. of their newly coined silver to the national treasury in exchange for bank notes; the silver deposits in banks in Lima and Callao are to be reduced to 3 per cent. of the fiduciary currency on hand, the surplus silver to be exchanged for bank notes; speculation in silver is prohibited under penalty to both parties involved in such speculation; the circulation of private currency or "vales" in place of silver is prohibited, and a period of 90 days is fixed for the withdrawal from circulation of the private currency now in use. The purpose of the new law is to remedy the difficulties created by the scarcity of silver currency.

A Theory As to the Origin of the Symbol of "Three Crowns" On Swedish Coins. No. 2 (Conclusion).

The following paper was read by Mr. J. deLagerberg at the meeting of the American Numismatic Society on February 3:

The Swedish State symbol "Three Crowns" has become more and more vigorously used since 1910. On the lower denominations of the new coins this symbol appears to be far more conspicuously ornamental than was the case on the old coins.

As the "Three Crowns" (lilla riksvapnet—the small government crest) represents simultaneously the mark of the Swedish Statecraft, and as such will be found on their official documents, seal, uniforms, buildings, etc., it might be appropriate to state a few facts in regard to the origin of the symbol and its early significance. Whether this explanation be really the origin from whence it is derived may still remain undetermined. It appears, however, the most rational way of accounting for it. Any knowledge of this is difficult to find and rather vague.

It was during the reign of the first crowned Swedish King, Erik X Knutson (died 1216) that an impression from a seal with a crest was found. On his seal is found the symbol of *Two* Crowned Leopards facing each other. For what reason he introduced and adopted them is rather problematical. It is established, however, that Erik, to strengthen his position against his predecessor, King Sverker, whom he had besieged at the Battle of Lena, married the Danish King Valdemar Seyer's sister, Rikissa. At that time the Danish Kings carried in their Government crest and seal "Three Leopards" on a shield, sprinkled with heraldic and emblematic hearts. It is easy to imagine that Erik, in his seal, borrowed the Danish Leopard, and, being *the first crowned king in Sweden*, used the crowns as a sign of sovereignty. It was not unusual for any one with such family connections as Erik to appropriate part of their relatives' crest, with some modifications.

Erik's son, Erik XI Erikson (died 1250) also carried in his seal Crowned Leopards, but now "three", and facing not towards each other, but as the Danish one, in the same direction. This is the first time known that "Three Crowns" appear; however, in this respect only as crowns on the Leopards.

During the reign of Erik Knutson and Erik Erikson the Leopards were symbolized only in their seals, and not, as in Denmark, admitted in the crest; as heraldic emblems, however, they were considered to express power and strength.

The successor and nephew of Erik Erikson was Valdemar, the son of Birger-Jarl (dethroned 1275, died 1302), of the Folkunga family. Contrary to his brothers he was the first known among Swedish kings who placed a crest in the Government shield. It is difficult to understand why he did not use the so-called Folkunga crest—an uncrowned lion, crossing three beams (later changed to streams), but continued to use the Three Crowned Leopards, sprinkling the crest with hearts, as in the Danish crest; this probably on account of his marriage to Princess Sofia of Denmark.

When Magnus Ladulas, brother of Valdemar, at his dethronement, 1275, assumed the reign (not over Gotarike, which Valdemar kept until 1279) he retained the Folkunga crest in the Government shield, and as a sign of his sovereignty he crowned the lion. In his seal he surmounted the shield with Three Crowns, so arranged that one was above the shield and the other two, one on each side of the same. Whether these three crowns constitute a slight reminiscence of the old symbol in the seal (the three Leopards with their Crowns), or whether they are intended to represent the new Swedish Kingdom, united under Magnus, and consisting, first, of the deposed Valdemar's realms, secondly of Magnus' own duchies, and finally of the duchies inherited by him from his deceased brother Erik, or whether they, like the crown on the lion in the shield, signify only Magnus' sovereignty as king, is hard to tell.

Perhaps "The Three" depended on a wish (in a decorative way) to aim

at and surmount the three flanked shield with a crown on each side. From a heraldic point of view it might be a rather interesting question. Suffice it to say that in the Swedish royal seal we find for the first time that the "Three Crowns" adopted are still placed outside the shield.

The "Three Crowns" appear afterwards on coins from the time of Magnus Ladulas, grandson of Magnus Erikson, during the middle of the fourteenth century, and then assume a triangular relation to each other. But even now they are not in the shield, and serve, undoubtedly, therefore, only as a decoration. Whenever the Folkunga crest appears on the obverse side of the coins it is accepted that this crest signifies the royal family, while the crowns signify the Government. It is assumed, and of late recognized, that the three crowns are a symbol of the country, i. e., the Government.

When Magnus Erikson's nephew, Albrekt of Mecklenburg (died 1412), the last king of the Folkunga family, ascended the throne as the successor of the dethroned Magnus, he desired to separate himself by an entirely new crest from the dethroned Folkunga family, with which he was related through his mother. Nevertheless, he conceived fully the unfitness of adopting the Mecklenburg family crest—the head of an ox—and consequently introduced an entirely new symbol, viz., a crown, the emblem of royalty.

As previously mentioned, this emblem was used by Magnus Ladulas, as well as by Magnus Erikson. Albrekt introduced it now, however, on *his* account and placed the same in his shield and seal. In a small seal is found only one crown, but in the larger one we find "Three Crowns" placed, as in these days, two above the third—a natural arrangement according to the form of the shield. In this latter shield the "Three Crowns" appear for the first time in the shield, consequently they do not signify seal decorations; they have become in its full meaning crest symbols. From this time the crest has been officially accepted as the Government crest.

The design of the crest, as well as the colors, gold and blue, originated with King Albrekt. There is a manuscript from the year 1380 kept in the city of Schwerin's archives. In the same appears a painting of Albrekt, holding in his hand a banner with three golden crowns on a blue field.

From all these facts it is evident that the present Swedish Government crest with its "Three Crowns" is derived from the time of Albrekt of Mecklenburg, and that it had been in existence a quarter of a century previous to the Kalmar Union, 1397.

The Danish assumption that the "Three Crowns" should represent the united countries, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, is, accordingly without foundation. It may be added, in this connection, that the first union rulers, "Queen Margareta and Erik of Pommern", from time to time used the "Three Crowns" as representing exclusively Sweden.

During the reign of Eric XIV (1577) war existed between Sweden and Denmark, about 1569. One of the reasons for the same was the controversy between King Christian III and his successor, Frederick II, about the right to retain the, by them, adopted Swedish "Three Crowns" in the Danish Government crest. In return to this, King Eric had adopted part of both Denmark's, as well as Norway's Government crest in the Swedish. I have heard that this controversy was finally settled at the peace of Bromsebro, 1645, but fail to find evidence. The fact is that the "Three Crowns" still remain today and will be found in the Danish Government crest.

May it still be possible to trace the source of the crowns back to the three crowned God-Statues in the heathen temple at Upsala, as the 17th and 18th century antiquarians loved to do, although they have fully admitted that the Government crest's real creator is none less than the well-known Albrekt of Mecklenburg, and that as the Government crest the "Three Crowns" have been adopted and as such have been used without change for more than 500 years?

Numismatics in the University.

This half-year Harvard University is giving a course in Greek numismatics. The instructor is G. H. Chase, Professor of Classical Archaeology, and Curator of Classical Antiquities. Students in this course will study the coins of ancient Greece and attempt to discover what relation obtained between the life and conceptions of the times and the figures on the coins.



American Numismatic Association

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burg, Ohio.

was read and approved. Upon motion, duly seconded, a unanimous ballot was cast for the following gentlemen as members of the Club, their applications having been presented formally at the last meeting: Benj. L. Bragg, Albert W. Morris and Arthur C. Chancellor. The President welcomed these new members with fitting remarks. Donations to the Club collection consisted of the following items:

(A) Piece of stone taken from the dungeon at Rouen where Joan of Arc was imprisoned, and a bronze medal (Tiffany) commemorating the erection of the Joan of Arc Statue on Riverside Drive, New York, presented to the Club by the Joan of Arc Statue Committee through its President, Mr. George F. Kunz.

(B) Medal, size 51, white metal, struck 1885, for dedication of the Gurdon Bill Monument, September 29, 1885, erected to the memory of Springfield's soldier dead, donated by Mr. Wm. C. Stone.

(C) Medal, size 28, pewter, holed, struck for Tilly Haynes & Co., 18-26 Main Street, Springfield, donated by Mr. Wm. C. Stone.

(D) "Good Luck" pocket piece, size 38, base metal, scalloped edge, struck in 1915 by the American Writing Paper Co. as an advertising novelty, donated by Mr. C. N. Hinckley.

The Treasurer then read his annual report and filed same with the Club records.

The Secretary made a few remarks regarding the activities of the Club for the past year, and reported an attendance and membership as follows: Number of meetings, 10; average attendance, 11. Membership at beginning of year, 22; new members admitted, 12; resigned, 1, and died, 1; total membership at date, 32. The annual election of officers then took place. After an expression by ballot and upon motion, duly seconded, a unanimous ballot was cast for the election of the following gentlemen to serve as officers of the Club for the ensuing year: John M. Oliver, President; Charles A. Frazer, Vice-President; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles N. Hinckley.

Mr. Oliver then announced the following committee appointments: Auctioneer, Messrs. Prevost and Curtis; Membership, Messrs. Wolcott, Pond and Morris; Entertainment, Messrs. Morse and Fuller; Librarian, Mr. Curtis; Custodian of Collection, Mr. Frazer.

The Club having received through Mr. Stone an extra set of the Joan of Arc relics, it was voted to auction same. Mr. Hinckley being the highest bidder, the set was delivered to him.

Mr. Morris exhibited a proof set, 1915, of the silver and minor coins, minted by our government for Cuba.

Mr. George H. Blake exhibited a set of United States notes of the first greenback legal-tender series of denominations \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. This exhibit proved to be very interesting and was much admired by those present.

Adjourned 10:30 P. M. to February 23d.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The eighth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on January 18, at the office of the Secretary, Hooker & Lent Building, San Francisco, and was called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart. Members present were Fred T. Huddart, A. Reimers, A. C. Nygren, Farran Zerbe, B. Brandon, Oliver G. Beardslee and I. Leland Steinman.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. A. Reimers gave an able discourse on "The Pleasure of Coin Collecting."

A letter was read by the Secretary from Judson Brenner, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., acknowledging receipt of the application of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society for membership as a branch of the A. N. A., and advising us that our application would be favorably acted upon.

Letters were also read from Louis G. Amberg, President of the Rochester Numismatic Association, and from B. Max Mehl, District Secretary of the A. N. A.

On motion of Mr. Brandon, seconded by Mr. Beardslee, the Secretary was instructed to thank Mr. Mehl for placing the P. C. N. S. on the mailing list of his magazine, without cost to the Society.

The Secretary informed the Society that it had received souvenirs from the Joan of Arc Statue Committee, George F. Kunz, President, and upon motion of Mr. Huddart, seconded by Mr. Nygren, the Secretary was instructed to place the souvenirs in a prominent place in our cabinet.

Mr. Farran Zerbe presented the P. C. N. S. with a set of the Souvenir State Medals from the P.-P. I. E., also a money bag, with seal intact, which had contained 1000 P.-P. I. E. dollars.

Further business was dispensed with in order to exhibit the members' coins.

Mr. Nygren exhibited a Spanish doubloon of 1756 in magnificent condition; also two varieties, three lines and four lines, of U. S. Assay Office \$10 of 1852 and 1853, about uncirculated.

Mr. Zerbe exhibited the twentieth set of P.-P. I. E. issues. With this set was a letter from the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint attesting that these coins were the twentieth struck. Mr. Steinman, who struck the twentieth octagonal \$50 slug, had the option on this set, and purchased it at the meeting from Mr. Zerbe.

Mr. Zerbe also exhibited one of the iron German five-pfennig pieces of 1915; two German three-mark commemorative pieces of 1915, and three different types of the copper cents of the Chinese Republic.

Mr. Steinman showed a complete set of the different types of U. S. Fractional Currency, all in crisp condition, and a \$1 San Francisco Clearing House note printed only on one side.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Boston Numismatic Society.

The Boston Numismatic Society held its annual business meeting and dinner on January 29th at the St. Botolph Club, Newbury street. Members present were Dr. Storer, Messrs. Wheeler, Tilden, Shumway, Faeltten, Shepardson and Gray.

After a substantial dinner the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. Storer. Secretary Tilden read the minutes of the last meeting. Treasurer Wheeler made his report. Both of these reports were accepted as read. The election of officers was then taken up with the following result:

President, Dr. Storer, re-elected.

Vice President and Curator, Mr. Robert Bird, re-elected.

Treasurer, Mr. Fred Joy.

Secretary, Mr. Harry A. Gray.

Mr. E. E. Shepardson was elected a member. Mr. Tilden turned over to the Society a medal presented by the Joan of Arc Society.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Tilden: Fine specimens of the half cents of 1800 (two varieties); 1804, plain 4 and no stems; 1806, small 6, with stems; 1795, punctuated date; 1797, two varieties; California quarter dollar.

Mr. Faeltten: A set of the new Cuban coinage proofs, and a remarkably fine copper coin of Amisus.

Mr. Shepardson showed an interesting numismatic puzzle—a half dollar of 178—with a different eagle from that of 1794 or 1795 and weak, irregular letters. All who have examined the piece are of the opinion that the "8" is not an alteration. He also showed a fine \$2.50 gold piece of 1798 with five berries on laurel wreath.

Mr. Gray showed his magnificent collection of privately-issued scrip of Massachusetts, and a number of encased stamps of Bates, Brown, and Burnett.

Mr. Wheeler showed a milled shilling of Elizabeth; a guinea of 1776, first coinage; spade guinea of 1793; sovereign of 1826; sovereign of 1875, Sydney mint; crown of 1900; Coronation Medal of Edward VII; half daalder of Phillip II as Count of Flanders, 1567; Belgian Exposition Medal in silver,

1849; Eiffel Tower Medal, silver-bronze; German medal of the Charlemagne denier type with the simple legend, "William King" (query: Of what? The Kingdom of Charlemagne?); five pfennings, German, iron; gold medal of the second centenary of Luther's Defiance; Venetian grosse of 1275; one tical, Siam; two pesos of Cuba, 1915; Russia, three roubles, 1828, platinum, and the following gold medals and coins of Napoleon and his brothers: 1812, Dneiper River; 1810, marriage to Maria Louisa; 1804, 20 francs; duro of Joseph Bonaparte of 1809; 10 francs of Jerome Bonaparte of Westphalia of 1809; 10 francs of Jerome Bonaparte of 1813; also a bronze medal of Napoleon by Halliday, giving his history.

Mr. Shumway showed a remarkably fine quarter dollar of 1796.

Dr. M. Storer showed anniversary medals of Chicopee, 1915; Athol, 1912; Pembroke, 1912; Columbus Day, Holyoke, 1914; the Dr. R. T. Davis medal of the Fall River schools; the souvenir medals of the Boston Fish Pier, 1914; gilt card of Samuel Colby & Company, Taunton, with obverse dollar of 1870; silver medal of the Boston *Herald*; two tin medals of Webster, showing that in the Webster-Forrest medal the obverse is by Lovett and the reverse by Key; the quinquennial medal of Harvard, '98; medal of the National Guard, war manœuvres, 1914; medal struck on the death of Nelson, 1805 (Bramson 435); the William Pynchon Medal of the Publicity Club of Springfield, and the very beautiful first prize medal of the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead. These medals were all from the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

HARRY A. GRAY, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, February 15, 1916. Ninety-fourth meeting called to order by F. B. King, President. Members present: Messrs. Woolsey, Bauer, Plumb, L. G. Amberg, Merritt, Koeb, Tillotson, French, W. H. Amberg, Handler, Stanley, Yawger, King, Borradaile and Williams.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Koeb, chairman of the Medal Committee, submitted samples struck in five different colors of bronze of our 1915 Anniversary Medal with Mr. L. G. Amberg's portrait. After considerable discussion as to the different colors, one a little different color of bronze than that of last year, was selected, and the committee was instructed to go ahead and have them struck so they would be ready for distribution at our next meeting. We are very much pleased with the medal this year. Whether it was the subject the artist had to work on, or his ability, or both combined, we consider it the finest medal we have had so far.

Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco sent us, with his compliments, for our Association, a picture of the numismatic exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, together with one of the bags, with the seal unbroken, in which were delivered the commemorative gold dollars, also three medals which were issued in connection with the exhibit. It was very kind in Mr. Zerbe to think of us, and we certainly appreciate it, and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to him. All of these will be placed with our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum.

Mr. Woolsey then announced that Mr. Joseph Hooper will be 83 years old on the 19th of this month, and thought it would be a good idea to send him some remembrance of his birthday. Mr. Stanley suggested that an azalia be sent having 83 full-grown blossoms and 17 buds, to represent 83 full years and 17 in anticipation. This was very favorably received and it was unanimously voted that such a plant be purchased and sent to Mr. Hooper in memory of the occasion.

Dr. French announced that Mr. C. E. Bunnell, another one of our members, is quite ill, and it was unanimously voted that a plant or flowers be sent to Mr. Bunnell to show that we thought of him during his absence. Mr. King volunteered to give both of these matters his personal attention.

Mr. Merritt said that he was at the Museum last Sunday and noticed that there was quite a crowd all the afternoon around our exhibit, and that Mr. Putnam told him that it attracted as much attention as anything in the Museum, and urged us to give all we could to improve and enlarge the exhibit, and anything personally loaned to the Association so that the Associa-

tion could loan it to the Museum on long-term loans would be perfectly safe there.

Dr. French then loaned us 45 Canadian tokens towards starting a new case, and a vote of thanks was extended to Dr. French for his thoughtfulness.

Publications were received from the *Philatelic West*, *Mehl Monthly* and Edward Michael's sale of February 18.

After the meeting a very successful auction sale was held, containing 75 lots.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 7th, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, February 1st, 1916. Ninety-third meeting called to order, F. B. King, President, presiding. Members present: Dr. Handler, G. G. Emerich, F. B. King, W. H. Amberg, F. E. Merritt, L. G. Amberg, E. L. Stanley, L. J. Woolsey, G. J. Bauer, J. A. Koeb, H. H. Yawger, Dr. French, E. D. Putnam, P. C. Wild, C. T. Borradaile, W. H. Williams and Dr. Tillotson.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Before the meeting was opened Mr. Bauer thanked us for the flowers which we sent to him while he was ill last month, stating nothing could please him more than our kind remembrance of him as shown in this manner.

Under proposal for membership the name of Mr. Wayte Raymond of New York was presented. This was voted on and Mr. Raymond was duly elected, and the Secretary was instructed to write him to that effect.

Mr. Koeb, chairman of the Medal Committee, submitted one of our 1915 medals of Mr. L. G. Amberg's portrait—one struck in wax and one in lead. We think this will be the best that Mr. Koeb has produced so far, which is saying a good deal, as nothing could be finer nor show more artistic skill than the work done on this medal by Mr. Koeb. The medal was accepted, and President King appointed Messrs. Merritt, L. G. Amberg and Borradaile as a committee to secure bids for the striking of the medal in bronze.

Motion was made and carried that we extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Henry Chapman for his kindness in coming to Rochester and delivering an address at our Annual Dinner and that we try to express by a letter how grateful we were to him and to assure him that his kindness was greatly appreciated.

Motion was made and carried that we send one of our photographs of the Annual Dinner, with compliments of the Association, to Mr. Henry Chapman, Mr. Howard Newcomb and Dr. Zimmerman.

Dr. French stated that in looking over our exhibit at the museum he found the 1805 cent not in as good condition as desired, and presented us for the museum an 1805 cent in very fine condition.

Mr. Bauer also presented the Association, for the same purpose, an 1846 dime, also in fine condition.

A vote of thanks was extended to each of these gentlemen for their kindness.

The meeting was then adjourned to Tuesday, February 15th, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

U. S. Will Not Supply Coin Discs to France.

According to the New York *Times* of February 19, the United States Government has declined to supply France with the large number of nickel discs asked for some weeks ago, presumably for use for the new nickel coinage of France, illustrated in our January issue. The *Times* states that the order was declined on the ground that, while the discs might be intended for coins, there was nothing to prevent their being turned into munitions once they reached Europe. It also says that an order for mint machinery from the Russian Government has likewise been refused.

The Rochester Numismatic Association Annual Dinner.



Above is reproduced a photograph taken at the Fourth Annual Dinner of the Rochester Numismatic Association, January 18, an account of which was published in our last issue. The following members and friends of the R. N. A. were present:

Dr. French,
Mrs. French,
Mr. W. H. Amberg,
Mr. F. E. Merritt,
Miss Merritt,
Mrs. Bermingham,
Dr. Cornman,
Mr. F. B. King,
Mrs. King,
Mr. L. J. Woolsey,
Mrs. Woolsey,
Capt. Campbell,
Mrs. Campbell,
Mr. Maunovry,
Mr. H. H. Yawger,
Mrs. H. H. Yawger,
Mr. L. G. Amberg,
Dr. Handler,
Mr. E. L. Stanley,
Mrs. Stanley,
Mr. C. A. Harold,
Miss Young,
Mr. J. A. Koeb,

Mrs. Koeb,
Mr. A. S. Bostwick,
Mr. Max Weisbuch,
Miss Weisbuch,
Mr. Paul C. Wild,
Miss Albright,
Mr. E. D. Putnam,
Mrs. Putnam,
Mr. C. T. Borradaile,
Mrs. Borradaile,
Mr. A. J. Kaufman,
Dr. Tillotson,
Mrs. Tillotson,
Dr. Metzger,
Mrs. Metzger,
Mr. Gridley,
Mr. Haddleton,
Mr. Haring,
Mr. Moore,
Mr. A. P. Little,
Mr. Staib,
Mrs. Staib,
Mr. Bauer,

Mrs. Bauer,
Mr. Ludolph,
Mrs. Ludolph,
Mr. Hooper,
Mr. Barnea,
Mr. Schneider,
Mrs. Schneider,
Mr. H. E. Ament,
Mr. H. R. Darling,
Mrs. H. R. Darling,
Mr. R. J. Vosburgh,
Mr. Hill,
Mrs. H. E. Ament,
Dr. Zimmerman,
Mr. Henry Chapman,
Mrs. Henry Chapman,
Mr. Howard Newcomb,
Mr. Wm. Horstman,
Mr. Lunn,
Mr. Barnhart,
Mr. Williams,
Mr. H. B. Turbull.

Ex-President Joseph Hooper, the "Grand Old Man" of the American Numismatic Association, celebrated his 83d birthday anniversary February 19 last at his home in Rochester, N. Y. Autograph cards bearing his portrait were mailed to his numismatic friends throughout the country.

Mr. T. L. Elder Offers Prizes for Numismatic Essays.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Thos. L. Elder of New York City. It is self-explanatory, and we trust the readers of THE NUMISMATIST will interest themselves in the contest and that numerous papers will be submitted. We hope to give further information on the subject next month.

F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Mr. Duffield—If you approve, you may announce in THE NUMISMATIST that I will offer the following prizes for the best original pamphlet article, or essay, on Coins, or Coin Collecting, or The Best Story Which Chiefly Concerns a Coin:

First Prize—Tetradrachms of Alexander The Great, and Ptolemy XI of Egypt, six additional Greek Silver Coins, ten Roman Silver Coins, and fifteen Roman Copper Coins, all in satisfactory condition.

Second Prize—Tetradrachms of Alexander The Great, Ptolemy XI, and six Greek Silver Coins.

Third Prize—A Tetradrachm of Alexander III of Macedon, in fine state.

In case the winner does not desire ancient coins, a correspondingly desirable selection of American Coins will be offered.

A very similar offer is being made through the *Philatelic West* for a like competition.

In addition, a special prize of Ten Dollars will be offered for the best article submitted from the two above competitions. Both competitions will be open to all, whether subscribers or not, so that an opportunity is given any contributor to win not only one, but two prizes, provided he can win the award from all papers submitted in both competitions.

The article submitted to contain not less than 2000 words.

The best article will be published by Mr. Elder.

Judges of the competition, Elliott Smith, Ex-President of the New York Numismatic Club; A. R. Frey, Vice-President, and Thomas L. Elder.

The competition to close May 1st, 1916.

The competition open to any country or nationality.

Please submit typewritten copy.

Yours truly,

THOS. L. ELDER.

The 1916 Assay Commission.

The American Numismatic Association was again honored this year by the appointment of two of its members on the Assay Commission, which met at the Philadelphia Mint on February 9 and 10 to test the weight and fineness of the coins reserved at the different mints during the past year. President H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis., and Ex-President J. M. Henderson of Columbus, Ohio, were the A. N. A. members of the Commission. Dr. Henderson also served as a member of the Commission in 1911.

This year's Commission was composed of the following gentlemen, in addition to Messrs. Granberg and Henderson: James H. Moyle, Salt Lake City, Utah; George E. Roberts, New York City; Thomas Arthur, Billings, Mont.; Kenyon B. Conger, Irvington, N. Y.; Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Hasler, Olney, Ill.; Prof. James L. Howe, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; Dr. Franklin E. Tuttle, State University, Lexington, Ky.; Harry L. Day, Wallace, Idaho; L. A. Fischer, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.; Dr. F. W. Clark, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Dill, Washington, D. C.; James A. Bryan, Newbern, N. C.; Prof. Andrew C. Lawson, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. The ex-officio members were J. Whitaker Thompson, Judge District Court, Eastern District, Pennsylvania; George R. Comings, assayer, U. S. Assay Office, New York, and J. Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C., who was chairman of the Commission.

Italy's Artistic Five-Lire Coin.



Through the courtesy of Mr. Howland Wood of New York we are able to reproduce a new five-lire piece of Italy, which differs in many minor details from the previous issues. The changes are interesting, showing a careful study of the previous issues and an attempt to improve the coinage. The two-lire piece of the same type was illustrated in *THE NUMISMATIST* of May, 1914.

The "Century of Peace" Medal.

Below is a reproduction of the medal issue by the American Peace Centenary Committee, mention of which was made in the January issue of this magazine. We are indebted to Mr. J. deLagerberg for a photograph of the medal. (The illustration is considerably reduced in size, the original being 2½ inches in diameter, and is by Tiffany & Co.)

A letter sent out by Mr. Calvin W. Rice, chairman of the Committee on Medals, states that silver and bronze copies of the medal will be struck by the United States Mint for distribution. The proceeds from the sale, above the cost of production, will be turned into the treasury of the American Committee to meet in part the expense of casting a statue of Abraham Lincoln, which, when the celebration is held after the close of the war, will be presented to the people of the British Empire and placed on a pedestal opposite Westminster Abbey and the Parliament buildings in London; and also that of preparing bronze effigies for the Parkman Memorial which is to be presented to the people of Canada and placed on a conspicuous site in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.



The price of the bronze medal will be \$5, and of the silver medal \$12.

Later a copy of this medal, in gold, will be presented by the Committee to the President of the United States, to the King of Great Britain, to the Premier of Canada, to the Premier of Australia, to the Chairman of the Belgian Committee at Ghent, and to others identified with the Centenary movement.

The headquarters of the American Peace Centenary Committee are in the Woolworth Building, New York, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie is Chairman. The Committee on Medals is composed of Messrs. Calvin W. Rice, George F. Kunz, Ambrose Swasey, Charles Lathrop Pack and George E. Roberts.

A British Medal of the Scarborough Bombardment.



Herewith is shown one of the European War Medals from the English point of view. This medal was described in the November issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, and was issued by Spink & Sons, London. The medal is struck in bronze, and commemorates the bombardment of Scarborough and non-combatants by the German ships on December 16, 1914. The design is attractive and is well executed.

A Token of the Commercial Trust Co. of Springfield, Mass.



One of the most attractive of the series of tokens now being issued by banks and trust companies is that of the Commercial Trust Co. of Springfield, Mass. The obverse shows the Springfield Municipal Group, including the Campanile, which will be easily recognized by those who attended the Springfield Convention of the A. N. A. in 1914, and in which the sessions and exhibit of the convention were held. The reverse of the token contains the usual inscription of the series. We are indebted to Mr. John M. Oliver, President of the Springfield Coin Club, for one of the tokens for the purpose of illustration.

Iron Coins Kept As Souvenirs.

Although several million iron five-pfennig pieces are reported to have been issued in Germany within the last three months, comparatively few of them appear in circulation, according to a dispatch from Berlin. This leads a number of newspapers to declare that they are being withheld as souvenirs, and that the public in doing this is defeating the very purpose for which the coins were issued.

The papers insist that, merely as a matter of patriotism, the public should wait until after the war before attempting to save up the new coins, and declare that there will be ample opportunity to collect "war souvenirs" when normal conditions again have been established.

During approximately one month the small coin shortage was limited practically to five-pfennig pieces. Just as soon as the iron coins were issued, however, there arose a shortage of 10-pfennig pieces, which today is noticeable. Thus the subway corporation has issued an appeal to the public to buy tickets by the wholesale—that is to say, 5, 10 or 20 at a time—in order to relieve the small change shortage.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 15, 1916.

- 1836 J. P. Hawkins, Jr., Charlottesville, Va.
 1837 W. H. Monteith, Banning, Calif.
 1838 Albert Wood Morris, 179 Bay St., Springfield, Mass.
 1839 J. B. Farquharson, 254 Wellington Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to February 18, 1916. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to April 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the April issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Wm. E. Osborn, (Large U. S. Cents), 1001 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.	Ol Reinheimer C. E. Ferris
J. J. Ruth, (U. S.), Moundridge, Kans.	Farran Zerbe Waldo C. Moore
Horace D. McCowan, (U. S.), 659 State St., Springfield, Mass.	John M. Oliver C. N. Hinckley
George A. Stewart, (General), 65 Colden St., Newburgh, N. Y.	F. G. Duffield L. T. Brodstone
W. L. Hagenbaugh, 751 East 31st St., Los Angeles, Cal.	Wm. J. Watson J. Milnor Brown
C. A. Carlburg, 928 West 11th St., Los Angeles, Cal.	Wm. J. Watson J. Milnor Brown

Changes of Address.

Geo. E. Simpson, from Ybor City, to 2816 N. Jefferson St., Tampa, Fla.
 C. A. Harold, to 344 Tremont St., Rochester, N. Y.
 J. S. Maxwell to Box 1, Pittsburg, Kansas.
 Wm. W. Anspach, to 437 N. Front St., Milton, Pa.
 Walter B. Gould, from Winterport to 292 Hammond St., Bangor, Me.
 M. R. Blumberg, to 522 Adams St., Toledo, O.
 W. Harold Manning, from Brookline, to Manning Manse, North Billerica, Mass.

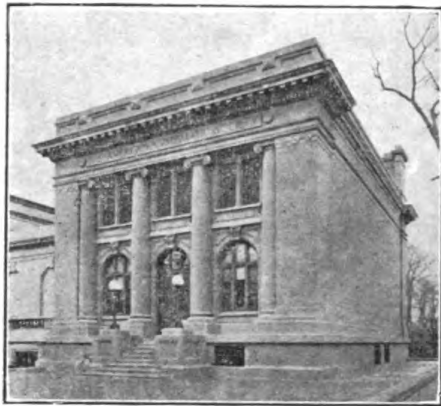
Lewisburg, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1916.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

French Cities Using Card Money.

The extraordinary demand for copper and nickel throughout Europe for other purposes than coinage, with the resultant dearth of small coins, has created conditions similar to those in our own country during the Civil War, and these conditions are being met in very much the same way that our merchants met them. Paper money for small amounts has been issued in practically all the countries affected by the war. Postage stamps, minus the metal casings, have been in use for several weeks in Russia. And now pasteboard money, very similar to our "card money" of the Civil War period, is being used in France, according to a press dispatch from Paris, which says:

"Pasteboard sous and pieces representing denominations up to five francs are being used in some of the occupied cities, owing to the scarcity of small change. The pasteboards are of many different colors and shapes—square, round, octagonal, oval and diamond shaped. At Roubaix, Tourcoing, Roncy and Croix the money is guaranteed by the municipality and good only for use in transactions with merchants of the town where the money is issued. At Lille the pasteboard sous were issued by the Bank of Lille. The city of Valenciennes issues a new denomination of small change in the form of a four sous piece (20 centimes), guaranteed by the communes of the arrondissement and redeemable four months after the conclusion of peace."



**The
American Numismatic Society**

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

COUNCIL

EDWARD D. ADAMS
BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE
ROBERT JAMES EIDLITZ
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SYDNEY P. NOE

The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

New York, February 3, 1916.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.15 P. M., President Newell presiding.

Mr. J. deLagerberg read a paper entitled "A Theory as to the Origin of the Symbol of Three Crowns on the Coins of Sweden." This paper was a continuation of a paper on the same subject read before the Society several years ago.

Discarding all of the myths that have surrounded the subject in which some antiquarians have hoped to show an especially early origin of the three-crown symbol, Mr. deLagerberg traced certain possible origins to Erik X Knutson at the beginning of the twelfth century, and the use of crowns in one form or another in seals and arms through Erik's successors. To Albrecht of Mecklenburg in the latter part of the fourteenth century is due the actual incorporation of the three crowns in their present form, and to this ruler the credit should be given.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. deLagerberg for his interesting paper, and, after some informal discussion, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

A copy of the following indictment, returned by a Connecticut grand jury in 1838, certified by the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Hartford, in 1840, was recently presented to The American Numismatic Society by Mr. Frank D. Andrews:

[Seal of Circuit Court
Connecticut.]

District of Connecticut, S. S.

At the Circuit Court of the United States of America holden at Hartford in said District at the September Term therein of A. D. 1838

The Grand Jurors of the United States for the body of said District, upon their oaths present

That William H. Scoville of Waterbury in the County of New Haven in the District of Connecticut contriving and intending falsely, fraudulently, deceitfully and feloniously to deceive and defraud, Aaron Potter of said Waterbury, at Waterbury aforesaid in the County and District aforesaid on the tenth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, with force and arms, sixteen pieces of false, feigned, forged, and counterfeit coin, each and every of which were in the resemblance and similitude of the good, legal & current copper coin of the United States which are coined at the Mint of the United States called "Cents" then and there falsely, deceitfully, fraudulently and feloniously did pass, utter, and publish as true and lawful to the said Aaron Potter, him the said Potter to deceive and defraud as aforesaid; all which doings of the said William H. Scoville were and are against the dignity and Government of the United States and the peace thereof and contrary to the form, force and effect of the Act of the Congress of the United States in such case made & provided and of evil example to others in like manner offending.

District of Connecticut, S. S.

Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States of said District, February 13, 1840.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original indictment.

Attest

Chas. A. Ingersoll, Clerk.

The Bogota Mint to Coin Silver and Nickel.

Colombia has recently acquired facilities for coining silver in the national mint at Bogota, and a quantity of silver bars now held in the mint is to be coined into 50-cent pieces, according to a decree in a late number of the *Diario Oficial*. This decree also provides for the coinage of nickel pieces to the value of more than \$2000, and for the recoinage of \$2000 worth of old nickel pieces now in the possession of the conversion board. Colombia's silver coins have recently been struck at Birmingham, England.

An Interesting Excerpt

In my last sale, I sold some coins for a well known Rochester numismatist.

After he received the returns from me, here is what he wrote me—unsolicited:

“My dear Mr. Mehl:

“I beg to acknowledge receipt of check in payment for my coins in your sale of Nov. 23rd, for which I thank you. I think they brought good prices. I might say more, but will not, as you are such a good advertiser you might get my name in print. I have more coins to send you for your next sale.”

Being a “fine advertiser” is not alone sufficient for SUCCESS. Advertisements to be successful **must be** backed by not only honesty, but by Ability, Financial Responsibility AND Honesty.

I solicit **your** patronage on the broad grounds of **deserving** it.

ALWAYS HAPPY TO SERVE YOU. WRITE ME.

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

Fort Worth,

Texas

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXIX.

APRIL, 1916.

No. 4

Medals and Tokens of Andrew Jackson.

The medals and tokens of the Presidents of the United States form an interesting series in numismatics. A good-sized collection of them can be formed without difficulty, but the series includes many extremely rare pieces which one seldom has the opportunity to acquire at any price. The medals and tokens of Andrew Jackson are among the most interesting of the entire series, both on account of his personality and his opposition to the United States Bank, as well as the fact that some of his tokens, both common and rare, are listed among the Hard Times Tokens.

At the February meeting of the New York Numismatic Club the subject of the evening was "The Tokens and Medals of Andrew Jackson." The exhibit of Mr. David Proskey was noted for the great number of specimens, as well as for the rarity of a number of them, and specimens of thirteen of them have been furnished THE NUMISMATIST for the purpose of illustration. These specimens are all in excellent preservation, several of them being the finest known.

A few years ago there was published in one of our monthly magazines an article on the Presidential Campaign Medals, by Gustav Kobbe, and from this we reprint that portion relating to the medals and tokens of Andrew Jackson:

"Numerous medals were struck in honor of Old Hickory. That, even in a republic, whose institutions are distinctly and emphatically civil, military prowess excites popular admiration and throws a glamour around a public man beside which the halo of statesmanship grows dim, is shown by the fact that the most popular medallic design with Jackson's partisans was a representation of the battle of New Orleans, his chief military exploit. On such pieces as did not bear it it was at least referred to. Thus, on the reverse of a large medal of white metal—a metal resembling pewter and much used by medallists—there is enclosed in a wreath of oak and laurel the following inscription: 'General Jackson, the gallant and successful defender of New Orleans and candidate for the Presidency of the United States of America, 1828.' In fact, his renown as a soldier seems to have entirely obscured his political reputation; for there is no medallic evidence that he was supported as the exponent of any special policy, since the Jackson medals of this campaign contain no reference to the candidate's utterances on the political questions of the time or to his position toward them. His supporters seem to have relied solely upon his military renown as a charm; and they were not mistaken in its powers. For Old Hickory's candidacy was so popular that tradespeople issued brass medallions (numismatically known as tokens), usually bearing on their obverse a bust of Jackson, and on the reverse, in compliment to him, a profile of Washington, and the name and business of the firm in conspicuous lettering. Thus the hero of New Orleans, in company with the Father of his Country, 'boomed' hardware, military goods, oysters, and drugs, and even a mixture for soothing shrieking infants was advertised on the reverse of a military bust of the irascible old warrior from Tennessee.

"The military character of the Jackson medals of 1828 makes the political character of those of the following campaign the more marked. The battle of New Orleans disappears from the medals, and in its place we find evidence of genuine political warfare. The metallic circles surround such mottoes as 'The Bank must perish,' and 'The Union must and shall be preserved.' These refer of course to Jackson's opposition to the rechartering of the United States Bank and to his determined resistance to the South Carolina Nullifiers—positions he held as firmly as he did the ramparts of cotton bales at New Orleans. As the medallists, in order that their productions might meet with a ready sale, have always adopted those designs and mottoes with which the political atmosphere was charged, the Jackson medals of the period referred to prove that political pluck can also excite popular enthusiasm; and that while Jackson went into the White House in 1828 on what may in a double sense be termed glittering generalities, he owed his re-election to the strain of political 'must' which was developed in his character by the crisis which confronted him during his first term."

A descriptive list with illustrations of the thirteen specimens in Mr. Proskey's exhibit follows:



No. 1.

No. 1.—Obv., Bust to left in military uniform. GENL ANDREW JACKSON. Rev., THE NATION'S PRIDE with two stars in laurel wreath. Brass.



No. 2.

No. 2.—Obv., C. WOLFE CLARK & SPIES, NEW YORK. HARDWARE AND MILITARY STORE. Bust of Washington to right and WASHINGTON in oval frame. Rev., Military bust of Jackson and JACKSON in oval frame. Brass, silver plated.



No. 3.

No. 3.—Obv., C. WOLFE SPIES & CLARK, NEW YORK. HARDWARE AND MILITARY STORE. Bust of Washington and WASHINGTON in oval

frame. Rev., CUTLERY, PLATED WARE, GUNS &c 193 PEARL St. N. Y. Bust of Jackson and JACKSON in oval frame. Brass, silver plated.



No. 4.

No. 4.—Obv., C. WOLFE SPIES & CLARK, NEW YORK. HARDWARE & MILITARY STORE. Bust of Washington and WASHINGTON in oval frame. Rev., Military bust of Jackson and PRESIDENT in octagonal frame. Brass.



No. 5.

No. 5.—Original brass button from Jackson's coat worn at inauguration. A circle of 23 stars, circle for shank in center, a square outside. ANDREW JACKSON, MARCH, 1829. All incuse. Only four known.



No. 6.

No. 6.—Military bust of Jackson to right. GENL. ANDW. JACKSON. Rev., FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SECCOND (sic) TERM 1832, in laurel wreath. White metal.



No. 7.

No. 7.—Obv., Civilian bust of Jackson to right. ANDREW JACKSON. Rev., BATTLE OF N. ORLEANS, showing battle scene. White metal.



No. 8.

No. 8.—Obv., Military bust of Jackson to right. AND. JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES 1829. Rev., HERO OF NEW-ORLEANS in oak and laurel wreath. White metal.



No. 9.

No. 9.—Obv., Three-quarter bust of Jackson to left. AND. JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. 1829. Rev., THE GALLANT & SUCCESSFUL DEFENDER OF N. ORLEANS. 1815, within a laurel wreath. The finest known. White metal.



No. 10.

No. 10.—Obv., Three-quarter bust of Jackson to left. AND. JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES. 1829. Rev., Eagle holding arrows and laurel branch in talons, within a circle of 24 stars. The finest known. White metal.



No. 11.

No. 11.—Obv., Military bust of Jackson to left. GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON. Rev., BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS JANUARY 8TH, 1815, showing battle scene. Best known. White metal.



No. 12.

No. 12.—Obv., An equestrian figure of Jackson to left. ANDREW JACKSON. Rev., Eagle with shield. THE ADVOCATE OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. Best known. White metal.



No. 13.

No. 13.—Obv., Civilian bust of Jackson to right. ANDREW JACKSON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES A. D. 1829. Rev., Crossed pipe and tomahawk and clasped hands. PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP. Silver. (The illustration is reduced. Original measures three inches.)

The Half Cent Varieties of 1805.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.

1805.

The coinage of this year is given as 814,464. Three obverse and three reverse dies have been found in four combinations. The small 5 is found in combination with the reverse Aa of 1803 and a new reverse. Both appear to be rare. The obverse 2 is found with the second reverse. This obverse is sometimes catalogued as over 1803, although the position of letters of Liberty and 1 of date are in quite different positions; besides, there is no sign of a 3 under the 5. The third obverse has the flag of 5 double cut and is found with the reverse F of 1804—the stemless wreath. Slight breaks are found on the right edge of this reverse—none of which touch the milling.



OBVERSE—1805.

Figure 5

	Date, mm.	Size.	Perfect or recut.	Flag.	and bust.	Imperfect letters.
1	6	Small	Perfect	Long	Distant	T
2	6½	Large	Perfect	Long	Touches	T
2a	Break at 1 between 18, crack 1 to hair.					
2b	Same, crack base LIBERT through Y to rim.					
3	6	Large	Recut	Short	Distant	R

REVERSE—1805.

	Denominator, mm.	Regula, mm.	Stems or none.	Berry and F.		Imperfect letters.	
				Distance	Over	Legend	T's
A	4¼	3	Stems	Touches	½	Legend	None
B	4½	3¼	Stems	Close	½	None	None
C	4	3	None	Dist.	Over	All	Of Cent

Reverse A is same as Reverse Aa of 1803.

Reverse C is same as Reverse F of 1804.

VARIETIES.

1—A

2a—B

3—C

1—B

2b—B

Obverse 1.—Date 6 mm. Figures perfect, 5 small, slightly italic, above date line, distant from bust and with long flag; 05 spread slightly wider than other figures; 1 perfect, one-half distance from curl as from hair, equally distant from hair and milling; angle of hair and shoulder above space, 18 nearly on line with 1. Liberty 12½ mm., letters on line, ER spaced wider than other letters; R slightly closer to milling than to hair; T without feet. Valley of hair on line right of E; lock of hair ends on line with right of B; forelock under T.

Obverse 2.—Date 6½ mm. Perfect 5, large, italic, flag long, touches bust, on date line; 1 tapered, one-third distance from curl as it is from hair. Angle of hair and shoulder over left side of 8. 1 under hair, equally distant from hair and milling. Liberty 12 mm., spaced equally; R closer to milling than to hair; B tilted to right; T without left foot. Valley of hair under right of E; lock of hair ends under right of B; forelock under T.

Obverse 2a.—Small break from 1 to one-half way to 8, crack extending from top of 1 to hair.

Obverse 2b.—Same, crack connecting bases of LIBERT through center of Y to rim.

Obverse 3.—Date 6 mm. 5 medium, slightly italic, with short flag, which is double cut; 5 above date line and distant from bust; 1 perfect, very close to curl and distant from hair; closer to hair than to milling. Angle of hair and shoulder over left of 8, 1 under hair. Liberty 11 mm. LIB and RTY close; B slightly high; T tilted to right; R without right foot to stand; T perfect. Liberty distant from milling; R closer to hair than to milling. Valley of hair under right of E; lock of hair ends under right of B; forelock under T.

Reverse A.—Same as reverse Aa, 1803.

Reverse B.—Denominator 4½ mm., 20 more distant than 00, closer to regula than to milling. All of 2 and one half of 0 under regula. Regula 3¼ mm., closer to denominator than to numerator. Numerator equally distant from ribbons, closer to knot than to regula. Wreath—Six berries on left branch, the lower inside berry with short stem, and five on right, the upper outside berry smaller than the others and with long stem, the upper

inside berry with *very* short stem. Position points of outermost leaves: Left branch—First under center of N, second on line right foot of T, third under center of D and close to it, fourth under space ST, fifth under space AT, and terminal leaf under right of E. Right branch—First under space CA, second under space RI, third under right stand of M, fourth under space FA, closer to A, fifth under right of O, and last leaf under center of S. Stem points between feet of A. Legend—All letters perfect. First S of States and O low, ST and ES spaced wide, A of States closer to first T than to second T, AME and RI close. HALF-CENT—HAL very close, NT close. Leaf touches H at foot and at cross bar and covers right foot of perfect T. Ceriph of F points to left of tip of leaf. Berry one half over F and very close. No center mark. U to ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., A to ribbon 1 mm., D-S $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., S-O 2 mm., F-A $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm., A-U 8 mm.

Reverse C.—Same as reverse F, 1804, stemless wreath. Has several small breaks on right edge.

Prices Realized at Elder's Sale of March 11.

The following are some of the prices realized at the sale of Thos. L. Elder, New York City, on March 11th. A feature of this sale was the collection of Hard Times Tokens of Mr. Henry C. Miller, and prices given are principally for that series:

1 Hard Times Token, Low		99 Do. No. 106. Unc., dented	65.00
No. 1. V. F.	\$18.75	101 Do. No. 108. Unc.	67.00
3 Do. No. 3. V. F.	1.75	107 Do. No. 114. Unc.	16.50
4 Do. No. 4. Unc.	3.60	109 Do. No. 116. Ex. F.	4.30
5 Do. No. 5. V. G.	2.75	111 Do. No. 118. Ex. F.	24.50
6 Do. No. 6. Abt. Unc.	7.25	112 Do. No. 119. Abt. Unc.	51.00
7 Do. No. 7. Unc.	29.00	121 Do. No. 128. Fine	23.00
10 Do. No. 10. Unc.	3.50	122 Do. No. 129. Abt. Unc.	4.50
11 Do. No. 11. Unc.	22.00	123 Do. No. 130. Unc.	4.10
13 Do. No. 13. Ex. F.	6.50	131 Do. No. 139. Unc.	21.00
14 Do. No. 14. Ex. F.	6.25	139 Do. No. 146. Unc.	86.00
15 Do. No. 15. V. F.	4.70	142 Do. No. 150. Fine	18.00
16 Do. No. 16. Unc.	2.60	143 Do. No. 151. Fine	7.00
17 Do. No. 17. Ex. F.	12.75	146 Do. No. 155. Unc.	16.00
21 Do. No. 21. Abt. Unc.	6.25	147 Do. No. 156. V. G.	6.50
22 Do. No. 22. Abt. Unc.	3.00	148, 149, 150 Do., Nos. 158,	
23 Do. No. 23. Ex. F.	5.00	159, 160 (Three Loom-	
24 Do. No. 24. Unc.	19.75	is Cards, sold as 1 lot). 302.50	
25 Do. No. 27. Unc.	18.00	151 Do. No. 162. Fine	9.25
27 Do. No. 29. V. F.	4.00	152 Do. No. 163. Fine	3.75
28 Do. No. 30. Unc.	4.25	158 Do. No. 181. V. F.	9.50
39 Do. No. 41. Unc., attempt-		159 Do. No. 182. V. F.	34.00
ed puncture	14.50	161 Token, ONE CENT. V. F..	3.50
40 Do. No. 43. Unc.	19.00	164a Do., Jackson, "The Na-	
48 Do. No. 52. Unc.	4.75	tion's Pride." V. F.	3.90
49 Do. No. 53. Unc.	4.00	165 Do., Van Buren. Fine ...	7.00
57 Do. No. 61. Ex. F.	14.75	211 Hard Times Token, Low	
61 Do. No. 65. Unc.	4.75	No. 7. Good, edge dents	7.50
62 Do. No. 66. Unc.	3.00	218 3c., 1881. Pattern, A.-W.	
66 Do. No. 70. Unc.	21.00	No. 1652. Proof	6.50
67 Do. No. 71. Ex. F.	22.00	219 Cent, 1881. Pattern, A.-W.	
68 Do. No. 72. V. F.	12.25	1655. Proof	4.10
69 Do. No. 72. V. F.	19.00	219a Quarter Eagle, 1796. V.	
70 Do. No. 73. Unc.	3.25	F., scratch	15.50
74 Do. No. 77. Ex. F.	19.50	250 Cent, 1856. Flying eagle.	
76 Do. No. 79. Fine	5.00	Unc.	10.25
79 Do. No. 81. Fine	4.60	270a Halifax Pound Token. V.	
84 Do. No. 88. V. Fair	19.75	G. (unlisted)	4.50
85 Do. No. 89. V. G.	8.25	270b Token. Wellington (un-	
87 Do. No. 93. Abt. Unc.	17.00	listed)	2.00
90 Do. No. 96. Good, dented.	6.75	289b \$5, 1849. Mormon. Abt. F.	20.25
98 Do. No. 105. Fine	5.10		

The Lima 8 Escudos of 1742 by Brasher.

Mr. Lyman H. Low writes to THE NUMISMATIST regarding the Lima 8 escudos supposed to have been issued by Ephraim Brasher of New York, which was described at length in the April, 1915, issue of this magazine, and in which it was stated that this particular variety with Brasher's name in the die had only recently come to light. In his letter Mr. Low states that one of these pieces came to his attention twenty-one years ago in cataloguing the 130th Sale of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., the "Paris Collection," December 12 and 13, 1894. It was lot No. 813 in this sale, and we reprint the description of the coin and the note which followed it:

813. 1742 Lima, Peru, Gold 8 Escudos or Doubloon. L—.8.—V | P—.V.—A | 7—.4.—.2 (which we read, Lima, 8 Escudos value (valor). Plus Ultra Anno 1742) through two pillars in sea. Below, BRASHER. Rev., Cross, with arms of Castile and Leon alternating in angles. Counterstamped E. B. in small oval on center of cross, same as on Ephraim Brasher's N. Y. Doubloon of 1787. Circle of dots around borders. Fine. Small scratches on rev. (Weight, 408 grains.) Exceedingly rare. Size 27.

Note.—This type of coin is not new to us; one similar is to be found in Fon. Cat., No. 8892; but this particular variety by Brasher and counterstamped with his initials, we have never met with or heard of. The position of the letter V is one generally occupied by the initial of the moneyer on similar coins of Lima, both silver and gold, but here we regard it as an abbreviation of the word Value. It is not presumed that the date indicates year of coinage. We conclude it was made at a subsequent time, and probably while Mr. Brasher was established in New York City as a goldsmith, during which period his memorable Doubloon was coined. So closely is this piece allied with our early coinage, which is classed as Colonial, that we feel it is but a just tribute to place it here with them. It is a well known fact that Spanish-American Doubloons were openly imitated and minted in New York City so late as 1821, as a legitimate or undisturbed pursuit.

Mr. Low also states that this coin was purchased at the sale by a collector now deceased, and that his collection was willed to a public institution in Albany.

The 1916 Assay Commission Medal.



Above is reproduced the Mint Assay Medal of 1916. A departure from the usual custom was made this year, the obverse bearing the Treasury seal instead of the bust of the President. The medal is struck in silver.

The Assay Medals are struck in limited numbers, and one is presented to each member of the Assay Commission. We are indebted to Mr. H. O. Granberg, President of the American Numismatic Association, for a specimen for the purpose of illustrating it. Mr. Granberg was a member of the 1916 Assay Commission.

The Ratterman Copperheads.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

Late in the year 1862 the Civil War Store Tokens made their first appearance in Cincinnati. The coining of store cards during the two years following their introduction into the Queen City became almost an epidemic. Of late these Rebellion coins have been gaining favor, and at present are beginning to possess a considerable value among the collecting fraternity. This most interesting series of coins can be very favorably characterized as an imperishable metallic business directory, on whose converse pages the subject of this article, the name of Ratterman, is indelibly stamped.

Henry A. Ratterman, one of Ohio's most distinguished citizens, has the credit of being the founder of the German Mutual Insurance Company of Cincinnati. He was the company's first secretary, and had his office at 400 Vine street, as recorded in the City Insurance Directory. He was a potent factor in the early affairs of the association. Under his able direction the business advanced rapidly and soon became a mighty force in the field of underwriting.

In a recent communication Mr. Ratterman stated that because of the scarcity of small change during the early history of the association he conceived the idea of issuing metallic cards for use in the insurance office. Postage stamps of small denominations had been used, but he stated as there was soon a shortage of these, war tokens were supplied. As to the number issued he is not certain, but stated that several kinds, including varieties, were coined. He further stated that the earlier cards portrayed the Indian head, and in order not to mistake them for real coins he later had these changed for a token bearing the design of an eagle.

The Ratterman copperheads form an interesting group of the Rebellion store series. There are several more varieties of this issue than heretofore reported. Finds come about only by renewed effort and continual searching. An early report states that one of the Ratterman types was a representation of "The Prairie Flower." It has never been the good fortune of the writer to meet this "Western Lady." Numismatic teaching informs everyone that new specimens are frequently unearthed. For completeness of the following list no contentions are made, no apologies offered.



H. A. Ratterman | Cincinnati

Since in every known instance the obverse of the Ratterman coin displays, as illustrated above, a like legend and ornamental design, it is, therefore, the general opinion among numismatic students that the same obverse die was used in striking every known type.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 5.

No. 1.—Indian head. 1862. Small date. Thirteenth star near last feather. Plain edge. Copper.

No. 2.—Indian head. 1862. Large date. Thirteenth star far removed from last feather. Plain edge. Copper.

No. 3.—Same as No. 2. Reeded edge.

No. 4.—Same as No. 2. Brass. Through the kindness of Mr. Edgar H. Adams the writer is pleased to report type No. 2 in brass.

No. 5.—Indian head. 1863. Thirteenth star far removed from last feather. Plain edge. Copper.



No. 6.



No. 7.



No. 11.

No. 6.—Same as No. 5. Thirteenth star near last feather.

No. 7.—Indian head. 1863. Thirteenth star near last feather. Reeded edge. Copper.

No. 8.—Same as No. 7. Brass.

No. 9.—Same as No. 7. Nickel. In a recent communication Dr. George Hetrich reported No. 7 in nickel.

No. 10.—Same as No. 7. Seemingly white composition, perhaps zinc plated.

No. 11.—Indian head. 1864. Thirteenth star near last feather. Reeded edge. Nickel.



No. 12.



No. 13.

No. 12.—Indian head. 1863. "The Prairie Flower." Reeded edge. Nickel. Credit is due Mr. Howland Wood for his timely presentation of the "Prairie Lady" to the writer for publication.

No. 13.—Eagle, spreading wings. No date. Plain edge. Copper.

No. 14.—Same as No. 13. Brass.

Recently the University of Illinois paid a high and lasting tribute to Mr. Ratterman in the purchasing of his private library, consisting of more than 8000 volumes. This institution is considered most fortunate in securing so large and permanent an addition to its already noted library. The University faculty has announced that this apartment will in the future be known as the "Ratterman Collection."

It seldom occurs to any individual that worthy men find during their lifetime a full and valued recognition of their accomplishments. It is therefore pleasing, and doubly so, when that individual finds an exception to this rule. Upon the venerable Cincinnati, Henry A. Ratterman, the German-American historian, several distinct and well deserved honors have been bestowed. But that which perhaps gives this honored citizen most satisfaction and pleasure in his golden days is the fact that the great and unique collection of books which he had so carefully brought together will remain intact.

Mr. T. L. Elder's Prizes for Essays on Coins.

In last month's issue we gave details of the prizes which Mr. Thos. L. Elder of New York City is offering for the best original article or essay on coins or coin collecting. On account of the short time before the contest would close as originally announced, May 1 next, Mr. Elder has extended the time to May 15. All papers or essays should be sent to Mr. T. L. Elder, 32 East 23d St., New York City.

Numismatics at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

The subject of numismatics was represented to a greater extent at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held at San Francisco last year than at any previous exposition in this country. This representation was fostered and directed by Farran Zerbe, a former President of the American Numismatic Association, who was selected to take charge of the Exposition's Department of Coins and Medals. Mr. Zerbe, who has a notable collection of the world's mediums of exchange, which he had used commercially by making exhibits under the auspices of various banks in the good-sized cities of the country during the past ten years, used his collection as an exhibit in the interest of his department, and which materially contributed to the success of his work for the Exposition. The Zerbe collection comprises some twenty thousand specimens of distinct shape, type, denomination and material, comprehensively assembled and displayed—an exceptional educational index to what man at all times and periods has used for money. This collection formed the central part of an exhibit installed in the Palace of Liberal Arts, as shown in the accompanying illustration. To augment this

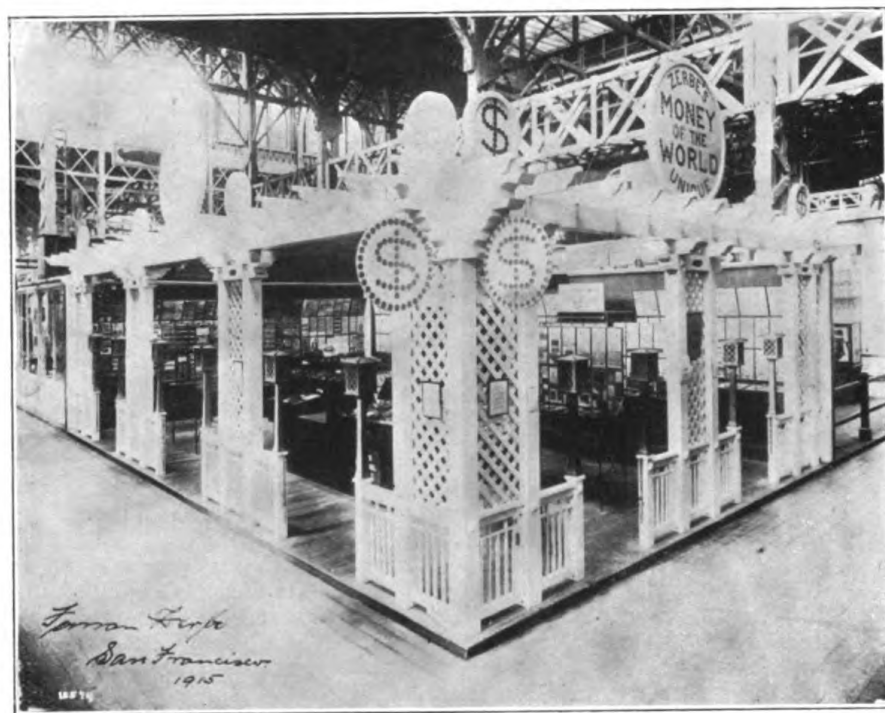


exhibit some choice specimens were loaned to Mr. Zerbe for the purpose. Notable among them were some exceptionally rare pieces from the collection of H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis., which included the finest known Oregon Beaver \$10 gold coin, United States pattern pieces, and the eight-daler copper plate of Sweden; some very choice gold bank notes from George H. King of Denver; a unique collection of Oriental porcelain tokens and other specimens from Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.; selections from the medallic collection of A. J. deLagerberg, Passaic, N. J., and some favors through the courtesy of Dr. George F. Kunz of New York.

The exhibit, which was open to the public during all the days of the Exposition, was visited by many thousands of people, and undoubtedly was a good factor in permitting the general public with little or no knowledge of the subject of numismatics to better appreciate that subject's aims and purposes. The installation and maintenance of this exhibit was at the expense of the Exposition, and was probably the only exhibit on the grounds, outside of the Fine Arts Department, to be thus supported.

That the public's interest in this exhibit was appreciated by the Exposition is evidenced by the arrangement made for its removal to the Fine

Arts Palace, which continues open to the public over the post-Exposition period, to close about May first. With larger space and companionable surroundings the exhibit in the Fine Arts Palace is decidedly more satisfactory than was possible to make it in its former location in the Liberal Arts Palace.

Several foreign countries exhibited their current coins and paper money in their respective buildings. The relative exhibit of the United States Government was notable for its paper money, and a complete set of United States mint medals. The only coins shown were a set for the current year. In the Fine Arts Department leading medallists of the world were represented by some of their finest products; and France, in its special building, had a wonderful exhibit of the works of the medal masters of the French school.

The P.-P. I. E. Official Award Medal.

The official Award Medal of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is of striking design. The illustration below is from a photograph furnished by Mr. Farran Zerbe, and is slightly reduced, the original measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Regarding the medal Mr. Zerbe writes:



"This medal, from designs by John Flanagan, is being produced at the Philadelphia Mint, and is protected, in so far as counterfeiting or duplicating is concerned, by the laws protecting the coins of the country. This is specially noted in the act providing for P.-P. I. E. coins, medals and diplomas. None of these medals are yet available. They do not come within the work of my department. Their distribution, which will probably commence in a few days, is under the direction of the Exhibits Department. I have not seen a copy of the medal—felt fortunate in being able to get a photograph to send you—and have not been able to get a description of what the designer's intentions may have been other than as we may read. The distribution will be limited to the successful exhibitors. All will be struck in bronze, with very probably the awardee having the opportunity to purchase a duplicate in precious metal to conform to the degree of his award, he paying for the bullion."

McKinley Gold Dollars Will Be Issued.

We are in receipt of a letter from Congressman Ashbrook stating that the bill authorizing the coinage of the McKinley Memorial Gold Dollars has passed the Senate and has been signed by the President. As has been previously stated in THE NUMISMATIST, this issue will be turned over to the National McKinley Birthplace Association of Niles, Ohio, at face value, to be sold by the Association at \$2 each, the profits to form an endowment fund for the maintenance of the memorial after its erection. The issue will be limited to 100,000 pieces.

New Issues of Germany and China.

Specimens of the three pieces illustrated below have been furnished by Mr. Farran Zerbe, who has been in charge of the Coin and Medal Department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco.



No. 1.

No. 1.—German war three-mark piece, just issued in limited number from the silver mines in Germany. The design is in imitation of the coins of Mansfield struck about 200 years ago, and the silver is from the Mansfield mines.



No. 2.

No. 2.—Prussian silver medal, struck in 1915, in commemoration of the present war and the 500th anniversary of the Hohenzollern dynasty.



No. 3.

No. 3.—The Chinese Commemorative Inauguration Dollar. Regarding this piece Mr. Zerbe writes: "This piece comes to me direct from the Chinese Treasury with a number of pieces sent for special exhibit purposes at the Exposition. It was my pleasure to meet during the year both the Director of

the Mint and the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of China, and I was fortunate to learn from them some interesting things regarding the money of China. In reference to this Commemorative Dollar they told me less than one thousand were struck. They were not for sale or obtainable by the public, but were used for presentation purposes only. This piece will probably be quite scarce. Harry Montgomery, who I had a pleasant chat with on his return from the Orient, told me he had seen the piece while in China, but his persistent efforts were unsuccessful in obtaining a specimen. In addition to the new Chinese dollar which you illustrated in a recent issue, I have the same design half-dollar size."

Prices Realized at Michael's 20th Sale.

The following are some of the prices realized at the sale of the Philip Freiler collection by Edward Michael, Chicago, on February 18 and 19:

2 U. S. Eagle, 1797. V. F.	\$55.00	457 Do., 1821. Ex. F.	14.00
3 Do., 1797. Ex. F.	21.00	483 Hard Times Token, No.	
5 Do., 1798, 13 stars. Ex. F.	77.00	14. V. F.	4.25
25 Half Eagle, 1814. Unc.	25.00	488 Do., No. 22. V. F.	1.40
26 Do., 1818. Unc.	18.50	504 Do., No. 52. Unc.	2.10
69 \$3 Gold, 1865. Ex. F.	28.00	516 Do., No. 79. Unc.	5.50
77 Do., 1873. Ex. F.	58.00	536 Do., No. 138. Unc.	5.25
91 Quarter Eagle, 1796. V. G.	46.00	546 Do., No. 156. V. F.	16.00
95 Do., 1824. Fine	21.00	549 Do., No. 176. Fine	9.25
165 \$10, Clark, Gruber & Co.,		460 Do., No. 180. V. F.	4.60
1860. V. G.	27.00	552 Mass., Oak Tree Shilling.	
166 \$5, Clark, Gruber & Co.,		V. G.	6.25
1861. Fine	17.50	561 Confederate Half Dollar.	
178 England. Rose Noble, Ed-		Restrike. Fine	6.40
ward IV. V. F.	11.25	562a Silver bar, U. S. Int. Rev.	
204 Ulm, Ducat, 1704. V. G.	12.50	V. F.	10.00
218 Japan, Oho-ban. Ex. F.	79.00	564 Minor proof set, 1877 . . .	5.20
240 Spain, Ferd. and Isabella,		668 Scotland, 1567, James VI,	
4 ducats. Fine	22.00	30sh. Fine	6.40
255 Claudius, Aureus. Ex. F.	16.25	675 Sweden, 1544, Gust. I, 4	
257 Antoninus Pius, Aureus.		marks. Fine	5.35
Ex. F.	15.00	687 Papal, Clement XI, 1706,	
265 Thrace, Lysimachus, Stat-		Scudo. V. F.	4.60
er. V. F.	18.50	752 Parma, 1784, Ferdinan-	
268 Macedonia, Alex. the Gt.,		dus I. Ex. F.	5.00
Stater. E. F.	32.00	898 Roman Rep., Semis. V. F.	9.50
270 Do., Philip III, Stater. V.		902 Do., Semis. V. F.	8.00
F.	36.50	921 Roman Emp., Livia, 2d	
409 U. S. Quar. Dol., 1853, no		bronze. Fine	5.00
arrows. Good	4.25	943 Do., Nero, 1st bronze. V. F.	4.50
418 Twenty Cents, 1878. Ex. F.	2.95	952 Do., Galba, 1st bronze. V.	
429 Cent, 1793, Chain. V. G.	6.30	F.	4.60
431 Do., 1793, Chain. V. F.	10.20	988 Do., Faustina, Sr., 1st	
433 Do., 1799. Good	9.00	bronze. Ex. F.	5.50
447 Do., 1804. V. G.	9.50		

Uruguay to Recoin Silver.

A law authorizing the National Bank of Uruguay to recoin old silver pieces to the value of 5,000,000 pesos (\$5,170,000) was promulgated January 10, 1916, in the Diario Oficial. The new coins will be of one peso and half peso, and the bank is authorized to coin smaller denominations also if it considers this necessary. Silver pieces of the coinages of 1877, 1893 and 1895 are to be retired from circulation within three months, and at the end of this period they will no longer be considered legal tender, though they will be accepted in exchange for new coins for three months more.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page-----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page-----	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page-----	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page-----	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover-----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

WHEN we inaugurated the canvass to locate the present owners of the \$3 gold pieces of 1873 and 1875 we felt that there would be a ready response to our request, and that not more than three months would be required to show that more than 25 pieces of the former date were coined. Eighteen of them have been definitely located to date. We feel confident that there are several in New York City, Pittsburgh, Chicago and San Francisco that have not yet been reported. There are also, we believe, pieces of this date in the Mint Cabinet and in the Mitchelson Collection in Hartford, Conn.,

and no doubt others throughout the country, which we are still waiting to hear from.

Some of the owners hesitate to report them, perhaps, fearing that if it is shown that many more were coined than is shown by the mint record, the market value of the coin will suffer in consequence. We do not believe that would be the result. There is a conviction among collectors that the mint record is considerably less than the actual number coined, and this conviction is justified by the frequent offering of the 1873 date in sales.

The mint records, to a certain extent, form the basis for estimating values, but a more reliable basis, for the very rare coins, is that of supply and demand. The opportunity to buy, the frequency with which a coin is offered, is a far better guide to its rarity than the mint records. If we were to fix values solely on the recorded coinage, the large copper cents of 1798 and 1799 would be selling for about the same price. If it should be shown that there were 50 or 100 \$3 gold pieces of 1873 issued, the present supply would not be increased, and its value would not decrease. Its present selling price has been established by the supply.

We have no personal interest in this canvas, nor is it being conducted in the interest of either dealer or collector. We have none for sale, and are not in the market to buy. We do believe that the truth about the number coined is better than an uncertainty, and if the present owners of the 1873 date believe as we do, and have not yet reported them, we hope they will do so in time for publication in our next issue.

The additions to the list this month are as follows:

1873.

- 15—Joe Wasserman, New Orleans, La.
- 16—David Proskey, New York City.
- 17—M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 18—H. F. Vollmer, Los Angeles, Cal.

1875.

- 3—H. F. Vollmer, Los Angeles, Cal.

1876.

- 5—M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.
- 6—H. F. Vollmer, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. R. H. STORER of Newport, R. I., writes to THE NUMISMATIST regarding our reference to Ex-President Hooper of Rochester, N. Y., in last month's issue, as the oldest living member of the A. N. A. Dr. Storer admits having entered his 87th year, which probably entitles him to the honor which we gave to Mr. Hooper. But this weight of years has not dulled the doctor's numismatic ardor, and he is just as anxious as ever to learn of medals relating to medicine that are not already on his list.

A FEW COPIES of the March issue of THE NUMISMATIST were bound with some of the pages out of place and sent to the readers in that condition. Those who received them can exchange them for perfect copies by returning the imperfect copy to the printer, J. W. Stowell, Federalsburg, Md., who will reimburse the sender for postage on the returned copy.

A Quest for South American Gold Coins.

The following letter from Mr. Harry F. Williams of Chicago will prove entertaining to all collectors, and particularly those who are interested in the gold coins of Latin America. Mr. Williams, who is perhaps the best-informed student of these coins in the United States, left Chicago about three months ago for a tour of South America. His letter was written from the Grande Hotel Internacional, Rio de Janeiro:

This is my third trip to South America, but I have never been south of the Equator before. I had hoped that I could add a number of specimens to my type collection of Latin American gold coins, but I find similar conditions in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine to those I found on previous trips to Venezuela, Colombia and Panama. There are no dealers in coins except the money-changers, or *cambios*. Their gold coins are, of course, mainly of recent issues of European and United States gold. The last issues of Peru and Costa Rica are plentiful enough, and so is the 5 pesos of Argentine. A very few of the last issues of Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador and Brazil are to be seen. The 2½ pesos of Argentine of the latest type is not to be had. I am told that only 40 were struck, and that if I ran across one, \$200 or more would be asked for it. But of the old doubloons of Spanish America and its divisions of 4, 2 and 1 escudos I could find scarcely a trace, and I was mainly interested in these. I have been in more than one hundred *cambios* in Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires and did not see to exceed six of the doubloons, and not more than thirty of the minor denominations. Of the old Brazilian gold, especially of the Empire, many of the least rare coins are to be found, and a very few of the rare ones. The dealers are entirely conversant with their numismatic value, however, having the works of Meili and of Augusto de Souza-Lobo to guide them.

I met Senor Lobo at luncheon, and afterwards went on a motor ride with him. He is quite an old gentleman, and was a friend of Meili, who referred frequently to some of his specimens in his work on Brazilian coins. His collection of Brazilians is much more complete and larger than Meili's, and, being a later writer on the coins of this country, he is considered a better authority than Meili. He showed me some of his treasures and spoke of the "flower" of his collection—the 1822 half *dobra* or 6400 reis of Peter I., bearing the portrait with laureated head. Sixty-four of these were struck, but as the Emperor did not like the design, fifty-seven of these were returned to the mint and remelted. Of the seven remaining, three are lost to sight. The other four, Senor Lobo said, are the Meili specimen, now in the Zurich National Museum, the specimen in the National Library in Rio de Janeiro, the one owned by De Souza-Lobo, and the Ramos specimen at Bahia. As I had bought the Alvaro Ramos specimen while I was at Bahia, I was much interested in the Senor's remarks. The curator at the National Library showed me illustrations of the three specimens outside of the Library and also the specimen belonging to the Republic. He took down the address of the new owner of the Ramos specimen, to be entered in the archives. So I feel that my trip has not been a failure numismatically, although I have secured very few new specimens.

I saw at the National Library a coin that interested me immensely. It was a gold 4 pesos of Paraguay, dated 1867. One of a similar design dated 1855 was in the Ulex sale, and was supposed to be the only gold coin Paraguay had ever struck, although silver patterns had been struck by the die.

I could not find a single gold coin of Argentine when it was called "Provincias del Rio de la Plata" and "Confederada Argentina," which disappointed me greatly, as I had hoped to enrich my collection with some of them. The National Museum was closed for the summer, so I did not even see any.

In Uruguay, when I asked for their gold coins, the dealers all said that there never had been any, and were much surprised when I showed illustrations of two denominations.

I believe we will have to look to Europe to secure coins of South Amer-

ica in the future—even the copper and silver—of the old issues. The lack of dealers shows that there is very little demand or interest. There are many stamp dealers, but none of them deal in coins.

Very truly yours,

HARRY F. WILLIAMS.

Discount on Paper Money and Notes in 1816.

Mr. Henry Russell Drowne of New York City writes as follows to *THE NUMISMATIST*:

"From a letter written at Pawtuxet, R. I., January 9, 1816, by my great-grandfather, William Rhodes, a Rhode Island manufacturer, to his agent, Robert R. Stafford, at Alexandria, Virginia, I quote the following information, which should be of interest to the many collectors of paper money, as it shows the comparative value one hundred years ago of money issued in various places at that time:

"* * * Before you write see what you can get funds on here, but in Treasury Notes, Bills of Exchange through New York—or any other place.

" 'Bills on Philadelphia are 14 per ct. discount.

" 'Bills on New York are 10 per ct. discount.

" 'Bills on Baltimore are 18 per ct. discount.

" 'Alexandria is considerably better than Baltimore and equal to Richmond, which is 13 to 14 per ct. discount.

" 'Treasury notes of the smallest denomination are selling here at from 6 to 8 per ct. discount. Large ones, 10 per ct. discount.

" 'In haste, remaining yours, &c.,

" 'WILLIAM RHODES.' "

Mr. Drowne calls particular attention to the last items showing the difference between large and small Treasury Notes.

Two New European War Issues of Coins.

Messrs. Gutttag Bros. of New York have furnished us with specimens of two new European War issues, which are illustrated below.



No. 1.

No. 1.—The German 10-pfennig piece, struck in iron. The 5-pfennig was illustrated last month. Both are of the same type, though the circle of pellets surrounding the German eagle on the 10-pfennigs are much larger than on the smaller denomination. The 10-pfennig piece is dated 1916.



No. 2.

No. 2.—Five centimes of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, dated 1915, also struck in iron. This is an attractive little coin, and is issued with the center perforated.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

Royal Numismatic Society.

January 20. Sir Henry Howorth, K. C. I. E., Vice-President, in the chair.

Captain G. B. Pears, R. E., and Everard Mylne, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Henry Garside exhibited the quarter and twelfth anna of Demos State, S. B.

Colonel H. W. Walters Morrieson exhibited the following coins of Queen Elizabeth: Three shillings—1. Mint mark martlet, no inner circle. 2. Mint mark lis; same, three pellets at end of legend on obverse. 3. Obverse mint mark key; reverse woolpack. Four six-pence—1. Reverse mint mark cross over cinquefoil, 1578, 8 over 7. 2. Reverse mint mark crescent over scallop, 1588, 8 over 7; milled, 1563 and 1566. Three groats—Mint mark lis; large bust, with and without inner circles and small bust with inner circle. One threepence—Mint mark cinquefoil, 1578, reverse double struck, showing two dates. Three half groats—1. Mint mark lis, no inner circles. 2. Mint mark bell, no dots behind head. 3. Obverse mint mark tun, reverse woolpack. One three halfpence; mint mark acorn, 1574, 4 over 3. Two pennies—1. Mint mark lis, no inner circle. 2. Obverse mint mark key, reverse woolpack. One three farthings, 1573. One halfpenny, no mint mark.

Mr. Henry Symonds read some historical notes on the mint of Queen Elizabeth and those who worked there. He drew attention to the procedure at those country towns in which the debased shillings were countermarked in 1560, and to the efforts which were made to call in the condemned moneys of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. A separate mint was established for the special purpose of converting the debased currency into coins of a better standard of fitness.

Some unpublished evidence was adduced as to the machinery used by Eloy Mestrell in striking moneys by means of the press or mill, and as to the experiments conducted for the testing of the utility of the new process. It was shown that the credit due to the Queen for reforming her currency was somewhat qualified by a group of warrants, extending over nearly five years, which reduced the quality and weight of the gold and silver coins then made.

Mr. Symonds added an unrecorded mintmark to the list of such symbols given in numismatic books, and gave the correct names for four marks which were already known. The original order for the East India coinage was quoted, thus establishing the weights and names of those pieces. The English coinage of 1601 was shown to have introduced a general reduction of weights, although the fineness of the metals remained unaltered. A schedule containing a list of the trials of the pyx, as far as they are at present known, completed the paper.

February 17th. Sir Arthur Evans, P.S.A., F.R.S., &c., President, in the chair.

Messrs. William Gillies, Christopher Ogle and Alfred Meigh were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. P. H. Webb exhibited a fine series of Roman bronze coins, chosen to exhibit types of patina. Mr. H. W. Taffs showed a one-third farthing of Queen Victoria of 1844 with reverse legend BRITANNIAR RE &c., for REG (apparently unpublished). Mr. F. A. Walters showed an early shilling of Queen Elizabeth, mint mark crosslet, of unusual style and size, possibly a pattern piece. Mr. G. E. Hill exhibited specimens of the iron 10 and 5 pfennig pieces recently issued in Germany to replace the corresponding nickel pieces.

Mr. J. Mavrogordate read the second portion of his paper on "Chronological Arrangement of the Coins of Chios," in which he dealt with the following periods:

Period V., 478-431 (?) B. C.—When the Persian wars had come to an end and the local tyranny had been finally abolished, Chios entered upon a period of prosperity under an oligarchy. Being unable to compete with Athens, she then partially sacrificed her independence by becoming the ally

of that city, and eventually came completely under her subjection. During the period of real autonomy the Chian coinage consisted of silver didrachms and tetrobols, or thirds, the lineal descendants in type standard of the sixth century didrachm. The unique electrum stater at Berlin also belongs to this period, and was probably not struck later than 440 B. C. At the usual ratio of 10 : 1 as between electrum and silver, it would have been equal in value to 20 of the didrachms.

Period VI., 431 (?)–412 B. C.—When Athenian influence had become paramount the Ionian tradition of the Chian mint would appear to have been lost. Except as regards its type the coinage was changed in every respect. Tetradrachms, drachms, and hemidrachms were struck in place of the didrachms and tetrobols; the flans are thinner and more spread, the weight slightly reduced, and the old-fashioned punch-striking is supplanted by anvil-striking. This is the most satisfactory way from all points of view to account for the appearance of these new coins in the series. Hitherto all authorities, except Miss Baldwin, whose paper on Chios was published some six months ago, have placed the earliest tetradrachms among the didrachms of the last period. The above-mentioned coins are anepigraphic, though the later issues show symbols in the field. In addition to them come drachms and hemidrachms bearing simple letters or monograms, together with others evidently their contemporaries but without either, and are here attributed to the present period in conformity with the normal development of other Greek mints. But they may be of later date. Miss Baldwin attributes them to the fourth century, and their style supports this. It is possible that the first bronze coins may also have been struck at this time. We owe this type to a find made in the village of Pityos, in Chios, and published by A. Lobbecke in 1887.

Period VII., 412–334 B. C.—On the revolt of Chios from Athens, or a little before that event, the coinage became more plentiful than before on the same general lines, except that all issues now bear magistrate's names. There are also no hemidrachms among the silver, and there are two sizes of bronze coins. The tetradrachms, divisible into three classes, according to their style, are referred to in two well-known passages, by Thucydides and Xenophon. Of the new bronze the smaller coins seem to have been struck first on account of their resemblance to their predecessors of the last period. They must then have been issued concurrently with those of larger module which are contemporary with the latest class of tetradrachms, and probably date from about 350 B. C. On the evidence afforded by the Pityos hoard, all these issues, except the tetradrachms, seem to have continued until the Macedonian occupation of Chios in 334 B. C. Among the names recorded on the coins are Hermophantes on a tetradrachm, and Hikesios on a large bronze, Thesinos on a drachm (?) and Athena and Apollo on small bronze. It is possible that these names may represent, in the order given, two of the Chian generals who were honored by statues at Delphi for their services at Aegospotami, and three oligarchs who were persuaded by Memnon to side with the Persians on the approach of Alexander.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, March 10, 1916, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Armstrong, Beesley, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Frey, Imhoff, Nangle, Newell, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine and Wormser.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a magazine; the receipt of a communication from the Circolo Numismatico Napoletano, announcing the death of Prof. Luigi Correr, one of its prominent members. The Secretary also read a letter of greeting from member Clark, of Middletown, N. Y.

The Treasurer submitted a report.

Mr. Smith, in behalf of the Executive Committee, reported the Club in a flourishing condition, both financially and as to membership, and announced

as a subject for the next meeting an address by Mr. E. T. Newell on "The Purchasing Value of Coins of the Classic Period."

Mr. Proskey, in behalf of the Membership Committee, reported favorably for election Mr. Clarence J. Carey of New Rochelle, N. Y.

The President then extended a welcome to Mr. Butler, who made a few remarks in reply.

The Publication Committee announced that the Year Book of the Club was in transit, but owing to transportation difficulties had not yet arrived.

The Executive Committee announced that the next meeting was to be an informal open meeting, to which ladies were to be invited.

Mr. Frey called attention to the lists now being prepared in *THE NUMISMATIST* of the \$3 gold pieces of 1873, 1875 and 1876. He thought that such statistics should be encouraged, and urged every member to communicate with Mr. Duffield, the editor, in case they knew of the whereabouts of any of these coins.

Mr. Frey also suggested the desirability of publishing every year a short booklet giving general information on our Club, which could be used in interesting prospective members in numismatics in general and in the Club in particular. This was referred to the Publication Committee.

Mr. Beesley and Mr. Swanson acting as tellers, Mr. Carey was unanimously elected to membership.

The subject of the meeting was: "The three most interesting coins in each member's collection, and comments thereon." The President called on every one of the members present to describe and explain the coins he had brought with him for exhibition, and every member rose to the occasion, giving very interesting information in regard to his exhibit. It was one of the most successful evenings the Club has had for some time past. The exhibits and remarks in connection therewith were as follows:

By Dr. Valentine: 1—A 50c. Justice with autograph signature and red back, and the printing on the reverse inverted. 2—An 1802 half dime described in Newlin, No. 3. 3—A 1796 half cent, extremely rare. 4—Feuchtwanger 3 cents, Low No. 118.

By Mr. Proskey: 1—Three pieces issued during the siege of Cambrai, 1595, made of parchment paper from a book, of leather, and of lead. 2—The smallest gold coin, 1/64 of a ducat of Nuremberg. 3—The extremely rare Gen. Washington cent with the reverse of the New Jersey horse head cent. 4—1810 half dollar. 5—The unique large silver medal awarded to Captain F. W. Lynch by the Paris Geographical Society in 1848 for his trip to the Dead Sea and the River Jordan.

By Mr. Smith: 1—An extremely rare series of pattern pieces; 1875, \$1, \$3, \$5 and \$10 in aluminum and copper, and \$2.50 in aluminum only. 2—A unique impression of the obverse die of the Washington half dollar of 1792. 3—Very fine patterns of English pence of the Soho Mint, copper, gold plated.

By Mr. Adams: 1—Three proclamation pieces struck in silver. The first issued in Havana in 1760, under Charles III of Spain. The obverse shows the bust of the King. The reverse bears the coat of arms of Havana, three castles and a key. 2—The second piece, dated 1724, issued for Vera Cruz under the reign of Louis I, who reigned only six months. 3—The third coin was issued in 1760 in Oaxaca, Mexico, and shows the bust of the King on the obverse, with the word OAXACA beneath. The piece was discovered by the late Benjamin Betts, and is regarded as unique.

By Mr. Newell: 1—Tetradrachm of Sermyle in Macedonia, circa 500 B. C., similar to the specimen in the Berlin Cabinet, but finer, showing the inscription clearly. This coin was found a few years ago in a tomb at Beuha, near Cairo, Egypt. 2—Famous medallion tetradrachm of Eucratides, King of Bactria, struck in honor of his parents, Heliocles and Laodice. The only other specimen known of this tetradrachm with this particular monogram is now in the British Museum.

By Mr. Butler: A policeman's badge of either Louis XIII or Louis XIV, which he had secured at a pawnshop in Rouen, made of iron and worn around the neck, with the coat of arms of the Bourbons and the inscription "Gendarmerie Royale."

By Mr. Imhoff: 1—A very large gold piece of Friesland, known as the triple Kogger Daalder, 1601, issued by Mint Master William Van Vierssen.

Weight 73½ grammes. 2—Silver siege coins of Zara, one ounce, equal to 4.50 francs; 2 oz., equal to 9.20 francs; 4 oz., equal to 18.40 francs. 3—Maurice of Saxony necessity thaler, struck at Leipzig, 1547, to pay off his soldiers in his wars against John Frederick of Saxony.

By Mr. Frey: Three types of the Swiss 20-franc pieces of 1888 (reeded edge), 1894 (lettered edge), and 1901; and 10 francs, 1912. All uncirculated specimens with emblematic liberty head.

By Mr. Blake: 1—Schraubthaler. On the obverse, Governo Provisorio di Lombardia 5 Lire Italiane 1848 (Provisional Government of Lombardy, 5 Italian Lire, 1848). On the reverse, Italia Libera Dio Lo Vuole (Free Italy; God Wishes It). On the inside of the thaler is the following in very small photograph reproduction: Mit schnell vereinter Kraft ward bei Pavia die Stellung des Feindes durchbrochen, in die Flanke genommen, und aufgerollt. (By quickly united force the position of the enemy at Pavia was broken through, taken on the flank and rolled back.) Vom 20 bis 24 Merz 1849. (From the 20th to the 24th March, 1849). (Six names that cannot be made out perfectly.) Unsterblichkeit dem siegenden Feldherrn Oesterreichs, dem geliebten Vater seines Heeres. (Immortality to the victorious Commander-in-chief of Austria, the beloved Father of his Army.) Besieget bei Mortara, Borgo, S. Siro, Gambolo, Novara und abgedraengt von seinen Rueckzugslinien, bat der Feind um Waffenruhe. (Beaten at Mortara, Borgo, S. Siro, Gambolo, Novara and pushed back from his lines of retreat, the enemy asked for an armistice and peace.) 2—A \$100 legal tender note of the first issue, dated 1862. 3—The very first one dollar legal tender note issued by the United States.

By Mr. Belden: 1—A U. S. Naval Medal of Honor with the new ribbon, issued for the Vera Cruz campaign. In this connection Mr. Belden made the following remarks: "The U. S. Naval Medal of Honor was established at the beginning of the Civil War by act of Congress in 1861, and was to be awarded only to non-commissioned and unlisted men, and only for gallantry in action or some other distinguished act of bravery. Only a little over 600 of these medals have been awarded up to the present, and great care had been used in their distribution. At Vera Cruz in 1914, there were 14 such medal awards. But in 1915, by act of Congress, a new phrase was introduced, by which the President was authorized to award the U. S. Naval Medal of Honor to commissioned officers of the Navy or of the Marine Corps, for services in action or other deeds of heroism. On December 4, 1915, by a general order of the Navy Department, 38 of these Medals of Honor were awarded to officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps in connection with the operations at Vera Cruz, and out of all these only two would have received the Medal of Honor under the practice and rulings which had previously obtained in the department. It is very much to be deplored that there has been this change in precedent, and it will cheapen this Medal of Honor very much if it is to be awarded to officers merely for performing their duty."

By Mr. Beesley: Gold coins and medals as follows: 1—The full set of English Jubilee gold one-half, one, two and five sovereigns; 2—A Cromwell Broad; 3—A Rose Noble of Edward I; 4—George IV, two pounds; 5—The gold Coronation Medal of Edward VII.

By Mr. Boyd: 1—A.-W. 193 A., Pattern Eagle, 1855, in platinum, weighing 11¼ dwt. (23 grains heavier than the regular gold Eagle), unique. Intrinsic metal value, \$58.75. Same in copper and copper-gilt, A.-W. 193. 2—50c. Spinner Red Back, autograph signature of John Allison, Register. Jno. C. New, Treasurer. 3—A pair of the rarest N. Y. store cards. Obv., Lovett, Seal Engraver, Die Sinker, 67 Maiden Lane, New York, Coats of Arms, Consular, Notarial Seals. Rev., A ship loading at wharf, upon which barrels, bales, etc., lie exposed. Brass. Collins Ready-Made Linen and Fancy Store, 67 Maiden Lane, Stock Suspenders, Collars, etc. Rev., Same as last.

By Mr. Gutttag: 1—A gold 20,000 Reis of Portugal, 1725, in extremely fine condition. 2—A set of new zinc coinage for Belgium, 5, 10, 10 and 25 Centimes. 3—Luxemburg, the new zinc 5 and 10 Centimes. 4—The new German Iron 10 pfennig, 1916.

By Mr. Wormser: A set of coins of the Swabian and Franconian Circuits of the German Empire, as follows: 1—Franconian Circuit, Furth Thaler, 1624. 2—Franconian Circuit, Furth Thaler, 1625, with medallion portraits and Justice and Peace seated. 3—Swabian Circuit, Augsburg Thaler, 1694.

4—Swabian Circuit, Stuttgart Thaler, 1694. 5—Swabian Circuit, Ducat, 1737. In connection with this exhibit Mr. Wormser made some extended remarks.

(Mr. Wormser's remarks on his exhibit will be printed in next month's issue of THE NUMISMATIST and the coins illustrated.—EDITOR.)

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 7, 1916. Ninety-fifth meeting called to order by F. B. King, President. Members present: Messrs. King, Raymond, Plumb, Woolsey, Wild, Bauer, Emerich, Handler, L. G. Amberg, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Stanley, Koeb, Williams, Tillotson, Yawger and Borradale.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Merritt made a motion, which was seconded and carried, that we present with our compliments one of our official 1915 Medals to the following: Rochester Municipal Museum, American Numismatic Society of New York.

Application for membership was presented from Jean Maunovry, 40 Joslyn Place, Rochester, N. Y., and was referred to a committee, appointed by President King, composed of Messrs. Merritt, Stanley and Dr. Handler.

Mr. King stated he had received a letter from Mr. Hooper thanking the Association for the plant sent him in honor of his eighty-third birthday.

Mr. Theo. J. Venn of Chicago presented the Association with a copy of his work, "A Treatise on United States Half Cents from 1793 to 1857," and a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Venn for his kindness.

Mr. Wayte Raymond of New York, one of our new members, attended the meeting. There were many among our members who had not the pleasure of meeting Mr. Raymond before, and who appreciated the opportunity of meeting and talking with him.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, March 21st.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

British Numismatic Society.

Report of the meeting held on January 19th, 1916. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the chair.

The President read a monograph on the coins of the Shrewsbury mint, 1642. The coins of this mint were the first of the well-known "Declaration" type, and were issued about a month after Charles I, at the head of his army, had made this proclamation to preserve the religion, laws, and privileges of Parliament, at Wellington on his way to Shrewsbury. Although issued at first as medals at the instance of Thomas Bushell, the mint-master, they conformed in value with the general currency of the period, and passed as such. For the very short time the mint was in operation (some three months in all), the number of varieties struck was large. This, in the author's opinion, was due to the pressure of work, which necessitated the employment of more than one engraver, and thus each artist produced his own idea of the general design. The dies being used indiscriminately, instead of in pairs as designed, again multiplied the varieties of the coins issued. For the silver pound-piece the President was able to enumerate four obverse and four reverse dies; for the half-pound, six of each; for the crown, three obverse and five reverse; for the half-crown, six obverse and nine reverse; and for the shilling, two obverse and two reverse dies. The smaller denominations, if issued at Shrewsbury, must have been of the ordinary Aberystwith type. Discussing the general reverse design, he suggested that the three plumes symbolized the three provisions of the Declaration, and explained that in any case one of the plumes was required to be present upon the coins under the conditions of Bushell's patent. Col. Morrieson regretted that the names of the engravers were unknown, but because of the superiority of the art of one of the dies he thought that it well might represent the work of Thomas Rawlins. In illustration of his subject he exhibited an almost complete series of the varieties referred to, namely, 5

pound-pieces, 6 half-pound pieces, 6 crowns, 11 half-crowns, and 3 shillings.

Amongst other exhibitions were a beautiful example of the half-crown, mint-mark one pellet, without ground under the horse's feet, by Mr. J. O. Manton; a shilling of coarse work "muled" with an Oxford reverse, by Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton; a set of fine examples of the four higher denominations, by Mr. W. M. Maish; and a shilling and two sixpences of Charles I bearing the mint-mark B and R (or R and B) in monogram, by Mr. F. A. Walters.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

The February meeting was held in the Chateau de Ramezay on the 18th inst., at which there was presented the La Patrie Jeanne d'Arc Medal and also the Jeanne d'Arc Medal issued by the American Numismatic Society of New York. Mr. P. O. Tremblay exhibited his collection of Jeanne d'Arc medals, numbering 74 varieties, many of them very rare. This is the largest collection of medals on this subject to be found on the continent of America. He described these medals in detail, at the same time showing the list of medals exhibited at the Jeanne d'Arc Festival held by the American Numismatic Society.

Mr. de La Bruiere exhibited a two-dollar bill of La Banque Canadienne, dated 1836, with a habitant on the reverse, similar to those appearing on the bank tokens of 1837. With this bill was a statement of the banking company of which his grandfather was one of the partners.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

Report of the tenth meeting held on February 29th, 1916, at the office of the Secretary, Hooker & Lent Building, San Francisco. Meeting called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart. Members present: Messrs. Fred T. Huddart, A. Reimers, H. L. Hill, Farran Zerbe, Jos. Haigh, O. G. Beardslee, and I. Leland Steinman.

The Society was entertained by Mr. Zerbe, who gave an address on "The History of Paper Money, Past and Present."

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Letters were read from Leonard W. Buck, Dr. Geo. P. G. Morgan, and Julius Loeb, asking information regarding membership in the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The Secretary informed the members that the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was now nine months old; the membership has grown from 8 active members to 15 active members and 8 honorary members. This statement met with applause.

Mr. O. G. Beardslee's motion, seconded by Mr. Zerbe, that the charter of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society be closed March 1st, 1916, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Fred T. Huddart's motion, seconded by Mr. Hill, that the dues of the Society be 10 cents monthly, beginning March 1st, was also unanimously carried.

Further business was dispensed with in order to exhibit the members' coins and paper money.

Mr. H. L. Hill exhibited a Mexican Parral peso, dated 1913.

Mr. I. Leland Steinman showed a 1797 U. S. half dollar which he secured at auction sale for \$25.

Mr. Farran Zerbe showed a collection of the paper money issued by the warring nations. This was quite an interesting exhibition, there being about 100 different pieces in denominations varying in the different moneys, equivalent to our values, from 2½ cents up.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Mehl's Monthly for March.

The leading articles in *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* for March are: "Iron and Zinc Coins"; "Some More Pointers," by Uncle George; "The Mysterious Busts on Breton 1002, 6, 7," and "Cuba's New Money System," as well as other matters of interest and the reports of the various numismatic societies.

Prices Realized at Mehl's Sale of February 29.

The following are some of the prices realized at the sale of B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex., on February 29, the properties of P. H. Griffith, Dr. J. M. Henderson and others.

1 U. S. Dol. 1794. Fine...	\$120.00	351 Cent, 1787 Immunis Co-	
3 Do., 1795. Unc.	17.50	lumbia. Fine	7.25
7 Do., 1796. Unc.	13.00	377 Do., 1858, Flying Eagle.	
9 Do., 1797. Unc.	15.50	Pattern. Proof	12.50
23 Do., 1836, Gobrecht be-		380 Half Cent, 1793. V. F....	13.25
low base. Br. Pf.	172.00	384 3c., 1865, Copper. A.-W.	
24 Do., 1838, Br. Pf.	310.00	514. Proof	4.20
25 Do., 1839, Br. Pf.	74.00	395 Dol., 1836, Gobrecht on	
34 Do., 1848, Br. Pf.	36.00	base. Proof.	11.00
35 Do., 1849, Br. Pf.	40.00	425 Leshner Dol., 1900. E. F..	12.25
37 Do., 1851, Br. Pf.	120.00	747 Hard Times Token, L.141,	
38 Do., 1852, Unc.	95.00	E. B. Sweet. E. F.	3.00
41 Do., 1855, Br. Pf.	15.00	768 U. S. Bar Cent. Fine	5.25
44 Do., 1858, Br. Pf.	35.00	809 Cent, 1793, Chain, Ameri.	
119 Do., 1859 S, Unc.	10.00	Fine	8.50
120 Do., 1872 S, Unc.	12.00	830 Do., 1804. V. G.	8.00
156 Do., 1870 CC, Unc.	12.00	904 Do., 1856, Flying eagle,	
157 Do., 1871 CC, Fine	32.00	copper-nickel. Proof...	16.25
168 Do., 1885 CC, Unc.	25.50	947 Middleburg, 1572, 25 St.	
174 U. S. Eagle, 1795. Fine..	27.25	V. F.	4.40
176 Do., 1798 over 7. Fine..	68.00	971 Groningen, 1672, 25 St.	
179 \$3, 1854 D. V. F.	36.25	Fine	2.50
189 Do., 1865. V. F.	21.75	1111 \$50, Oct., 1852 U. S. As-	
199 Do., 1881. V. F.	12.25	say Office. Fine	100.00
282 Gold Dol., 1865. V. F....	15.00		
308 \$50, Oct., 1852, U. S. As-			
say Office. Fine	142.00		

Coinage Executed at the U. S. Mints During February.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1916.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of February, 1916:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	293,000	\$5,860,000.00
Total Gold	293,000	\$5,860,000.00
(No Silver Coinage).		
MINOR.		
5-cent (nickel)	583,000	\$ 29,150.00
1-cent (bronze)	4,944,000	49,440.00
Total Minor	5,527,000	\$ 78,590.00
Total Coinage	5,820,000	\$5,938,590.00
Coinage executed for Cuba:—		
Gold	609,500 pieces.	
Silver	945,000 pieces.	
Nickel	6,016,000 pieces.	

A U. S. Half Dollar of 178—?

The half dollar illustrated below was exhibited at the January meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society by Mr. E. E. Shepardson of Somerville, Mass., who is the present owner of the coin.



The peculiarity about it is that it bears a date some years prior to the first issue of silver coins from the United States Mint. Only the first three figures of the date show, but they show plainly. The last figure of the date has apparently been removed, but distinct traces of a "2" remain, making the date 1782. The "8" does not show any traces whatever of having been altered. The bust and the eagle are quite different from those on the first issues of half dollars of 1794 and 1795, and the lettering and work generally is not so well finished as on the regular early issues. The coin has apparently seen much circulation, the wear corresponding with that on most of our early silver coins.

Comments on the coin are invited from our readers.

The Architectural League Medal of Honor.



Since 1905 the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has presented a medal of honor to designers of buildings represented in the annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York. This medal was discontinued in 1915, and the Architectural League of New York established a medal of honor in architecture for an award to designers of buildings represented in the annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, under certain conditions determined by a jury. We reproduce herewith a photograph of a sketch of this medal through the courtesy of Daniel Chester French of New York City, sculptor, the designer. (See THE NUMISMATIST of March, 1911, page 94).

Boston Civil War Substitute Currency.

At the regular meeting of the Bostonian Society, held in the Council Chamber, Old State House, Boston, Tuesday, March 21, Mr. Harry A. Gray, Secretary of the Boston Numismatic Society, read a paper on "Substitute Currency in Boston During the Civil War Period." Mr. Gray also exhibited his large collection of this currency. The meeting was open to the public. The Bostonian Society was organized to promote the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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S. H. HAMER, Halifax, Yorkshire, England, for British Isles.

The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total
\$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewis-
burg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted April 15, 1916.

- 1840 Wm. E. Osborn, 1001 Hume-Mansur Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
 1841 J. J. Ruth, Moundridge, Kans.
 1842 Horace D. McCowan, 659 State St., Springfield, Mass.
 1843 Geo. A. Stewart, 65 Colden St., Newburgh, N. Y.
 1844 W. L. Hagenbaugh, 751 East 31st St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 1845 C. A. Carlburg, 928 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to March 20, 1916. If no objections are received by the General Secretary prior to May 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the May issue.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Thomas W. D. Worthen, (American)	E. E. Shepardson
State Home, Concord, N. H.	Fred B. Clough
Jos. L. Haigh, (Dollar-size & British),	I. Leland Steinman
1309 8th St., Oakland, Calif.	Farran Zerbe

Changes in Address.

Edwin F. Wolfe, from East Altoona, to 1402 4th Ave., Juniata, Pa.
 Chas. D. Perry, from Hanover, to 77 Woodbine St., Hartford, Conn.

WALDO C. MOORE,
 General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Mch. 20, 1916.

General Secretary Waldo C. Moore of the A. N. A. is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Chas. C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, relative to the 1915 Convention of the A. N. A., from which we extract the following: "I take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the Exposition management to the officers and members of your organization for the part they had in making the Exposition such an unqualified success. We consider the congress program one of the chief factors in producing that very gratifying result. We know that convention attendance was largely responsible for the symmetrical success of our undertaking. We rejoice, however, that the Exposition was the means of making all of us better neighbors. You know us better. We are glad you came."

Mr. H. H. Yawger, Librarian of the A. N. A., reports the receipt of a copy of "United States Half Cents," by Theo. J. Venn of Chicago, the author, for the library.

New Type of Silver Coins This Year?

A press dispatch dated Washington, March 3, and printed generally throughout the country the following day, was to the effect that a new type of subsidiary silver coins would be issued the present year. The dispatch read as follows:

"Within the next few months the Treasury will begin coinage of new half-dollars, 25-cent and 10-cent pieces. Designs of these coins must be changed by law every twenty-five years and the present twenty-five-year period ends with 1916. The designs for the new coins have not been completed and the dies will not be ready for at least two months. It is expected that dies for the new coins will be shipped to the San Francisco Mint about May 1st."

Inquiry at the Treasury Department regarding the proposed issue brought the following reply from Mr. R. W. Woolley, Director of the Mint:

"Replying to your letter of the 11th inst. relative to proposed new designs for the subsidiary coinage, I beg to say that the Department has no available information in regard to them."

Mr. S. H. Hamer Issues Patriotic Token.

We illustrate below a token recently issued by Mr. S. H. Hamer of Halifax, England, District Secretary of the A. N. A. for the British Isles.



The inscriptions it bears are not unlike those on many of our Civil War tokens, on one side of which was the business card of the issuer and on the other side the expression of a patriotic sentiment. The token is struck in white metal. The inscriptions read: "Samuel Henry Hamer, Lathe Chucks for Shell Work. 1915." "Success to the Allied Armies of Great Britain, Belgium, France and Russia, Whose Cause Is Just."

Medal Issues and Awards.

Six members of the Harvard student body have been awarded the "Croix de Guerre" for bravery while on duty with the French Ambulance Corps, without making it known until March 7, viz.: Dwight Rice, 1911, of New York; Henry M. Suckley, 1910, of Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Edmund J. Curley, 1905, of New York; Joseph M. Mellen, 1917, of Garden City, N. Y.; Stephen Galatti, 1910, of New York; Tracy Putnam, 1916, of Boston. Rice, Suckley and Curley were cited to the army division, while Galatti, Mellen and Putnam received citation to the service De Sante de la Division.

The William H. Nichols Medal for distinguished research work was awarded to Dr. Claude S. Hudson of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, March 10th. In presenting the medal, T. B. Wagner, chairman of the local section, presided, and recalled that it was the first time the honor had been given to a chemist not actively connected with either a university or an industrial establishment.

Officers of the Fourteenth Infantry, National Guard of New York, have been awarded medals for valor in risking their lives in saving drowning comrades at the maneuvers at Fishkill Plains last summer. Those who received the medals were Captain William R. Jackson, Regimental Adjutant; Sergeant John Cutbert, and First Sergeant William C. Keegan, both of Company K.

J. DE L.

The Provincial Token Coinage of the Eighteenth Century.

A new work on the English Eighteenth Century Tokens is being issued by Messrs. R. Dalton of Bristol and S. H. Hamer of Halifax, England. The work is issued in parts. Ten parts have already been issued, which complete the English counties alphabetically to Yorkshire. Each part is prefaced with an introduction which explains particulars as to die-sinker, manufacturer, quantity struck, etc., giving information which appears only in very scarce publications. Every known variety of die is illustrated. Part Eleven is about ready for issue. This is devoted to the tokens of Anglesey and Wales, and 467 varieties are illustrated, obverse and reverse. The introduction to Part Eleven contains several views of the Parys Mine, the tokens by this company being the first issued of the interesting series of Eighteenth Century Tokens, and also contains much other information relating to these mines and the tokens.

OBITUARY.

REV. FOSTER ELY.

Numismatics suffered a great loss in the death of Rev. Dr. Foster Ely, which occurred on March 8 at his home in Stamford, Conn., in his 80th year. He had been a collector of coins from his early years, and important public sales were made from his cabinet on November 29 and 30, 1886, and November 17, 1888. His special study was the coins of the French colonies and of the West Indies. He read a valuable paper on the coins of the West Indies before the American Numismatic Society on November 15, 1913, which was published in the January, 1914, issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*.

Dr. Ely was a retired Episcopal clergyman, and was born at Watertown, N. Y. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1858, and practiced at the Mississippi bar before the Civil War. He was wounded while serving as chaplain in the Civil War. In 1864 he was ordained in the Episcopal Church. After the war he came North to Kingston, N. Y. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War Dr. Ely was rector of the American Church in Paris, and was in Rome at the time of the establishment of Italian unity.

CHARLES G. BALMANNO.

Mr. Charles G. Balmano died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 7. He was president of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, to which position he steadily rose from the position of a clerk. He was prominent in commercial circles, a patron of arts and sciences, and a collector of coins and medals, following the steps of his father, who formed one of the finest cabinets of English coins ever drawn together in this country. It was dispersed by public sale February 3 and 4, 1886. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM THOMAS SMITH.

William Thomas Smith died suddenly at Attercliffe Station, Ontario, on March 3, in his 76th year. He was formerly of Sarnia and Coburg, Ontario. Mr. Smith was one of the first members of the American Numismatic Association, and retained his connection with it for many years. He was one of the most widely known collectors in Canada, and his death will be regretted by all who enjoyed his friendship.

P. P. I. E. Medallic Art Awards.

The following medallic art awards in the Fine Arts Division of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are announced:

United States Section.—Medal of Honor, John Flanagan. Gold Medals—James E. Fraser, H. A. MacNeill. Silver Medals—Victor D. Brenner, Richard Brooks, Francis Grimes, Henry Hering. Bronze Medals—Gail S. Corbett, Edward W. Sawyer, Spicer Simpson. Honorable Mention—J. Maxwell Miller, H. Ryden, Leila Usher.

International Section.—Gold Medal, Ede Telcs. Silver Medals—O. Fulop Beck, Guyla Muranyi. Bronze Medal, A. R. Zutt.

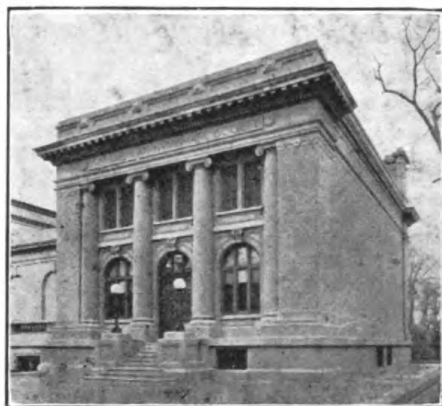
Japanese Section.—Bronze Medal, Hosaka Kozan.

Norwegian Section.—Honorable Mention, H. Saint Lerche.

Swedish Section.—Gold Medal, Eric Lindberg.

The Dated Alexander Coinage of Sidon and Ake.

Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., announces in our advertising pages that it has in preparation a work on "The Dated Alexander Coinage of Sidon and Ake," by Mr. Edward T. Newell, Curator of the Numismatic Collections at Yale University. Mr. Newell is President of the American Numismatic Society, New York City, and is a well-known student of and writer on the coins of ancient Greece, and the forthcoming work by him will be one of the very few books dealing with any division of the series of ancient coins that has been written and published in this country.



The
American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

New York, March 2nd, 1916.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., President Newell presiding.

Mr. Albert R. Frey read a paper entitled: Some Denominations of Spanish and Italian Coins, A Study in Comparative Nomenclature.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Frey, and after some informal discussion, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

New York, March 18th, 1916.

A regular meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 3.30 P. M., President Newell presiding.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the annual meeting of January 15th, and the special meetings of February 3rd and March 2nd, the following reports were presented:

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The Council would report that the following officers have been elected for the current year:

President—Edward T. Newell.

Governors—Henry Russell Drowne, William B. Osgood Field, Archer M. Huntington, Edward T. Newell and John Reilly, Jr.

Treasurer—John Reilly, Jr.

President Newell has appointed the following Standing Committees:

Ancient Coins—

W. Gedney Beatty,
Mrs. Agnes Baldwin Brett,
S. Hudson Chapman.

Foreign Coins—

Albert R. Frey,
Charles H. Imhoff,
Moritz Wormser,
Rudolf Kohler.

Oriental Coins—

Howland Wood,
John Reilly, Jr.,
Rev. Dr. James B. Nies.

United States Coins—

William H. Woodin,
Edgar H. Adams,
Waldo Newcomer.

Foreign Medals—

Robert James Eidlitz,
Julius de Lagerberg,
Isaac W. Drummond.

United States Medals—

Dr. T. L. Comparette,
Henri Weil,
Jonathan M. Swanson.

Masonic Medals and Tokens—

William Poillon,
Benno Loewy,
David R. Gibson.

Decorations, Insignia and War Medals—

J. Sanford Saltus,
Bauman L. Belden,
Stephen H. P. Pell.

Paper Money—

Elliott Smith,
Henry Russell Drowne,
Third Member not yet appointed.

Publication—

John Reilly, Jr.,
William B. Osgood Field,
Howland Wood.

Publication of Medals—

J. Sanford Saltus,
Edward D. Adams,
Bauman L. Belden.

Membership—

William H. Woodin,
Elliott Smith,
Herbert Scoville.

Papers and Exhibitions—

Archer M. Huntington,
Bauman L. Belden,
Howland Wood.

Publicity—

Henry Russell Drowne,
Howland Wood,
Bauman L. Belden.

Since the January meeting the Society has lost by death the following members:

January 28th, Frederick H. Eaton, Associate Member, January 27th, 1915.

February 25th, Isaac E. Gates, Life Member and Patron, March 19th, 1906.

March 8th, Rev. Dr. Foster Ely, Corresponding Member, May 20th, 1895.

Two meetings of the Society have been held. On the evening of February 3rd, Mr. Julius de Lagerberg read a paper on A Theory as to the Origin

of the Symbol of Three Crowns on the Coins of Sweden, and on the evening of March 2nd, Mr. Albert R. Frey read a paper on Some Denominations of Spanish and Italian Coins, A Study in Comparative Nomenclature.

The Society now has a stereopticon which will throw a picture of a coin or medal on the screen, without the use of slides or photographs.

The number of visitors for January was 640, and for February 460.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNORS.

To the Members of The American Numismatic Society:

The accessions to the Cabinet since the January meeting have been as follows:

915 Coins and Tokens.

94 Medals and Decorations.

11 Pieces of Paper Money.

2 Miscellaneous Objects.

Some of the noteworthy accessions have been a large gold medal of Samuel P. Avery, by Brenner, and a plaque of Ambroise Paré, by David d'Angers, gifts of Mr. Samuel P. Avery, and a collection of seven hundred and seventy-five Chinese coins from Mr. Edward T. Newell.

The donors to the numismatic collection are as follows:

Samuel P. Avery,
Bauman L. Belden,
Enrico Caruso,
James A. Clark,
J. de Lagerberg,
Thomas L. Elder,
Joan of Arc Statue Committee,
Robert P. King,
Dr. George F. Kunz,
La Patrie, of Montreal,
William H. Lincoln,
Thomas O. Mabbott,
John R. Mackay,

Edward T. Newell,
Elijah F. Parker,
William C. Poillon,
David Proskey,
Rochester Numismatic Association,
André Salles,
J. Sanford Saltus,
Fred J. Schrodell,
Miss Sue E. Watson,
Henri Weil,
Frederick T. Widmer,
Howland Wood,
Farran Zerbe.

The accompanying list of gifts received since the last report is respectfully submitted.

The most important single gift comes from Signor Giovanni Dattari of Cairo, Egypt, who has presented a copy of his valuable treatise "Nummi Augustorum Alexandrini," in two volumes—a most valuable addition to the Library.

The attention of the members is called to the increased usefulness of the Library made possible by a card catalogue for our pamphlet collection. Hitherto there has been merely an author index for them. This, coupled with the index to the *American Journal of Numismatics*, places at our disposal much valuable material covering the entire field of numismatics. We would report further, many additions to our file of American sales catalogues. We now have what is in all probability the most nearly complete set of these catalogues in existence, and what renders them doubly valuable is that very many of them are priced.

From the 15th of January to the 18th of March ten books, eight magazine numbers, sixteen pamphlets and forty-two catalogues have been received. These were received from the following donors:

Mrs. George M. Brett,
Signor Giovanni Dattari, of Cairo,
Egypt,
Alexander Del Mar,
Augustus G. Heaton,
Dr. George F. Kunz,
Julius de Lagerberg,
A. Atlas Leve,
Library of Congress,

A. H. O'Leary,
Charles Perry,
John Reilly, Jr.,
J. Sanford Saltus,
Maurits Schulman,
Smithsonian Institution,
Theodore J. Venn,
Howland Wood,
C. J. H. Woodbury.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS, INSIGNIA AND WAR MEDALS.

To the Officers and Members of The American Numismatic Society:

Your Committee on Decorations, Insignia and War Medals would report that it has been giving much attention of late to the Presidential Indian Peace Medals, and is striving to bring together all possible information on the subject.

The only known specimen of the earliest medal of this series, dated 1789, the first year of Washington's administration, which was sold in Philadelphia in December last, is now on exhibition here.

The medal is four and three-sixteenths by five and three-eighths inches in size.

Obverse, To the left, an Indian wearing a feathered headdress, and with a blanket covering a portion of his body; his tomahawk falls from his right hand; with his left hand he receives a calumet, or pipe of peace, from America, represented by a female in a coat of mail and helmet, wearing a short skirt, and having at her left side a short sword. A shield, bearing a human face, and a spear lie on the ground, and in the background, to the right, is a plow, above, the inscription, G. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT, and below, 1789.

The reverse bears the United States Arms.

Engraved on a thin sheet of silver, encircled by a narrow strip which forms a raised edge and is joined at the top by a loop for suspension.

Washington was inaugurated President on the 30th of April, 1789, and the seat of government was in New York until December 6th, 1790, when it was moved to Philadelphia, and it is of interest to note that this is the only known Indian Peace Medal issued while New York was the National Capital.

It is of the greatest importance that this medal should become a part of the Society's collection. It can be purchased for this purpose. An elegant opportunity is here presented for some generous donor to become a Patron of the Society, or if he does not feel like going in to that extent, to contribute any amount, large or small, to a most worthy object.

The next earliest medal of which your Committee has any knowledge is dated 1792. On those of this and later dates, the same idea, of the Indian receiving the pipe of peace and casting away his tomahawk, is carried out, the most important changes in the design being that Washington in uniform takes the place of the figure typifying America, the shield and spear disappear, and a tree, man plowing, farmhouse and mountains appear in the background.

The Society has a beautiful specimen of the medal of this design, dated 1793, which was a part of the Pell collection, acquired last year. This is five by six and seven-eighths inches in size. One of the same size and date, differing slightly as they all do, each one being engraved by hand, is in the Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection, at the State Library, Hartford, Conn., and another of the same size, but dated 1792, is in the Buffalo Historical Society.

A second specimen, dated 1792, but much smaller, three and one-quarter by five inches, came to light last year. It was on exhibition here for several weeks.

A medal of a third size, four by five and seven-eighths inches, is in the Garrett Collection at Princeton. This is the latest date known to your Committee—1795.

A medal of small size is in a collection in Montreal, and there are said to be two or three in Chicago, and probably one in Philadelphia, but of these your Committee has, so far, obtained no definite information.

This Society's collection of Presidential Indian Peace Medals is probably the best in the world, and no effort should be spared to bring together all the varieties that exist.

Respectfully submitted.

The following amendment to the By-Laws was presented by Mr. John Reilly, Jr., and notice given that it would be brought up for action at the next regular meeting:

CHAPTER II. Section 4. Amend by striking out the following: Hon-

orary Presidents, Honorary Governors and Honorary Councilors shall have the right of attending all meetings of the Council.

Mr. Edward D. Adams was unanimously elected Honorary Governor for life.

After some interesting remarks by Messrs. Reilly, Wood and others, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, Secretary.

Value of Mexican Money.

The peso, or Mexican dollar, which was always formerly rated at 50 cents in gold, is now worth less than 5 cents in American money. At the time of writing this the exact exchange here is 24 for 1. It makes the price of things seem ridiculous. A cigar for which you pay a Mexican dollar really costs in American money only a little more than 4 cents. A \$2 tip to your waiter is considered a big one, but it is really only 9 cents. The best seats at the opera are \$4, but that only means 22 cents.

I gave a bootblack \$1 for shining my shoes and felt like a millionaire. All this cheap money and prevalence of \$100 bills give one a great air of affluence. A \$100 bill in gold invested in Constitutional money gives you a roll like a munition maker's. The unfortunate part of it is that you have to watch this money carefully. The country is flooded with counterfeits, and so the Government to protect itself has to keep restamping the backs of genuine bills to identify them. A lot more counterfeits have been found, and an order has just gone forth that all bills must be restamped in the next three days. It's inconvenient, for I find myself loaded with a lot of perfectly good bills that in two days will be no good at all unless I somehow get them to the Treasury Department to be validated.

No silver or gold coins of any kind are to be seen. All the fractional currency is represented by little cardboard tickets, like milk tickets. Red is 5 cents, blue 10 cents and yellow 20 cents. It's a queer money condition.

Still, as Solomon Rehani, a big merchant here, said to me: "It is money and it does buy things. That's all money can do. So why worry?"—*Yucatan Correspondence Washington Herald.*

Miscellaneous Numismatic News and Comment.

On March 14 Mayor Mitchel of New York presented the medals and bars that were awarded to 220 persons in the last few years by the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps for saving persons from drowning in the waters about New York City. Three women were on the list and sixteen policemen. The women were Miss Adeline Trapp of 143 Havemeyer Street, Miss Mabel Raynor, and Miss Maud R. Osborne of 50 Linden Avenue, all of Brooklyn.

According to press dispatches, the U. S. Federal authorities recently unearthed a counterfeiting establishment in Providence, R. I., the product of the plant being Turkish gold coins. Fifteen of the coins, with the dies, press, milling machine and other machinery were taken by the authorities. The coins are said to be excellent imitations.

The Department of Commerce has located another of the 40 *Volturno* heroes, almost two years after Congress had awarded them medals. In a letter from Dundee, Scotland, Alexander Sandilands told the Secretary of Commerce he had just learned of the action of Congress and would like to have his medal forwarded to him. Fifteen other *Volturno* heroes still are being sought by the Government so that their medals may be given them. The 40 men were members of the crew of the steamship *Kroonland*, who manned the lifeboats and rescued the passengers and crew of the burning steamer *Volturno* in the North Atlantic ocean in October, 1913.

The remainder of the Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollars, about 215,000, has been melted at the request of the Exposition and at the direction of the Treasury Department.

Charles Sweeney of Spokane, Wash., has returned from the trenches in France with a bullet wound in his left lung, a first lieutenant's commission in his pocket, the Croix de Guerre on his chest, and the gold cross of the Legion of Honor suspended from a gold chain around his neck. He is said to be the first American in 50 years to be so honored by the French government.

Two former physicians of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Dr. Karl H. Van Noorden, Jr., and Dr. Felix Landois, who left the institution at the outbreak of the European War and enlisted in the Medical Corps of the German army, have been decorated for valliant work while under fire at the Battle of Lodz.

The new peso of Chili, created by a law passed in 1915, differs in size and weight from the previous issues, but the well-known type, designed by Roty, is retained.

The Palm Beach (Fla.) *Post* of February 22 says that it has been suggested that through the striking of a medal bearing the proper embellishments of the proposition which would carry the thought of the Seminole Sun Dance there might be a considerable sum raised towards the fund needed to carry the project through. This suggestion has been brought out by Mr. William Poillon, a winter visitor—a man who has the progress of the city at heart—and it is a timely one. While the time is too short now to allow of such a medal being cast, the suggestion should not be forgotten, and before the next annual event proper steps should be taken to have such a medal cast.

According to press reports, the token coinage of Sing Sing Prison is causing inconvenience both inside and outside the prison. One report states that a few of the inmates are accumulating large quantities of the tokens, and that a scarcity of the currency is the result. Another report is that a warning is published in the prison periodical against distributing the token-coins among visitors, explaining that recently one of the warden's aids was obliged to make good 67 cents used by visitors to defraud slot machines in the Ossining railroad station.

Careful consideration is being given by M. Malvy, the French Minister of the Interior and the Prefect of Police, to remedying the shortage of copper coins, which has been seriously embarrassing French commerce of late. As a matter of fact, the shortage threatened long before the war and was originally caused by the action of the mint, in 1912, in greatly reducing the issue of copper coins, owing to the introduction of nickel into the currency. The rumor got abroad that there would be a dearth of 10-centime pieces and under, and immediately a section of the public, especially country people, began to hoard the coins.

Coinage of San Francisco Mint Since 1854.

Superintendent T. W. H. Shanahan of the San Francisco Mint has issued a statement of the coinage of the mint since its establishment in 1854 to December 31, 1915. The output is as follows:

Gold.—Double eagles, \$1,443,920.50; Eagles, \$141,974,060.00; Half-eagles, \$138,940,040.00; Quarter-eagles, \$1,861,255.00; Three dollars, \$186,300.00; One dollar, \$90,232.00; P.-P. I. E. octagonal \$50, \$75,450.00; P.-P. I. E. round \$50, \$75,500.00; P.-P. I. E. quarter-eagle, \$25,042.50; P.-P. I. E. one dollar, \$25,034.00—Total gold coinage to December 31, 1915, \$1,727,173,433.50.

Silver.—Dollars, \$109,523,073.00; Trade dollars, \$26,647,000.00; Half-dollars, \$32,587,445.50; P.-P. I. E. half-dollars, \$30,000.00; Quarter-dollars, \$11,465,534.25; Twenty cents, \$231,000.00; Dimes, \$8,637,218.90; Half-dimes, \$119,100.00—Total silver coinage to December 31, 1915, \$189,240,371.65.

Minor.—Five cents, \$426,350.00; One cent, \$333,060.00.

Total minor coinage to December 31, 1915, \$759,410.00.

Total U. S. coinage to December 31, 1915, \$1,917,173,215.15.

Total foreign coinage to December 31, 1915, \$83,418,071.72.

Grand total coinage to December 31, 1915, \$2,000,591,286.87.

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A STUDY IN ROMAN COINS OF THE EMPIRE.*

BY FREDERIC STANLEY DUNN.

A privilege enjoyed by comparatively few classical instructors fell to my lot some three years ago, when, through the generosity of a friend, a collection of old coins was placed in my hands for the purpose of classification. The summers since then and many long winter evenings have found me poring, like a veritable miser, over my treasure-trove, thoroughly enjoying the thrill of handling these relics of antiquity and fascinated by the quest to decipher their enigmas. I had previously given to numismatics but cursory attention, and, as if lending to my unpreparedness a more poignant depth, there was available to my use a very limited number of works on ancient coinage. It was therefore a matter of progressive amazement to me to discover how a single coin could reveal such alluring glimpses into so many departments at once. One brass of Trajan's could teach me truths that had hitherto made but slight impression—I was a pupil in history, biography, current events, private life, religion, art, portraiture, epigraphy, orthography, metallurgy—all in one. If I were not aware that such would be the avowal of many another like myself, especially throughout the middle west and the Pacific States, where museums with coin collections are exceedingly rare and where libraries have not as yet found demand for works on coinage, I would hesitate to give publicity to my studies. But I am convinced that the science of ancient numismatics is an unclasped volume to the average citizen and that its technical phrases are more or less vague even to the majority of classical students. While disclaiming, therefore, the confidence of expert scholarship, may I yet hope that the general reader, as well perhaps as my colleagues in the classics, may find something of interest in the following paper. I am making bold to give to my pamphlet the nature of a discursus upon a selected group of the coins, indulging freely in the use of explanations and transcriptions, in the wish that I may thereby lead my readers by the same inductive method which I myself was compelled to follow.

The series I found to be illustrative chiefly of the Imperial Epoch in Roman history, ranging widely from Augustus down into the times of the partition, a period of over four centuries. On the whole, the Imperial copper or bronze money was well represented, though no coins of the rarer metals were included. To these bronzes of the Empire, there were added, as if by way of preface, a few Republican coins and at least one Græco-Italian piece, while, to close the series, two Byzantine folles made a sort of appendix.

Out of this far-reaching collection, I have chosen a dozen pieces, dating from the early reigns of the Principate, upon which to base the appended discussion. These twelve not only represent one of the most famous series in all the history of numismatics, but are valuable as illustrating the development of the coinage-art in Rome.

By formal enactment of 15 B. C., either at the instigation of Augustus or with his approval, the coinage of bronze or copper money was relegated to the Senate solely, that of silver and gold being reserved by the Emperor. The senatorial mintage was thereafter for more than three centuries, i. e., from Augustus to Gallienus, designated by the stamp of the letters S. C. upon the reverse, the initials of the formula SENATVS. CONSVLTO, "by decree of the Senate." The sestertius, the largest in the new classification, popularly styled "the large bronze" or "first brass," was, in its earliest

*Reprinted, by permission of the author, from the University of Oregon Bulletin, November, 1909.

stages, somewhat smaller than the American dollar. Its name had been formerly employed in the silver coinage of the Republic, where it originally denoted "two and one-half asses," at a time when this latter coin (bronze) had fallen to two ounces in value. But, as the bronze coins of that era fell still lower while silver money remained stationary in value, the silver sester-tius, in spite of its name, came to be valued actually at four asses. And, now that a new bronze coin was adopted under the revised system as a substitute for the old silver one, its present value of four asses was assumed, together with the old name, without reference to its original meaning. It was practically a Roman ounce in weight.

Next of the new bronze coins in value and size was the dupondius, whose name also is a relic of ancient nomenclature, formerly denoting "two pounds," i. e., "two asses" when the as weighed one pound, but now meaning simply two asses irrespective of weight. Thus the sester-tius and the dupondius represent respectively four and two asses, the latter coin being of half the value of the former and about one-half an ounce in weight. Both these pieces were of brass, "aurichalcum," described as "a fine yellow metal, composed four-fifths of copper and one-fifth of zinc."

Side by side with these two new coins of brass, the as, sometimes termed assarius and now but a remnant of its former austerity, was continued under authority of the Senate and adopted as a third in the series. It is surprising to find the dupondius and as of the Empire almost identical in size, both being a little less in diameter than our half-dollar. In weight also there was but slight difference, the as averaging only about fourteen grains less than the dupondius. The difference in color, too, is often inappreciable. To such a degree do they resemble that both pass, without attempt to discriminate, under the common parlance of "middle brass." This seeming equality was of course offset by a disparity in actual value, for the metal of the as was inferior—copper alloyed with 30 per cent. of tin and lead, so that it was really one-half the value of the dupondius. During the earlier reigns especially, the two varieties of "middle brass" are almost indistinguishable to the eye, but, after Nero's time, it came to be the practice to designate them by a difference in the mode of displaying the Emperor's portrait. The dupondius thereafter represented the Emperor with radiate crown, the as with laurel crown or with no head adornment at all.

A comparison of the selected coins will reveal some general features running through the entire group. The obverse, or chief face, invariably contains a portrait in profile, usually of the reigning Emperor, though other members of the imperial household, male and female, even deceased ones, were also honored. The portrait is surrounded on the edge of the coin by an inscription—giving the name of the personage in whose honor the coin was struck, with partial or complete list of titles prefixed and appended. The reverses vary considerably—either depicting some historical and current event in allegorical representation, or commemorating some virtue or quality in the person honored, surrounded also, as in the obverse, by an inscription of corresponding nature. The S. C. pledge of mintage under senatorial supervision, always appear on the reverse. Thus we have on the one hand, in the obverses, a perfect portrait gallery of the imperial families, and, on the other, in the reverses, a perpetual succession of history or biography exhibited in personification and allegory.

By chance, the reign of Trajan is reached in order of chronology before an example of the sester-tius or "first brass" is met with in the collection, the first few coins all being "middle brass," i. e., dupondii and asses. Three of these belong to the Julian-Claudian House, three to the Flavians, and five to Trajan himself, before the above-mentioned sester-tius is reached in the list.

THE JULIAN-CLAUDIAN ERA

Augustus, 27 B. C.—14 A. D. Tiberius, 14-37 A. D.

The first in the series of Imperial bronzes is a "middle brass," belonging in a way both to Augustus and to his successor, Tiberius, for it is one of the several coins struck by the latter in honor of the deified founder of the Empire. Its portrait and inscription belong to Augustus, though it

could not have been struck until after his death and therefore dates from the reign of Tiberius.

The obverse bears the head of Augustus in left profile—a youthful face, rather resembling the portrait-bust in the Glyptothek at Munich—so chosen, no doubt, to indicate his restored and perennial youth as a god. He wears, as a symbol of his apotheosis, the "corona radiata," a crown with long, upward spikes, a frequent representation of divinity, first met with on oriental Greek coins of Alexander and his successors in Egypt and Syria. It eventually became a rather conspicuous emblem on Roman money, for Nero, as has already been remarked, inaugurated the practice of having the Emperor represented with radiate crown, as being deified while still living and reigning.

Though the first word in the inscription surrounding the head of Augustus is somewhat indistinct, it may be readily supplied, for the formula is abundantly attested from similar coins. The restored legend reads: DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. PATER, "the deified Augustus, Father." The lettering is in the large, clear style prevailing in the coinage of the early Principate and made possible by the greater simplicity in the list of titles.

DIVVS we shall have occasion to note in the next coin also, a coin of Caligula's reign. Both "divus" and its feminine form "diva" were titles indicative of deification, a distinction frequently accorded after the death of an Emperor or his wife, or, less frequently, some other member of the imperial family. The presence of the name in inscriptions naturally relegates the date of a monument or coin to a time subsequent to the decease of the person so designated. Conversely, its absence from a disputed inscription is often evidence of a date contemporaneous with the life of the person named.

Since the conferring of the complimentary epithet of Augustus on January 16 of 27 B. C., Octavius had allowed it to supersede all his other possible titles. In the same degree it was coveted by his successors, first as a family name by the Claudian-Julians and thereafter by all the line of Emperors.

The term PATER expresses much more than the filial duty of Tiberius to his adoptive father. It must be remembered that the Senate, not the Emperor, was now responsible for the bronze coins, though individual Emperors may have advised or even dictated the types, and again it is also true that the Senate often followed the designs employed by the Emperor in the silver and gold coins. PATER is rather the echo of the honored title which Augustus bore in his lifetime—Pater Patriae, "Father of His Country." Taken in conjunction with the title DIVVS, it is suggestive that the now translated Augustus was taken to be a paternal god of his nation.

In passing to the reverse by inverting end over end, the axes of the two faces of this coin are found not to be exactly coincident—the head of Augustus must be tilted slightly downward to the left in order to bring the reverse quite "plumb." This lack of symmetric nicety characterized the coinage of the early Principate until greater precision came in under Nero and Trajan.

The reverse has a large altar occupying the center and upper portion, flanked by the initial letters S. C. and with the abbreviated word PROVIDENT. in the exergue below. Certain irregularities at the top of the coin above the altar may represent flames, as may be seen in some coins of similar design. The frequency of the so-called "Providence type" marks it a popular device for the reverse. Down through the list of reigns it recurs again and again, now in an abbreviated form, as here, or at other times with the entire formula, PROVIDENTIA. AVGVSTI, or perhaps PROVIDENTIAE. DEORVM. This Augustan coin probably conveys, in the presence of a lighted altar, and with the dedication expressed in the dative case, the universal feeling that, in Augustus, the gods had given to the world a personal evidence of their "foresight," or it may denote the present "providence" now exercised over his people by the deified Emperor.

As for the S. C. coins of succeeding reigns reduced them to much smaller proportions, but in the money of the earlier Julian-Claudians they are very prominent, often forming the sole device of the reverse and occupying the entire center, as in the coin of Caligula next to be described. In this coin of Tiberius, one is prone to use the word "huge" in describing them. They are one-fourth the diameter of the coin in height, forming a very conspicuous feature of the reverse.

The above coin is mentioned in Eckhel's *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, Vol. VI, p. 128. Reproductions of the obverse may be found in Schneider's *Das Alte Rom*, Taf. VII, No. 1, after Imhoof-Blumer, Taf. 1, 7, and Cohen 1, 71, 272, and in Duruy's *History of Rome*, Vol. IV, p. 291. Firth's *Augustus Caesar*, p. 256, shows the obverse employed as a reverse on a coin of Agrippa. Stevenson's *Dictionary of Roman Coins* discusses both obverse and reverse on pp. 73, 338, 659-663.

Caligula, 37-41 A. D.

It so happens that the first two of our series of Imperial bronzes are both in honor of deceased persons. As the coin of Tiberius, just described, was really in honor of Divus Augustus and contained the latter's portrait, not that of the reigning Emperor, so the next coin in chronological order, a middle brass, contains on its obverse the portrait and inscription of Germanicus, though its reverse proves it to have been struck in the reign of Caligula, long after the death of the former. Thus, by an interesting chance, our series denies us portraits of the two tyrants, Tiberius and Caligula, on coins of their own reigns, but has given us instead the images of two of Rome's grandest men, Augustus and Germanicus. This one coin holds the unique distinction in the series, of being the only piece struck in honor of a male relative of the Emperor, though there are several coins in honor of female relatives.

Germanicus, the nephew, adopted son, and heir-apparent of Tiberius, is shown on the obverse in left profile and with bared head. As Baumeister shows, Vol. I, p. 231 of his *Denkmaeler*, where a reproduction of this coin is given, there is marked resemblance between this coin-portrait of Germanicus and his marble statue in the Louvre.

The inscription on the obverse, as abbreviated, reads as follows: GERMANICVS. CAESAR. TI. AVG. F. DIVI. AVG. NEPOS. Written in full, it would read Germanicus Caesar, Tiberi Augusti filius, Divi Augusti nepos, "Germanicus Caesar, son of Tiberius Caesar, grandson of the Deified Augustus."

Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of the Emperor Tiberius, had been named Germanicus by decree of the Senate, in honor of his military successes against the Germans, and his descendants were accorded the privilege of inheriting the same as a family name. The prince in whose honor this coin was struck was the elder son of this Drusus, appropriating Germanicus as a praenomen or first name. Happily the name was his, not only by right of succession, but in just reward for his victories in the same field. We shall find in the next coin the Emperor Nero employing the same name, for he was great-grandson of the first Germanicus. The name becomes a familiar one in the series, for, although Nero was the last to claim it by inheritance, later Emperors were proud to own the title after exploits, real or delegated, on Germanic soil.

Though our present Germanicus was properly, on his father's side, a descendant of the Claudian-Livian-Drusus families and only a Caesar by descent through four women, his adoption into the Caesar family caused the latter to prevail in the formula of his name. And curiously enough, this name Caesar, so imperishable, devolved upon Germanicus through three several steps in adoption. For, first, Augustus became a Caesar by will of his great-uncle, the Dictator; Augustus in turn adopted Tiberius; and, by the same enactment, Tiberius made Germanicus his heir and Caesar—hence he is called "son of Tiberius Augustus" on the coin. After the extinction of even this adopted branch in the death of Nero, the name, as we shall have evidence from our coins, came to be an imperial title and all but necessary to the throne, in much the same way that Ptolemy, after the first monarch of that name, became the legacy of succeeding sovereigns of Egypt, or that of Arsaces was prefixed to the royal line of Parthia.

In styling Germanicus, as here, the son of Tiberius Augustus, it must be noted that Augustus was thus early an established crown-name. "The August One" had now become similar in usage to our own modern formulae, "His Majesty," or "His Royal Highness."

Thus far, there is nothing, even in the inscription, to indicate that the Germanicus of the coin was deceased. This is only to be deduced from the reverse, which dates the coin beyond question in the last months of Caligula's reign, at least 21 years after Germanicus' death. While the Senate may have seen in Germanicus a means of flattering the reigning prince, for

Caligula was his son, it is yet eloquent tribute to the lasting memory of a man who had been the idol of the army and the people's favorite, thus to have his portrait reproduced upon the national currency almost a quarter of a century after his death.

But, while the coin thus does honor to the hero Germanicus, it also speaks, through these nineteen centuries, of the infamy in which Tiberius was held. It will be noted that the inscription of the obverse names Augustus as Divus but Tiberius simply as Tiberius Augustus. Now, as the latter also was dead when this coin was struck, we have here, as in all other contemporaneous monuments, evidence that the title Divus, though granted to Augustus, was yet denied to Tiberius.

Again, as in the coin of Tiberius, we find in this money of Caligula that there is not exact coincidence in the axes of the two faces. Tiberius' coin had to be tilted slightly to the left and now Caligula's coin as much to the right, in order to bring the reverse exactly upright. These facts, together with others to be noted, prove, as already remarked, that the Imperial coinage was yet immature and had not reached that nicety and perfection which were attained under Nero and, still later, under Trajan.

Huge initials S. C occupy the entire center of the reverse, where later some allegorical figure or historical group is almost invariably to be found. The largeness and prominence of the S. C are a distinguishing feature of these earlier bronzes, a feature that would quickly identify an otherwise doubtful coin. The privilege of coining the baser metals was a prerogative in which the Senate seemed to revel, as a child in a toy. The coins of later reigns find the S. C more in the nature of addenda, suggestive of the diminishing power through which the Senate was doomed to pass.

The mode of inscribing the legend in the margin of this reverse differs from that which finally became stereotyped. Instead of beginning at the left below the center and continuing to the right around the rim until meeting with the first letters at the bottom, in this instance the inscription begins a little to the left of the top. Again, as a rule, the device of the reverse, as is also the case with the portrait on the obverse, necessitates an open space below, occupied later by the S. C, so that ordinarily the gap quite plainly marks the beginning of the inscription on the left as well as its ending on the right. In Caligula's coin, however, the inscription makes a complete circle around the rim, a peculiarity frequently found on coins of the Claudian family. Other coins of these earlier Emperors have the inscriptions reading in quite the contrary direction, i. e., from right to left. These peculiarities are added proofs that the coinage of this period was in a transitional stage. More uniformity in style was developed under later Emperors.

The inscription of the reverse reads, with the suppressed portions supplied in parenthesis—a practice to be employed in the discussion of all the succeeding coins: C(aivs). CAESAR. DIVI. AVG(vsti). PRON(epos). AVG(vstvs). P(ontifex). M(aximvs). TR(ibvnicia). P(otestate). IIII. P(ater). P(atriae), "Gaius Caesar, great-grandson of the Deified Augustus, (himself) Augustus, Chief Pontiff, with Tribunician Power for the Fourth Time, Father of His Country." After our study of the obverse and its Germanicus, it is rather a surprise to find the reverse ascribing the coin to quite another personage. Above all, one is hardly prepared to recognize that personage under so dignified a title—the execrated prince more familiarly known to us by the nickname of Caligula, "Little Boots."

It is a significant fact, as evidenced in the above inscription, that no one title was adequate to convey the full relationship which the person tersely styled in modern phrase a Roman Emperor bore to his subjects. Tsar or Kaiser or Sirdar are sufficient today to represent these several potentates, but it took a combined group to connote the complete office of the Roman Emperor. Each one title presented but one feature of his official composite. Imperator meant the ruler only from the military point of view, or Consul only from the civic, or Pontifex Maximus only from the religious. Caligula is here named under five out of a possible seven, if we may rank Caesar and Augustus as titles, as they certainly appear to us, and if we also note that Imperator and Consul are missing. It was not often that the entire formula was employed on a coin, for the space was not large enough to accommodate it all, unless the Emperor's own cognomina were to be crowded out. A very frequent ruse was literally to "divide the honors" between the two faces of the coin, apportioning some to the obverse and the remain-

der to the reverse. The types were quite varied. Some Emperors, like Trajan, enjoyed using the complete list; but, again, there were others, like Antoninus Pius, who preferred a selection of their multifarious titles. There was great room for variety between HADRIANVS. AVGVSTVS and IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN. OPTIM. AVG. GER. DAC. PAR. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R.

Caligula's coin disposes of the several titles in an order which became in time pretty well stereotyped. Caesar and Augustus were still in the nature of inherited family names at this time, but their position in the list of titles is practically that assigned them by later Emperors who had no such claim. Caesar usually precedes the personal names, while Augustus follows these latter, preceding the list of purely titular names. Next after Augustus comes Pontifex Maximus, usually awarded on accession to the throne and designating the Emperor as the highest religious functionary in the state. Then comes the Tribunician Power, which was the euphemistic way of assigning to the most patrician of all patricians the prerogatives that anciently devolved upon the Tribune of the Plebs. It could not be expected of the Emperor that he should become a plebeian in order to be made a Tribune; therefore, to circumvent this defect in the Constitution, he was deliberately "invested with Tribunician Power." It was in many respects one of the most powerful titles held by the throne. For that reason it was uniformly renewed each year, thereby offering a means of designating the year of the reign. Thus, Caligula's coin dates from the year of his Fourth Tribuneship. The placement of the titles that are missing in Caligula's formula, we shall note as they occur in the succeeding coins. Whatever the number of honors and howsoever long, P. P usually closes the list. "The Father of the Country" was a dignified title and rounds off the group most becomingly.

While it was impossible to date our first coin with any more exactness than that it was struck after the death of Augustus and during the reign of Tiberius, i. e., anywhere from 14 to 37 A. D., this second piece affords us an example of how the dating may be determined, often with very close approximation, from the titular formulae. In Caligula's case, the title Pontifex Maximus was conferred at his accession, along with that of Imperator and Augustus, so that a coin of his containing these titles may date from any time in his reign. Turning to the Pater Patriae, we are informed from other sources that this laudatory title was granted Caligula in January of 39, about nine months after his succession. The coin therefore must have been struck subsequent to that date. But there is yet closer determination in the TR. P. IIII. Caligula was decreed the Tribunician Power at his accession to the Principate, March 18, 37, and renewed it annually on that same date. His Fourth Tribuneship would therefore begin on March 18, 40. As he was murdered on January 24, 41, the coin dates from the last ten months of his reign. Baumeister (l.c.) dates it actually within the month of his assassination.

Eckhel's *Doctrina* mentions the above coin (Vol. VI, p. 210). Both faces are reproduced in Baumeister's *Denkmaeler* (Vol. I, p. 231), after Cohen I, 138, N. 4, pl. VIII.

(To be continued.)

Shakespeare Tablet Unveiled.

At noon on Sunday, April 23, 1916, a tablet was unveiled at the northeast corner of Madison avenue and 49th street, New York City, to commemorate the founding of the New York Shakespeare Society. The ceremonies were in charge of the "Shakespeare Birthday Committee of the City of New York." An address was delivered by Henry Clews, Esq., chairman of the Municipal Birthday Committee, and this was responded to by Dr. Appleton Morgan of the New York Shakespeare Society.

The part of this event which will be of interest to numismatists and which will prove the broad-mindedness and varied interests of numismatists is the fact that Mr. Albert R. Frey, the well-known numismatist and a member of a number of numismatic clubs and societies, is a surviving founder of the New York Shakespeare Society, and for this reason the tablet was unveiled by his daughter, Miss Mira Frey.

THALERS AND DUCAT OF THE FRANCONIAN AND THE SWABIAN KREIS.

"The Most Interesting Coins in My Collection" was the subject of the evening at the March meeting of the New York Numismatic Club. The exhibit of Mr. Moritz Wormser, Secretary of the Club, was four thalers and a ducat of the Franconian and Swabian Circuits, and in exhibiting them Mr. Wormser made the following interesting remarks:

The Executive Committee deserves to be commended for the very excellent choice of a subject for this evening's meeting, as has been proved by the many very interesting pieces shown to-night.

It is at best very difficult to pick out the three most interesting pieces from one's collection, as, of course, we would not collect our coins unless they were interesting to us. Especially difficult is it for one who collects German coins, such as I do, on account of the varied history, portraiture and heraldry, and the variety of the coin-issuing rulers, which are represented in this field; for, as you probably know, all constituent rulers of the Empire, temporal and ecclesiastic, from kings down to the free barons, from the Archbishops down to the Abbots and Masters of Orders, cities and towns, all issued their coins. The pieces which I have picked for this evening's exhibit, four thalers and one ducat of the Franconian and the Swabian "Kreis," are different from all these, inasmuch as they have been issued by the so-called "Kreis," which can best be translated into our English words "Circuit", "Province" or "District." We shall use the word "Circuit," as it is the most exact translation of "Kreis", which literally means "Circle." The Kreis may be described as a federation of the Estates of the Empire, and these coins were struck by the rulers of several States jointly, and herein differ from most other German coins. It is unfortunate that neither Schulthess-Rechberg nor Madai in their catalogues give in detail any record of the historical associations of these coins.

In explanation of the meaning of "Kreis" or "Circuit", this represents the convocation of the Estates of a geographical district of the Empire in assembly or diet, for the purpose of making local laws, administering justice and organizing military affairs. They afford us a true glimpse into the political and "Kultur" history. It is very difficult to obtain correct information on matters of the "Kreis"; for Koehler in his "Munzbelustigungen" mentions that a Dr. Ernst Goeckel was reprimanded by the authorities of the Circuit, in session at Ulm in 1688, for having published a book upon the laws and proceedings of the Swabian Circuit. The original division of the Empire into Circuits was planned by Emperor Albrecht II for the purpose of better administering the peace of the land, the laws in general, and common military affairs, but his plan was not carried out, owing to his death.

The division did not occur until the reign of Emperor Maximilian I in 1500, and amended in 1512, ten Circuits being established as follows: The Bavarian, Swabian, Franconian, Upper Rhenish, Westphalian, Lower Saxon, Lower Rhenish, Upper Saxon, Austrian and Burgundian.

The administrative head of the Circuit was the Circuit Chief, and its military head "The Colonel." There were four "Circuit Convoking Princes," who constituted the body at the head of the Circuit. The Estates of the Empire also formed the Estates of each respective Circuit; and these Estates, assembled in a local diet, had charge of the distribution of the military levies, of the elections for the Imperial Courts, of the execution of the judgments of these courts, of the administration of the general peace and the police, and, what is most interesting to numismatists, they superintended the coinage.

The Franconian Circuit comprised, among others, the coin-issuing domains of the Bishops of Wurzburg, Bamberg and Eichstadt, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, the Princes of Bayreuth and Ansbach, the Counts of Henneberg and Schwarzenberg, and the cities of Nurnberg and Rothenburg, Schweinsfurt and Weissenburg. In 1792 a total of sixty-nine territories with one and one-half million inhabitants made up the Franconian Circuit.

The Constitution of the Swabian Circuit was founded at Ulm in 1563, and its affairs were directed by two yearly meetings of its Diets usually held at Ulm. The Circuit was governed by the four convoking rulers, the Duke of Wurttemberg, the Margrave of Baden and the Bishops of Augsburg and of Constance, and the Duke of Wurttemberg held the office of Director. The Estates were composed of five benches, those of the ecclesiastical and the temporal Princes, the Counts, the Seignors and the Cities. Among the coin-issuing territories which belong to the Circuit were the Bishoprics of Constance and of Augsburg, the Abbeys of Kempten and Ellwangen, the Duchy of Wurttemberg, the Margraviate of Baden, the Principality of Hohenzollern, the Counties of Ottingen, and Lichtenstein, Montfort, Furstenberg and Fugger, twenty-one Abbeys and thirty-one free cities, including Augsburg, Ulm, Memmingen, Kaufbeuern, Nordlingen, and Kempten. The total number of inhabitants of the Circuit was two and one half millions.

The coins of the Franconian Circuit shown here are two thalers, Nos. 1 and 2, and those of the Swabian Circuit two thalers, Nos. 3 and 4, and a ducat, No. 5. In addition to this, the Franconian Circuit also issued a gulden of 1693, which Mr. Belden was kind enough to bring with him this evening. In addition to the two thalers of the Swabian Circuit, there is a third one, of slightly different design, but of very much greater rarity, and of the ducat shown, there are several varieties and also a double ducat.



No. 1.

Coin No. 1 was struck at Furth in 1624 and shows on the obverse the shields of the Bishops of Bamberg and of Wurzburg, and of the Margrave of Brandenburg and the Burgrave of Nurnberg. The reverse shows the conventional double eagle and the title of the Emperor. The face of the coin indicates that it was of the Imperial thaler standard; and the small initials C. S. in the centre between the shields show that it was made by Conrad Stutz, mint master at Furth from 1622 to 1654.



No. 2.

Coin No. 2 is much more interesting looking, and was also struck by Stutz at Furth, in 1625. The obverse shows the busts of the four rulers,

each in a small oval frame, giving their proper titles, and all arranged in the shape of a cross, the rulers being John George, Bishop of Bamberg; Philip Adolph, Bishop of Wurzburg; Christian of Brandenburg, and Joachim Ernest of Nurnberg. The reverse is very curious and shows Justice and Peace, seated and embracing each other, with the inscription "Thus shall public welfare continue firmly established."

In order to appreciate the significance of this inscription we must picture to ourselves the conditions at the time the coin was issued. The Thirty Years' War was raging, and its first period, the War of the Palatinate, had just come to an end, the forces of the followers of Elector Frederick had been smashed and scattered, and the Emperor was in the ascendancy, although dependent upon the forces of the Holy League. It was in 1625 that he created an army of his own by giving Wallenstein the authority to recruit his own army, and this army was just getting ready to invade the lands of the Northern German Protestants of the Lower Saxon Circuit, who had aided and abetted the Lutheran Champions, Duke Christian of Brunswick and King Christian of Denmark.

As for the Circuit, we must keep in mind that two of its convoking rulers were Catholic Bishops, those of Bamberg and Wurzburg, and the other two, the Margrave of Brandenburg-Ansbach and the Burggrave of Nurnberg, were Protestants. The inscription would show that the leading spirits of the Circuit realized the blessings of peace as well as the necessity of harmony and concord, in spite of their religious differences. At that time the Franconian States were anxious to keep out of war, especially as the principle had been established that the soldiery was to support itself, and live off the conquered; and the rich Catholic Bishops of Franconia would have proved splendid prey for the invading Protestant armies—a fate which later they could not escape.

The coins of the Swabian Circuit, here shown, represent a period of German history less turbulent than the preceding, as the wars of Louis XIV were conducted not so close to home. The coins are issued by the States of the Circuit in the same way as the Franconian ones, but the names of only the two directing Princes are given on the coins, although in this Circuit also, there were four convoking rulers. On these coins there is a distinct reference to the Circuit itself, in which respect they differ from the Franconian ones. The coins shown are No. 3, Augsburg Thaler of 1694, show-



No. 3.

ing on the obverse the Coat of Arms of Constance, with the crosier, mitre and sword, and that of Wurttemberg, with the Duke's hat, and the titles of Bishop Marquard Rudolph, Baron of Rodt and Bishop of Constance, and of Eberhardt Ludwig, Duke of Wurttemberg. The reverse shows the inscription "Moneta Nova Imperialis Circuli Svevici" and the arms of the Circuit consisting of three lions with double tails, above them a small Maltese cross; below, the Augsburg cone, flanked by horseshoes, the insignia of the Mint Master Holeisen.

Coin No. 4 is a very similar thaler of the same year, but slightly smaller and struck at Stuttgart. Excepting some small differences in the inscriptions and this difference in size, the chief distinction is the mint mark,

which is a foal, the device of the Coat of Arms of the City of Stuttgart, and the initials of the mint master, I. I. W., for Johann Jacob Wagner, who was active in this capacity from 1680 to 1700.



No. 4.

Coin No. 5 is the ducat of 1737, and in general appearance similar to the two preceding thalers. The obverse shows the abbreviations of the names and titles of the issuing rulers, Johann Franz, Schenk von Stauffenberg, Bishop of Constance from 1704-40, and Carl Rudolph, Duke of Wurttemberg. It also shows the Coats of Arms of Constance and of Wurttemberg, crowned; and below, again, the mint marks of Holeisen. The reverse shows the Coat of Arms of the Swabian Circuit and the inscription, translated, "Gold Coin of the Swabian Circuit in Accordance with the Standard of the Empire".



No. 5.

There are several points of interest to take up in connection with these three coins. In addition to the two thalers here described (Nos. 3 and 4), the issue of these two was preceded by a third type which is very rare. There had always been a great deal of jealousy between Constance and Wurttemberg as to their respective duties as Directors of the Circuit, Wurttemberg claiming several more important and prominent functions as their privilege. This controversy had officially been settled in 1662, and a medal issued in commemoration. When these thalers were issued, the third type here referred to failed to show the crosier and the sword, which were the insignia of certain of the Bishop's special ranks and privileges. Thereupon Bishop Marquard Rudolph felt insulted and demanded a new coinage on which the ducal hat of Wurttemberg should be omitted. The issue of this type was finally destroyed, and only very few were struck and distributed. The Duke would not accede to the Bishop's demand, but the ruffled Episcopal feelings were finally appeased by leaving the ducal hat and the Bishop's mitre, but adding on the Bishop's side the crosier and the sword which he had demanded and which our coins here show.

Thaler No. 3 was struck in Augsburg for the Bishop of Constance, and No. 4 at Stuttgart for the Duke of Wurttemberg. In regard to the latter, Binder, an authority on Wurttemberg coins, states that Johann David Daniel had been the die-cutter, as appears from a bill still extant.

It is most likely that these thalers were struck as the result of a new coinage convention which had been agreed upon in 1693 between the three Circuits of Franconia, Swabia and Bavaria.

Regarding the Coats of Arms shown, it is interesting to note that the

Wurttemberg Coat of Arms shows a field of lozenges for Teck, the fish for Mompelgard, three stag horns for the parent line of Wurttemberg, and the Imperial battle flag, whose custody had been granted to Count Ulrich of Wurttemberg as far back as 1336, by Emperor Ludwig, an honor which Wurttemberg later had to contest with other Princes of the Empire. Regarding the Coat of Arms of the Circuit, the small cross in it seems unusual, and may indicate the union between the clerical and temporal rulers, according to Binder.

The present as well as the other dies of the ducat shown, a total of 13,000 pieces, were struck from discarded, depreciated and withdrawn gold coins; those of the Augsburg Mint being struck for account of the Bishop of Constance.

A word remains to be said in regard to the economic and financial conditions of the times when the several Circuit coins were struck. Their issues seem to coincide always with a change in the monetary system which occurred frequently, owing to the difficulty of controlling the issuing authorities and the tendency for everyone to exploit this privilege for gain by striking coins lacking in the required degree of fineness. The Kipper and Wipper coins and the hedge mints at the time of the Thirty Years' War are notorious. The basis of the German currency, strange to say, was not the thaler, but the gulden, or florin, regulated by the contents of fine silver in each coin, the standard being a certain number of pieces of a denomination which was contained in the mark of Cologne.

The different Circuits had several mint conventions and agreements, and the three corresponding Circuits of Bavaria, Swabia and Franconia usually had, or frequently attempted to have, a standard different from that of the other Circuits, the Lower Saxon for instance.

At the time the above coins of the Franconian Circuit were issued, about 1623, the habit of striking thalers into the small coins was prevalent, thus depreciating the currency, by lowering the standard of fineness. In this year a general currency reform took place, by which the thaler was established at 90 kreuzer, the gulden thaler at 80, the ducat at 140, and the gold gulden at 104, the florin or gulden at two-thirds of a thaler, and finally thirteen and one-half florins to one fine mark. It is my theory that these thalers of the Circuit may have been struck for the purpose of establishing a standard coin and in order that the States-General of the Circuit might set a good example thereby.

In this connection and in passing, it is interesting to note that our old 16:1 theory is nothing new, the old standard ratio, established by Imperial edict as well as by the edict of the States of the Circuit about 1677, being 15 7/11 to 1.

Monetary matters soon became confused again, and in the second half of the seventeenth century we find no less than three different mint conventions, according to which the thaler was worth 90, 96 or 105 kreuzer. The Leipzig Convention between Saxony, Brandenburg and Brunswick had become very popular, and finally in 1693 the States of the Swabian Circuit had to change their currency system to conform with it. All depreciated currency was recalled by the Diet of the States, and the thaler was established at 90 kreuzer or two florins, the ducat at 4 florins. As the issue of the thalers of the Swabian Circuit, and also of the Franconian gulden, or two-thirds piece, falls in or near that year, it is most likely that they also were issued to set a standard and to commemorate this currency reform.

Again, the issue of the ducat of the Swabian Circuit in 1737 corresponds to a reform of the gold currency in the lands of this Circuit. For there the Duke of Wurttemberg, Carl Alexander (1733-1737), had intrusted a Jew by the name of Joseph Suss Oppenheimer with the finances of the country, and he flooded the land with a depreciated and extensive gold currency. By very strenuous representations of the Diet of the Circuit and finally by criminal proceedings, a stop was put to these activities, and, as already explained, the ducats of the Circuit, of standard fineness, were actually minted from the surrendered and withdrawn gold coins.

Thus, I believe, I have shown that these coins of the Circuits have a very important historical, financial and economic interest, not common to the average coins in our collections.

THE U. S. MINT ORDINANCE OF 1786.

Collectors are familiar with the Act of Congress of April 2, 1792, establishing the first mint of the United States, and with the circumstances surrounding the issue of a few dismes and half-dimes in the latter part of that year, and with the beginning of the regular coinage of copper cents and half cents the following year, the beginning of our coinage under the Constitution. But little attention seems to have been given by collectors and others interested to the efforts made during the decade just prior to 1792 looking to the establishment of a mint, and with the acts of the Continental Congress on the subject during that time.

On the opposite page we print a fac-simile of the Ordinance of Congress passed October 16, 1786, which, if it does not mark the actual beginning of our coinage, is the first act authorizing the establishment of the mint. The reproduction of this Ordinance is from a document in the possession of Mr. H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis., President of the American Numismatic Association. Mr. Granberg says he is confident that the document is the original bill passed by Congress. It is on a four-page sheet, one sheet having the watermark "H. S." and the other page a trefoil watermark. It bears the signature of Chas. Thompson, Secretary of Congress. It was Mr. Thompson who was selected by Congress to carry the message to Washington at Mount Vernon, notifying him of his election to the Presidency of the United States, and accompanied him to New York, where Congress was assembled.

In Phillips' "Historical Sketches of Paper Currency" Mr. Thomson is said to have been one of the three authorized to sign the Pennsylvania notes (bills of credit) in 1756. He is also said to have assisted Benjamin Franklin to design the Continental Currency in 1775.

Though the passage of this Ordinance is recorded in the Journals of Congress, Mr. Granberg says that inquiry from parties who should be familiar with mint legislation has met with the reply that they were not aware of its existence.

Perhaps the earliest attempt to provide a coinage for the country was the report submitted to Congress on January 15, 1782, by Robert Morris, and on February 21 of the same year Congress approved of the establishment of a mint and directed Morris to prepare and report a plan for conducting it. The notes on the early history of the mint taken from the diary of Morris, as published in Evans' "History of the Mint," show that early in 1782 his plan was before Congress and that he was negotiating for machinery for the mint and for employes and considering a site for its location, and that in April of 1783 he had submitted to him patterns for the coins.

Shaw's "History of Currency" gives interesting details of the efforts to provide a metal currency, from which we quote the following. Speaking of Morris' report, it says:

"This scheme is remarkable for its clear-sightedness and grasp, as well as the testimony it bore to the European monetary system of the time. After deciding on silver as a necessary unit, the report thus proceeds:

"The various coins which have circulated in America have undergone different changes in their value, so that there is hardly any which can be considered as a general standard unless it be Spanish dollars. These pass in Georgia at 5s., in North Carolina and New York at 8s., in Virginia and the four Eastern States at 6s., in all the other States except South Carolina at 7s. 6d., and in South Carolina at 32s. 6d."

"As a common denominator, calculated from part of these figures, Morris proposed a monetary unit of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain in fine silver, the multiples to be by the decimal system, the dollar containing 1440 units, and the mint price of fine silver being 22,237 units per pound.

"On the following 21st February, 1782, Congress approved of the establishment of a mint, and directed Morris to prepare and report a plan for conducting it.

"In a concurrent paper of notes on the establishment of a money unit, and of a coinage for the United States, Jefferson proposed, in opposition to Morris' plan, a decimal system resting on the dollar and with a ratio of 15:1.

" 'Just principles,' he says, after stating the legal ratio in the chief Eu-

AN ORDINANCE for the ESTABLISHMENT of the MINT
of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA ; and for REGULA-
TING the VALUE and ALLOY of COIN.

IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED by the United States in Congress assembled, that a mint be established for the coinage of gold, silver and copper money, agreeably to the resolves of Congress of the 8th August last, under the direction of the following officers, viz.

An *Affay Master*, whose duty it shall be to receive gold and silver in bullion, or foreign coin, to assay the same, and to give his certificates for the value thereof at the following rates :

For every pound troy, weight of uncoined gold or foreign gold coin, eleven parts fine and one part alloy, two hundred and nine dollars, seven dimes and seven cents, money of the United States, as established by the resolves of Congress of the 8th of August last, and so in proportion to the fine gold contained in any coined or uncoined gold whatsoever.

For every pound troy weight of uncoined silver, or foreign silver coin, eleven parts fine and one part alloy, thirteen dollars, seven dimes, seven cents and seven mills, money of the United States, established as aforesaid; and so in proportion to the fine silver contained in any coined or uncoined silver whatsoever.

A *Master Coiner*, whose duty it shall be to receive from time to time of the assay master, the bullion necessary for coinage ; to report to Congress devices and proofs of the proposed pieces of coin, and to procure proper workmen to execute the business of coinage, reporting from time to time to the commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States for approbation, and allowance, the occupation, number and pay of the persons so employed.

A *Paymaster*, who shall be the treasurer of the United States for the time being, whose duty it shall be to receive and take charge of the coin made under the direction of the master coiner, and to receipt for the same ; to receive and duly enter the certificates for uncoined gold or silver issued by the assay master, and to pay ninety-five hundredths of the amount thereof in gold or silver and five hundredths in the copper coin of the United States.

And it is hereby further ordained, That the certificates to be given by the assay master, to persons who shall lodge gold or silver in the mint for coinage, shall be on fine bank paper, and expressed in the manner and form following, to wit,

Mint of the United States,

I ACKNOWLEDGE to have received of A. B. for coinage (here insert the weight) of (insert the species) bullion, for the amount of which, pay to _____ or bearer, the sum _____
at ten days sight, agreeably to the custom of the mint.

C. D. *Affay Master.*

To E. F. *Pay-Master of the Mint of the United States of America* }

And it is hereby further ordained, That the officers above mentioned, shall settle their accounts monthly, agreeably to such forms and vouchers as shall be prescribed by the comptroller of the treasury.

And it is hereby further ordained, That the officers shall enter into bonds to the United States in Congress assembled, for the faithful execution of the trust respectively reposed in them, in the manner and amount following, to wit,

The assay master, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and two sureties, each in the sum of five thousand dollars.

The master coiner in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and two sureties each in the sum of five thousand dollars.

And that the officers mentioned in this ordinance, as well as every other person employed in the mint, shall take and subscribe the oath of office, established by the resolve of the 14th March, 1786.

And it is hereby further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the treasury to report monthly to the commissioners of the treasury of the United States, a statement of the mint accounts adjusted agreeably to the usual forms ; and if on such statement or other information it shall appear, that there has been any neglect, mismanagement or abuse of trust, in any of the officers mentioned in the within ordinance, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the board of treasury to suspend such officer or officers, and to report thereon specially to Congress.

And it is hereby further ordained, That the copper coin struck under the authority of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be receivable in all taxes, or payments due to the United States, in the proportion of five dollars for every hundred dollars so paid ; but that no other copper coin whatsoever, shall be receivable in any taxes or payments whatsoever to the United States.

And whereas, The great quantities of base copper coin daily imported into, or manufactured within the several States, is become so highly injurious to the interest and commerce of the same, as to require the immediate interposition of the powers vested by the confederation in the United States in Congress, assembled of regulating the value of copper, the coin so current as aforesaid.

It is hereby ordained, That no foreign copper coin whatsoever, shall after the first day of September 1787, be current within the United States : And that no copper coin struck under the authority of a particular State, shall pass at a greater value than one federal dollar for two pounds and one quarter of a pound avoirdupois weight of such copper coin.

DONE by the United States in Congress assembled, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty six, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

Chas. Thompson

ropean countries, "will lead us to disregard legal proportions altogether, to inquire into the market price of gold in the several countries with which we shall be principally connected in commerce, and to take an average from them. Perhaps we might well safely lean to a proportion somewhat above par for gold, considering our neighborhood and commerce with the sources of the coins, and the tendency which the high price of gold in Spain has to draw thither all that of their mines, leaving silver principally for our and other markets."

"The settlement of the matter was, however, delayed, although in the course of the year Morris declared that 'all our dollars are rapidly going to the enemy in exchange for light gold, which must eventually cause a considerable loss and a scarcity of silver which will be seriously felt.'

"In this undetermined state the matter rested till 13th May, 1785, when the grand committee on the money unit made its report.

"The proposed ratio was justified thus: 'In France 1 grain of pure gold is counted worth 15 grs. of silver. In Spain 16 grs. of silver are exchanged for 1 of gold, and in England 15 1/5. In both England and Spain gold is the prevailing money, because silver is undervalued. In France silver prevails. Sundry advantages would arise to us from a system by which silver might become the prevailing money. This would operate as a bounty to draw it from our neighbors, by whom it is not sufficiently esteemed. Silver is not exported so easily as gold, and is a more useful metal. Certainly our exchange should not be more than 15 grs. of silver for 1 of gold.'

"The charge for coinage was to be 2 1/2 per cent. for gold, and slightly over 3 per cent. for silver. The unit was to be a dollar of 362 grs. of pure silver, with a multiple gold piece (5 dollars) and decimal aliquot pieces.

"On the 6th July following, 1785, the Congress by vote adopted the silver dollar as the basis of the currency on a decimal system, but the resolution was not followed by the establishment of a mint, although the States were experiencing great loss by the circulation of base copper coins made in Birmingham.

"On the 8th of April, 1786, a report was made in triplicate by the Board of Treasury to the President of Congress, the first of the three forms of the report advocating a silver dollar of 375.64 grs. fine and a ratio of 15.256. These proposals were adopted by resolution on the 8th August following, and on the 16th October of the same year, 1786, the ordinance for the establishment of the Mint of the United States of America, and for regulating the value and alloy of coin, finally passed Congress.

"In accordance with the resolution of 8th August, the mint price of the pound Troy of gold (11 parts fine) was fixed at 209 dols. 7 dimes 7 cents, and of silver at 13 dols. 7 dimes 7 cents and 7 mills.

"The mint charge here comprised is about 2 per cent. on both silver and gold, 'bringing the ratio of bullion at the mint to 15.22, a little below the ratio in the coin.'

"For several years all these regulations of Congress were not put in force, and it was not until 5th May, 1791, that the matter was again brought before the Senate by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton.

"Hamilton's scheme, as contained in his most remarkable paper, was for a silver unit or dollar of 371 1/4 grs. of pure silver and a ratio of 15, and instead of the allowance of 2 per cent. for waste and coinage the principle was adopted of free coinage—of delivering at the mint the same weight of pure metal coined as should be brought to it in bullion or foreign coin. * * * This scheme was accepted in its entirety by the Act of 2d April, 1792, with the slight change from 11/12 to 1485/1664 fine. The silver dollar therefore weighed 416 grs. gross (371 1/4 grs. pure silver); on this basis at a ratio of 15, the equivalent gold piece would contain 24.75 grs. This was accordingly established as the basis of the gold eagle or ten-dollar piece, which was to contain 270 grs. gross (247.5 grs. pure gold). The Act was followed by another of February 9th, 1793, for regulating the weight of foreign coins. The gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal of their then standard were made a legal tender for the payment of all debts and demands, at the rate of 100 cents for every 27 grs. of their actual weight, those of France and Spain at the rate of 100 cents for every 27 2/5 grains."

Mr. Frank H. Stewart of Philadelphia, whose business building occupies the site of the first U. S. mint at 37-39 North Seventh street, and who

is much interested in the early history of the mint, sends us the following details of mint legislation by Congress prior to the adoption of the Constitution, which are extracts from the Journals of Congress:

"On July 6, 1785, it was resolved by Congress that the money unit of the United States would be one dollar; that the smallest coin be a copper; that the smallest pieces should increase in a decimal ratio.

"On August 8, 1786, it was resolved that between the dollar and the lowest copper coin as fixed by the resolution of July 6, 1785, there should be three silver coins and one copper coin; namely, the half-dime, double-dime, dime and cent. On this date it was ordered that the Board of Treasury report and approve of an ordinance for the establishment of the Mint.

"On October 10, 1786, the ordinance passed second reading. On October 16, 1786, the ordinance for the establishment of the Mint was read the third time and passed.

"On October 17, 1786, it was resolved that the Assay Master appointed under the ordinance passed the day previous for the establishment of the Mint in the United States, should be allowed six hundred (\$600) dollars, and the Master Coiner one thousand (\$1000) dollars per annum. It was resolved that the following Monday be assigned for the election of the officers above mentioned."

A Medal on the Torpedoing of the Lusitania.

Mr. Horace L. Wheeler of Boston, Mass., sends us photographs of the medal recently issued to commemorate the destruction of the Lusitania by a German submarine. While any medallion production relating to the European war is of interest to collectors from a numismatic point of view, and a reproduction of it in a numismatic publication is justified for that reason, the average collector, in this country at least, will perhaps wonder why, considering it from any point of view, it should have been issued.



Description of the medal: Issued in 1915, by Karl Goetz of Munich to commemorate the torpedoing of the Lusitania, now a year ago. On the obverse is the prow of the ship with an aeroplane and mounted gun (which it has been shown it did not carry). Inscription, "No Contraband!" and "The great steamship Lusitania sunk by a German submarine, 5 May, 1915." On the reverse is Death in Cunard Line office selling tickets to passengers for the fatal journey. Inscription, "Business First." A cast in bronze, 2 3-16 inches. Beveled edge.

Mr. Wheeler has promised us illustrations and descriptions of several other medals relating to the European war for our next issue.

DIE VARIETIES OF HALF CENTS—1793 TO 1857.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.

Having been requested to give the die combinations found, I have prepared the following list. This list, containing one hundred and twenty-two combinations, includes the restrikes, with the exception of 1831 and 1836, which are unknown to me, if there are any, and a 1793 said to be a Smith counterfeit. There are also a few dies omitted that I have heard of but have been unable to obtain for examination. These coin varieties have been arranged in their chronological order as near as possible as indicated by their combinations and the damaged dies, the damaged dies always following the same die in *perfect* condition. Any combination not found in this list would be a new variety:

1793

- 1—A. Obverse—Forelock under I. Reverse—Stem close to U, far from A. Period after AMERICA. Crosby 2-C.
- 1—B. Obverse same. Reverse—Stems close to U and A; no period. Obverse found perfect and broken. Crosby 2-A.
- 2—B. Obverse—Forelock under LI. Reverse B. Crosby 1-A.
- 2—C. Obverse same. Reverse—Stems far from U and A; no period. Crosby 1-B.
- 3—D. Obverse—Forelock under LI. Large date. Said to be a Smith counterfeit.

1794

- 1—A. Obverse—9 of date plain. Reverse—Heavy wreath, 3 berries on left branch, 4 on right. Steigerwalt —.
- 2—B. Obverse—Knobbed 9, 4 equally distant from bust and milling. Reverse—Heavy wreath, 5 berries left branch, 4 on right. Steigerwalt —.
- 3—C. Obverse—Knobbed 9, 79 close. Reverse—Heavy wreath, 6 berries left branch, 5 on right. Steigerwalt —. Obverse die both perfect and broken.
- 3—D. Obverse—Knobbed 9, 79 close; die broken. Reverse—Slender wreath, six berries each branch; leaves under T of Cent. Steigerwalt —.
- 3—E. Obverse same. Reverse—Slender wreath; 6 berries on each branch; leaves beside T of Cent. Steigerwalt —.
- 4—E. Obverse—Knobbed 9; date far from milling. Reverse—Slender; 6 berries each branch; leaves beside T.
- 5—E. Same obverse with addition of two ribbons under cap. Reverse E; cracked die.
- 6—D. Obverse—Small head; 4 close to bust. Reverse D, cracked; slender wreath; leaves under T.
- 6—C. Obverse same. Reverse C. Heavy wreath; die cracked.
- 6—B. Obverse same. Reverse B. Reverse die perfect. Obverse found both perfect and cracked across cap.

1795

- 1—A. Obverse—With pole. Perfect 1. This obverse has been found only with break between 1 and 7. Punctuated date. Reverse—Dot in last O. Thick planchet, lettered edge.
- 2—A. Obverse—With pole. 1 an I. Reverse A.
- 3—B. Obverse—No pole. 1 an I. Reverse—Fraction not close. Thick planchet. Plain edge. Reverse badly broken.
- 3—C. Obverse same. Reverse—Very close fraction. Thin planchet. Plain edge.
- 4—C. Same obverse with three scratches in field of die. Reverse C. Thin planchet. Plain edge.
- 1—D. Obverse—Punctuated date. Reverse B refaced. Thin planchet. Plain edge.
- 1—E. Obverse—Punctuated date. Reverse—Very long leaves under D of United. Thin planchet. Plain edge.

1796

- 1—A. Obverse—No pole. Often cracked.
- 2—A. Obverse—With pole.

1797

- 1—A. Obverse—Plain 9. Reverse—Last 0 high in fraction. Both lettered and plain edges.
- 2—B. Obverse—1 over 1. Reverse—Both 0's of fraction high. Obverse found perfect and broken. Reverse found cracked with some of broken obverse.
- 3—B. Obverse—Date close to milling. Reverse—Broken die of B.

1800

- 1—A. Obverse—Date perfect. Reverse—Legend small letters. This reverse has only been found broken at wreath.
- 2—A. Obverse—Date double cut. Reverse A.

1802

- 1—A. Obverse—2 cut over an 0. Reverse of 1800.
- 1—B. Same obverse. Reverse—Coarser wreath; lower berry right branch between stem and leaf.

1803

- 1—A. Obverse—Date spaced equally. Reverse—Berry merged with F.
- 1—B. Same obverse. Reverse—Long fraction line; berry free. Usually if not always break at U. Reverse often found cracked across the die.
- 1—D. Same obverse. Reverse—Short fraction line. Berry free from F.
- 2—C. Obverse—03 spaced wide. Reverse—Short fraction line. Berry free from F. Occasionally found with obverse cracked; with reverse cracked more frequently.

1804

- 1—A. Obverse—4 low. Reverse—Wide fraction; stems.
- 2—B. Obverse—4 touches bust. Reverse—00 close. Always cracked or broken. Die of 1803—C.
- 2a—A. Variety of 2. Spiked chin. Reverse A; wide fraction.
- 2a—C. Spiked chin. Reverse—3 leaves under OF. All others are under O.
- 2a—D. Spiked chin. Reverse—U and A distant from ribbon ends. Reverse seldom found perfect.
- 2a—E. Spiked chin. Reverse—A very close to ribbon. Obverse sometimes found badly broken at Liberty.
- 3—E. Obverse—Date equally spaced. Reverse E. Obverse found perfect and broken.
- 4—E. Obverse—04 close, distant from bust. Reverse E.
- 4—F. Same obverse. Reverse—Stemless wreath.
- 5—G. Obverse—Plain 4. Reverse with stems.
- 5—F. Obverse—Plain 4. Often slightly cracked. Reverse—Stemless wreath.

1805

- 1—A. Obverse—Small 5. Reverse—Berry free from F.
- 1—B. Obverse same. Reverse—Berry merged with F. Die 1803—A.
- 2—C. Obverse—Large 5, touches bust. Reverse—Berry free from F.
- 3—D. Obverse—Medium 5, flag double cut. Reverse—Stemless wreath.

1806

- 1—A. Obverse—Small 6. Reverse stemless.
- 2—B. Obverse—Small 6. Reverse with stems.
- 3—C. Obverse—Large 6. Reverse with stems.

1807

- 1—A. Obverse—7 double cut. Reverse with stems.

1808

- 1—A. Obverse—8 over 7. Reverse with stems. Obverse perfect and broken.
- 2—A. Obverse—Perfect 8. Reverse with stems.

1809

- 1—A. Obverse—Overdate. Reverse—Top of upper leaf on line with right of S.
- 2—B. Obverse—Perfect date; 13th star distant from date. Reverse—Tip of leaf 1mm. beyond S.
- 3—C. Obverse—Inner line to O. Reverse—Tip of leaf near O of OF. Obverse found perfect and cracked across bust.
- 4—D. Obverse—Perfect date; close star. Reverse—UNITED double cut. Found with cracked reverse.
- 5—E. Obverse—Perfect date; star close to date. Reverse—Tip of leaf to right of S.

1810

- 1—A. Obverse—Perfect date. Reverse—Tip of leaf beyond S. Obverse found perfect and broken at first star.

1811

- 1—A. Obverse—18 wide. Reverse—Leaf ends beyond S. Obverse found perfect and with left edge broken.
- 2—A. Obverse—Date spaced equally. Reverse—Leaf ends beyond S.
- 2—B. Obverse the same. Reverse die of 1802.

1825

- 1—A. Obverse—Curl over 5. Reverse—Leaf ends to right of S. Have found obverse only with crack through head.
- 2—A. Obverse—Curl one-half over 5. Reverse same.

1826

- 1—A. Obverse—13th star double cut. Reverse—Leaf ends under S. Obverse found perfect and with left edge broken.
- 2—B. Obverse—Perfect stars. Reverse—Leaf ends to right of S. Obverse found perfect and cracked from 13th star to eye.

1828

- 1—A. Obverse—Curl one-half over 8. Reverse—Leaf end under S. Thorns to left branch opposite C. and at ends of leaves at C. and over H.
- 1—B. Obverse same. Reverse—Leaf ends under S. No thorns.
- 2—C. Obverse—All of curl over 8. Reverse—Leaf ends right of S. Some letters of legend double cut.
- 2—D. Obverse same. Reverse—Leaf ends right of S. Legend perfect.
- 3—E. Obverse 12 stars. Reverse—Leaf ends right of S.

1829

- 1—A. Obverse perfect. Curl over 9. Reverse—Leaf end right of S.

1831

- 1—A. Obverse perfect. Reverse—Leaf ends under right of S (die cracked from T of UNITED to F.)
- 1—B. Obverse same. Reverse—Leaf end under left of S. The descriptions of these have been taken from catalogue of the Stickney Sale. Have no description of restrikes, if any.

1832

- 1—A. Obverse—Date small, perfect. Reverse—S O close. Reverse found perfect and with crack between T E.
- 1—B. Obverse the same. Reverse—Some letters of legend double cut.
- 1—C. Obverse the same. Reverse—Perfect letters, rightly spaced.

1833

- 1—A. Obverse—Date large, perfect. Reverse—Leaf end under left side of S. Found only with crack through left stars.

1834

- 1—A. Obverse—Large date. Reverse—Two lines in field in upper part of wreath from leaf to berry.
- 1—B. Obverse same. Reverse with one line only.
- 1—C. Obverse same. Reverse without any line.

1835

- 1—A. Obverse—Date small. Reverse—ST close. Legend perfect. Found with reverse perfect, cracked at America, and across die.
- 1—B. Obverse same. Reverse—Wide ST, perfect letters.
- 1—C. Obverse the same. Reverse—Some letters of legend recut.

1836

- 1—A. Obverse—Small date. Reverse perfect. I do not know if there is a restrike.

1840

- 1—A. Obverse—Small date. Reverse—Large berries.
- 1—B. Obverse same. Reverse—Small berries.

1841 to 1848

But one obverse and two reverses, large and small berries, said to be original and restrike.

1849

- 1—A. Obverse—Small date. Reverse—Large berries.
- 2—B. Obverse—Large date. Reverse—Small berries.
- 1—C. Obverse—Small date. Reverse—Small berries.

1850

- 1—A. Obverse—Large date. Reverse—Small berries.

1851

- 1—A. Obverse—Small date; perfect stars. Reverse—Small berries.
- 2—A. Obverse—Small date; double cut stars. Reverse—Small berries.

1852

- 1—A. Obverse—Large date. Reverse—Small berries.
- 1—B. Obverse same. Reverse—Large berries.

1853

- 1—A. Obverse—Large, perfect date. Reverse—Small berries.
- 2—A. Obverse—Large, double cut date. Reverse—Small berries.

1854

- 1—A. Obverse—Small date, perfect. Reverse—Small berries.
- 2—A. Obverse—Small date, double cut. Reverse—Small berries.

1855

- 1—A. Obverse—Small, perfect date. Reverse—Small berries.

1856

- 1—A. Obverse—Small, perfect date. Reverse—Small berries.

1857

- 1—A. Obverse—Large, perfect date. Reverse—Perfect letters in legend.
- 1—B. Obverse same. Reverse—Double letters in legend.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly.

The April number of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* contains a number of interesting articles, including "Numismatics at the P.-P. I. E.," with full-page illustration of Mr. Zerbe's exhibit booth; "The New Cuban Coinage," "Some Denominations of Spanish and Italian Coins," and a description of "Coins and Medals in the Government Collection at Philadelphia." In addition, there are a number of short articles on timely subjects, editorial comment and reports of meetings of societies.

Two Boston Coin Dealers Join Forces.

H. E. Morey, 36 Portland St., and F. R. Kimball, Room 117 Kimball Bldg., 18 Tremont St., both of Boston, each of whom has been engaged in the coin business, have joined forces and will have a mail auction sale of coins, stamps and paper money every month. Catalogues will be sent on request.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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Editorial.

COLLECTORS of ancient coins (and there should be more of them in this country) will read with pleasure and profit the first part of a paper on "Roman Coins of the Empire," which appears in this issue. The author of the paper is Frederic S. Dunn, Professor of Latin in the University of Oregon, and it was published a few years ago in a bulletin of the University, and reprinted in other publications at that time. It has not, however, lost any of its value since it appeared originally, and we believe this is the first time

it has been printed in a numismatic journal, or that it has come to the attention of the collectors of the United States.

To most collectors the name of Professor Dunn as a numismatic writer is not a familiar one, though he has recently contributed papers on certain divisions of the Roman bronze series to publications other than numismatic. He is a most entertaining writer. He has the happy faculty of treating his subject in such a way that the reader, whether an advanced collector, a young student, or even a non-collector, will be deeply interested in what he is reading. The paper deals with a small collection of Imperial Roman bronze coins which came into Professor Dunn's possession a few years ago when he was less interested in numismatics than he is today.

Professor Dunn has promised to contribute occasionally to the pages of *THE NUMISMATIST* on the coinage of Imperial Rome. These papers will deal with the inscriptions, portraits and reverse types of the coins, with such events in Roman history as are justified by the coins under consideration.

WITHOUT having had an opportunity to examine the manuscript, or to know its merits further than is indicated by the Table of Contents, we trust that the proposed work on "The Pre-Imperial Coinage of Rome," prepared by Mr. Sigmund Krausz of Chicago, will find some society of numismatists or individual collector willing to undertake its publication. Mr. Krausz's letter to *THE NUMISMATIST*, with the Table of Contents, is printed in another part of this issue. The author has been a student of the ancient Roman series for many years, and has been a frequent contributor to numismatic journals. The Pre-Imperial series of Roman coins is an intensely interesting division of the subject, and the fact that the United States is producing collectors capable of preparing serious and important works on ancient coins is cause for congratulation.

A NEW SERIES of designs for our silver coinage may be confidently expected after the close of the fiscal year. The impression in mint circles is that in the absence of some demand, now unanticipated, there will be no 1916 silver coinage from the old designs and that the new designs will not be introduced until after July 1st. Those interested in the improvement of coin designs should be at work.

The \$3 Gold Pieces of 1873, 1875 and 1876.

The canvass of the present owners of the \$3 gold pieces of 1873, 1875 and 1876 is reaching an interesting point so far as those of 1873 is concerned. Twenty-one of the twenty-five reported coined have been located. In addition to those in the list two or three others of this date have been reported, but in such an indefinite way that it prevents them being placed in the numbered list.

The additions this month are as follows:

1873.
 19—Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.
 20—Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore, Md.
 21—Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection, State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 1875.
 4—Arthur Peirce, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico.
 5—Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore, Md.
 6—Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection, State Library, Hartford, Conn.
 1876.
 7—Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection, State Library, Hartford, Conn.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I note in the *Paris Temps* of February 9, 1916, mention that the planchets of the French 5 and 10 centime bronze pieces have been furnished the French mint by the mint at Madrid, and that they are distinguished by a small star at the right, directly under the mint mark of the flaming torch. The pieces that I have are dated 1916. The fact also goes to show that the new series of French nickel coins put out just before the war began in 1914 have probably been discontinued for lack of metal, with the exception of the 25-centime pieces, which apparently were issued in limited quantities.

For the January number of *THE NUMISMATIST* this year I sent you photographs of the 5, 10 and 25 centime pieces in nickel, with the date 1914. I have seen the 25-centime piece with the date 1915.

Very truly yours,

HOWLAND WOOD.

War Department, Office of the Surgeon General,
Army Medical Museum and Library, Washington, D. C.

April 14, 1916.

To the Editor:

The Army Medical Museum possesses a valuable collection of medals relating to medicine, which was started and fostered by the late Dr. John S. Billings, and it is highly desirable that this collection should be added to and completed as far as possible. To this end, the assistance and advice of physicians who are collectors of medical medals is respectfully solicited. The Museum appropriations will avail to purchase individual medals which are not in our collections; the purchase of private collections, or of individual items in them, will be carefully considered; private donations of separate medals or groups of medals will be most welcome and will be duly credited to the donors, and the transmission of catalogues of medals for sale is requested. If physician-collectors will bring this notice to the attention of antiquarian establishments having medals for sale, the favor will be most highly appreciated.

C. C. McCULLOCH, JR.,
Lt. Col., Medical Corps, U. S. Army,
Librarian, Surgeon General's Office.

The U. S. Half Dollar of 1782?

Comment was invited from our readers on the half dollar of 1782(?) illustrated in last month's issue. Only three have expressed an opinion of the piece, which are as follows:

"The half dollar of 1782 does not appeal to me as a genuine coin. In the first place, it has fifteen stars, probably in anticipation of the admission of Vermont and Kentucky a few years after the adoption of the Constitution. The missing figure did not wear off, but does show tinkering. What kind of an edge has it?"—Frank H. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The half dollar illustrated on page 183 of the April number is only a counterfeit of the time. I have seen the same thing dated 1787, and if you will look closely at this you will find traces of the 7 after the 8."—Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Without knowing more about this piece than noted in *THE NUMISMATIST*, I am inclined to class it as the work of a counterfeiter who got 'mixed in his dates.' I have a freak half dollar of the same believed class. It is dated 1838 with value 50 CENTS instead of HALF DOL., and the workmanship not up to standard. It is much worn in the centre. The peculiarities noted are distinct. Part of the edge reeding is regular, other parts connected like W."—Farran Zerbe.

Medal Issues and Awards.

The Laetare Medal, annually awarded by the University of Notre Dame to a distinguished Roman Catholic layman, will be awarded this year to Dr. Thomas J. Walsh, scientist and author of New York. The presentation will be made shortly after Easter. (See *THE NUMISMATIST*, May, 1915, p. 183.)

The jury of awards of the Twentieth Annual Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design has awarded the Innes Gold Medal to Charles Rosen; the Saltus Gold Medal to Emil Carlsen. (See *THE NUMISMATIST*, May, 1915, p. 183.)

At the German Charity Bazaar held in Madison Square Garden, New York, during the month of March, in the Swedish booth, No. 68, the Dirigo Distributing Company, New York, left a commemorative jeton for sale, which is illustrated below. On the obverse is the portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm



with the inscription, "Wilhelm II Emperor Rex. New York 1916." The reverse bears the inscription "Dulce et Decorum est pro Patria Mori" (It is sweet and fitting [proper] to die for the Fatherland), and three crowns, surrounded by a laurel wreath.

The war medal struck in commemoration of the German prisoners of war interned at Douglas, Isle of Man, mentioned on page 124 of *THE NUMISMATIST* for March, can be purchased from Mme. duBarry, Hotel Majestic, New York City.

We take pleasure, through the courtesy of Mr. H. P. Dickinson, (I. F. Newman, New York, Chicago, San Francisco) in reproducing the official Award Medal of the Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, 1915.



Two different designs were submitted by the above-mentioned firm for this medal. The award committee was so impressed with the obverse of both examples that they decided to have them combined and used as the obverse and reverse, in the very pleasing manner which we here illustrate.

J. DE L.

The Vault of the Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Geo. S. Godard, State Librarian of the Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn., we are able to show our readers a photographic reproduction of the vault in the State Library in which is kept the splendid numismatic collection formed by the late Joseph C. Mitchelson of Tariffville, Conn., which became the property of the State of Connecticut upon his death in 1910. Mr. Mitchelson was one of the best known and most universally liked collectors in this country, and his collection of coins, medals and paper money was one of the largest and finest ever brought together by an individual collector. For these reasons its present and future home, with the arrangement for displaying it to the public, will be of interest to all collectors.

The accompanying cut was used in a recent pamphlet report of State Librarian Godard, and is used here with his permission and by his favor, as well as the following description of the collection and its arrangement, which formed a part of his report:

The Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection.

This collection consists of:

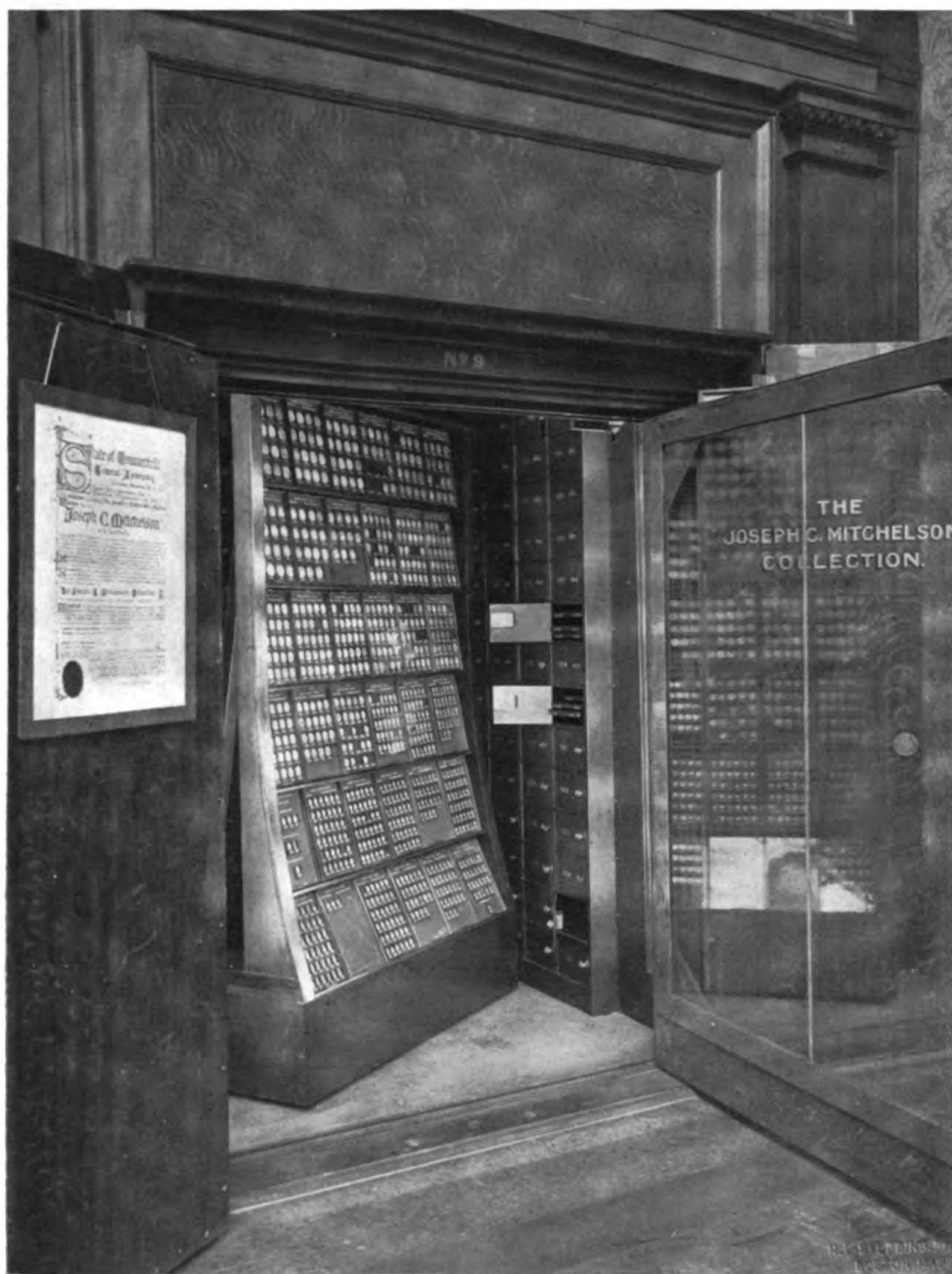
1. Coins—Federal, State, Colonial, and Foreign.
2. Bills—Federal, State, Colonial, Confederate and South American.
3. Tokens—Patriotic, Political, Commemorative and Commercial.
4. Medals—Patriotic, Religious, Historical and Biographical.
5. Library—Books, Pamphlets and Manuscripts relating to Numismatics.

This collection was made, not purchased, and is the combined result of time, study, money and untiring love and devotion. It was Mr. Mitchelson's hobby.

The special vault in Memorial Hall occupied by the collection is one of two planned for this and similar collections. It is fireproof and, through a special appropriation of \$2,000, made by the 1911 General Assembly, equipped with the latest electrical protection, known as the Holmes System, and installed by the American District Telegraph Co. The special interior equipment, which is an innovation in method of storage and exhibition, was planned by Mr. Mitchelson and the State Librarian and was built and installed by the Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y. There are 196 safety deposit boxes, accommodating 5 trays each of a standard size. Each tray will hold from 2 to 36 coin boxes according to the size of box used. The vault also has 10 cupboards for the accommodation of the Special Library.

A steel easel of special design, which will accommodate 36 trays of coins at a time, and stands just behind the inner plate-glass door of the vault, furnishes both a convenient method of exhibiting the collection in sections, and at the same time being electrically protected it will guard against such burglarious raids as have recently been made on similar treasures of various museums and galleries.

As it was Mr. Mitchelson's intention to have this collection serve as a permanent historical collection which shall easily and authoritatively show the evolution and development of our money, a separate coin box substantially made from cardboard and properly labeled with white lead has been provided for each known variety of each date and issue of the several mints, whether he had succeeded in securing a specimen of that variety or not. As a result there appear in the collection several empty boxes properly labeled, which will bear the legend, "Not yet in collection." By this method Mr. Mitchelson thought to show at a glance what, when and where the several coins of our country had been minted. Six sizes of boxes have been used in installing the collection. While we have been led to think of this collection of coins, bills, tokens and medals as being confined to America, it is interesting to note that there have been already classified coins from over one hundred and twenty foreign governments and municipalities.



SPECIAL VAULT AND EXHIBITION EASEL FOR THE
JOSEPH C. MITCHELSON COLLECTION,
CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD, CONN.

The Harry E. Montgomery Collection for Sale.

The collection of the late Harry E. Montgomery of Buffalo, N. Y., is offered for sale by the executor of the estate. It comprises books, pamphlets, engravings and autograph letters of Lincoln, Washington and Shakespeare, as well as the collection of coins, medals and tokens formed by Mr. Montgomery. The advertisement of the executor appears in this issue.

Commemorating Carranza's Triumphant Entry.

A half-tone reproduction falls considerably short of doing justice to the beautiful medal recently issued by the Secretaries of the Bureau of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Government to commemorate the triumphal entry of Carranza into the City of Mexico. The medal was designed and produced by the Whitehead & Hoag Co. of Newark, N. J.



Beneath and to the left of a representation of the rising sun in the extreme upper center is shown Fame, in high relief, with her trumpet and pen, while beneath and to the right, in a military coat, is the bust of the First Chief. The reverse has two laurel branches enclosing the lower half of the eight lines of the inscription, the Mexican eagle—a much more state-ly representation of the bird than we are accustomed to see on Mexican coins and medals—with a serpent in his beak, and resting on a laurel branch, occupying the upper center, the wings of the eagle following the curving edge of the medal, and forming a pleasing effect.

The medal measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and only 100 were struck, all in silver.

The 1916 Assay Commission.

We reproduce herewith a photograph of the 1916 Assay Commission, taken at the meeting of the Commission at the Philadelphia Mint, February 9 and 10. The members in the photograph are:



Standing (left to right)—George E. Roberts, Dr. J. M. Henderson, Charles E. Barber; Robert W. Woolley, Director of the Mint; Benjamin J. Rosenthal, Charles E. Hasler; Jacob B. Eckfelt, Assayer of the Mint; H. O. Granberg; A. M. Joyce, Superintendent of the Mint. Seated—L. A. Fischer, Prof. James Lewis Howe, F. W. Clark; John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency; George R. Comings, F. E. Tuttle, James H. Moyle and Andrew C. Lawson.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

New York Numismatic Club.

An informal open ladies' meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, on April 14, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Adams, Arnold, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Carey, Case, Davidson, Frey, Guttag, Heaton, Kohler, Low, Miller, Newell, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser, and as guest, Mr. Sydney P. Noe.

The following ladies lent distinction to the evening by their presence as guests: Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Case, Miss Cook, Mrs. Davidson, Miss Davidson, Miss Frey, Mrs. Guttag, Miss Harris, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Proskey, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Swanson and Mrs. Valentine.

After the roll-call, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of two magazines; of a contribution from corresponding member Memmo Cagiati of Nos. 3 and 4 fifth year of his "Supplemento All Opera" "Le Monete del Reame Delle Due Sicilie"; of "Medals and Publications of the American Numismatic Society"; of the "Roster of the Society, Sons of the Revolution in the State of California," January, 1916, and of an announcement from the Yale University Press concerning the approaching publication of "The Dated Alexander Coinage of Sidon and Ake," by our member, Mr. Edward T. Newell.

The Secretary also announced with great regret the death of the father of our President, Mr. Boyd, as well as the death of our active member, Mr. Fred B. Barden, which occurred at Summit, N. J., in the fifty-ninth year of his life, during the past month. The Secretary was instructed to forward a letter of condolence to Mr. Barden's family.

Mr. Smith, in behalf of the Executive Committee, discoursed upon the reason of this evening's open meeting, saying that the committee had decided to show the ladies of the members of the Club what the latter generally do at their meetings, and that while the members pursued the collecting of tokens and coins, the ladies generally were only interested in United States legal tender; but that all the members were glad to see all the ladies present. A resolution was offered to extend the sympathy and condolence of the Club to Mr. Boyd and his family in their sad bereavement, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Cary appearing for the first time, was heartily welcomed by the President.

Mr. Boyd, in behalf of the Publication Committee, reported the delivery of the year book, and it was moved and carried to discharge the committee with the sincerest thanks of the Club, and that the new Publication Committee hereafter should be in office.

Mr. Edward T. Newell proposed for membership Mr. W. Gedney Beattey.

Mr. Adams offered his resignation as member and chairman of the Publication Committee, and Dr. Valentine was appointed as chairman in his place, and Mr. Belden as additional member.

Mr. Newell then delivered his address on the subject of the evening, "The Purchasing Value of Coins of the Classic Period," which is printed below.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Newell for his most interesting and scholarly paper. Several of the members present were then called upon for a few remarks.

Mr. Miller pointed out that in valuing the coins in one's collection, more attention should be paid to their historic and numismatic interest than to their monetary value.

Mr. Low stated that he would be glad to give an address at some future time.

The subject announced for the next meeting, in honor of the occasion of the presence of the ladies at this meeting, is to be "Portraits of Women on Coins and Medals."

Mr. Heaton pointed out that a woman's head always added beauty to coins and medals, and that a great many ideas and ideals, such, for instance, as Liberty, were expressed on coins in the heads and figures of women.

The President then extended a hearty welcome to all the ladies, the guests and the rare attendants among our Club members who were present. The business meeting then adjourned and a very sociable time with visiting and dancing concluded a most successful evening.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Address delivered by Mr. Edward T. Newell before the New York Numismatic Club, April 14, 1916.

"The Purchasing Value of Coins of the Classic Period."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Instead of plunging at once into the subject of this evening's discourse, as for the sake of brevity I had hoped to, I find myself under the dire necessity of commencing with an apology.

So often certain of my friends, on showing them a few ancient coins, have asked the very natural question what such and such a coin would buy two thousand years ago. It therefore occurred to me that this might make a subject of considerable interest to my brother numismatists, and the little research it entailed would put me in a position to answer this question in a more satisfactory way the next time I was asked. My first visit to the library was a rather rude awakening. I found that the student of ancient numismatics is so taken up with the attribution of coins, with the study of weights and types, and with writing volumes on the extraordinary beauty of Greek coins, that he has contributed little or nothing to the interesting problem of what one of his wonderful coins would buy twenty-two centuries ago. The student of economics, I thought, would surely be interested in this aspect—but I had completely forgotten that he was more or less of a theorist. He will write tomes—thick ones—on the theory of money, the theory of commerce, currency, values, exchange, etc. etc.—he will even plot beautiful and intricate curves of the rise and fall, progress and retrogression of all these things, but never will he give us any concrete facts and data as to just what the ancients had to pay (in correct terms of our own money) for the every-day commodities of life—an aspect of numismatics which must always have considerable human interest for us all, especially today, when soaring prices bring this subject so obtrusively and aggressively to our attention. I had not intended boring you with this lengthy preamble, but I felt some apology was due for the many discrepancies and vagaries of the following little discourse. The material has had to be brought together from the works of numismatists, archaeologists, historians, economists, and passing and quite incidental remarks of ancient writers. This paper should have been the work of several years, and not of the few days that have been at my disposal at this very busy time of year.

Now the majority of the learned and ponderous reference books to which one would naturally refer give us the illuminating information that a drachma was worth about 18 cents, a Roman denarius about 14 to 16 cents. Undeniably true, when these coins are referred to the purchasing power of a similar quantity of metal to-day. But it is equally true that an ancient Roman, generally speaking, could buy much more with his denarius than we can today with our 15 cents, even if we should exclusively patronize Woolworth's Emporium.

It is evident that the intrinsic value of money at a given period is the power it confers on its owner of procuring various commodities able to satisfy his wants or add to his comforts. Now, wheat, which has ever been the fundamental and principal sustenance of the workman, regulates naturally the value of work and the commodities which are the products of this work. Therefore it is by the average price of wheat at any one period that one can know and appreciate the intrinsic value of money at that particular period. When with one ounce of silver one could buy as much wheat as one must now pay four or five such ounces for, then this ounce of silver placed at the disposal of its possessor as much work or as many products of work as nowadays a weight of silver four or five times as large would do. Down to about the middle of the sixteenth century we find that the average price of wheat varied but slightly, when we make allowances for local and temporary conditions, for the slight changes in the output of the precious met-

als and in the amount of these in actual circulation at various periods of history. The discovery of America disorganized to an enormous extent the proportion which from the earliest times had existed between money on the one hand, and all other natural productions on the other. Immense quantities of the precious metals were now brought to light and dumped upon Europe with a comparatively small amount of initial expense and trouble. Work is the first measure of value. It is the common price for which nature sells us all that we demand of her. Every production has for its intrinsic value the quantity of work which has been necessary to spend either to find it, or to produce it and bring it to the common market. The silver and gold of America, arrived in Europe, could not represent here more than the amount of work spent on their extraction, preparation, and transport. Therefore, the precious metals arriving from America soon lowered to their own level the value of the metals existing in the Old World, although these were the products of infinitely greater work and expense. From about 1520 gold and silver—in other words, money—were growing commoner, while, generally speaking, other products remained more or less stationary. This naturally and immediately resulted in a rapid rise in prices all over Europe, and they have never, for this and other reasons too numerous to relate here, gone back to the low levels of antiquity. Money, speaking in terms of what it can purchase, is less valuable now than before the discovery of America. It is therefore the greatest fallacy to translate ancient prices into modern money unless we take into the strictest account the present comparatively low value of gold and silver.

To form a true conception of the riches of the ancients and the intrinsic value of their money it is evidently necessary to know the average prices of wheat in silver. For wheat is a commodity whose intrinsic value has always suffered the least variations (barring of course, purely temporary fluctuations due to seasons more or less favorable). Roman historians furnish us the best and most complete sources to obtain this knowledge. Pliny, according to Varro (lib. 18, cap. 3) tells us that at the time when L. Metellus brought the Carthaginian elephants to Rome (250 B. C.) a modius (a Roman measure of capacity equal to $18\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) of wheat, a measure of wine, 10 pounds of oil, 12 pounds of meat, 30 pounds of dry figs, all sold for the same price—namely, one As. Here it must be remembered that the Romans in their markets were accustomed to count not by the As of the time (which in this case went 10 to the denarius), but by the Old As of 12 ounces, which at this time (250 B. C.) was equal to 6 common asses, or $\frac{3}{5}$ of a denarius. Hence, in 250 B. C., the modius of wheat was sold for 12 ounces of bronze. Fifty years later (552 A. U. C. or 201 B. C.) Livy (lib. 31, cap. 50) tells us that a modius was worth 2 sestertii, that is, 8 asses—an increase in price of two asses. The prices continued to rise, for Polybius, who lived after the passing of the Lex Papiria 191/190 B. C., says that the average price of a modius of wheat at Rome was 4 obols, which at that time was about 10 asses. Cicero, in his speeches against Verres, gives us the prices fixed by decree of the Senate for the wheat which the Praetor was to buy in Sicily. The regular wheat was to be paid for at 3 sestertii the modius, the requisitioned wheat at 4. The Senate evidently tried to treat the Sicilians justly, for Verres himself, in some letters to his friends, stated that the price for a modius of wheat in Sicily was really only 2 sestertii. A sestertius at this time was worth 4 asses; hence we see that the price of wheat had again risen in terms of current money. Evidently as Rome emerged from a comparatively small and self-supporting city-state into a large and populous world-center, the influx of money, the increasing population, and the inadequacy of near-by food-sources to supply the demand, gradually caused a slight but continued rise in the price of the staple food.

After the burning of Rome, which destroyed the public granaries, Nero, to appease the people, distributed wheat at the most moderate price—three sestertii. Martial, in one of his epigrams, speaks of four sestertii as being a fairly high price for a modius. From all this we learn that for the first century B. C. and the second century A. D. the average price of wheat at Rome was about 3 sestertii, while four sestertii was considered rather dear. At 3 sestertii the modius (that is, $18\frac{1}{2}$ quarts) it works out that the average price of a bushel of wheat in Nero's time was 21 cents in our silver money. Compare this with to-day, when a bushel of wheat sells for about

\$1.16, and we see that in Nero's time money was worth about five times as much as it is today. In the earlier days of Rome, say about 250 B. C., money was worth about nine times as much—though here it must be remembered that in the more advanced and prosperous East, at the same time, money was less valuable than in the poorer and more backward town of Rome. The price of wheat, however, did not remain stationary, but as the years went by continued steadily to increase, until in Diocletian's reign it had reached 33½ cents the bushel and more. This was not only true of wheat, but also of every other staple commodity as well. Prices were soaring to such an alarming extent that Diocletian about the year 300 A. D. issued his famous decree fixing the maximum price for articles of food, wear, for wages and salaries of all kinds, for transportation. His preamble to the decree makes interesting reading for us of today. Here is Mr. Abbot's translation:

"Who is of so hardened a heart and so untouched by a feeling for humanity that he can be unaware, that in the sale of the wares which are exchanged in the market, or dealt with in the daily business of the cities, an exorbitant tendency in prices has spread to such an extent that the unbridled desire of plundering is held in check neither by abundance nor by seasons of plenty,—which indeed is startlingly like some of the diatribes indulged in by some of our popular papers against the Beef Trust or the Cold Storage Interests. It is very interesting and instructive to look over some of the maximum prices which Diocletian attempted to establish by law. Thus:

	Diocletian's.	1906.
Bushel of salt	\$0.74.5	
Bushel of rye .....	.45.	\$0.79
Bushel of beans, ground .....	.74.5	.45
Bushel of beans, not ground .....	.45.	
Bushel of lentils .....	.74.5	
Bushel of oats .....	.22.5	
Bushel of poppy seeds .....	.01.12	
Bushel of mustard .....	.01.12	
Bushel of wheat .....	.33.6	1.19
Quart wine (Picenum, Tibur, Falernum) .....	.22.	
Quart wine, common variety .....	.06.	
Quart beer .....	.01.5	
Quart oil, first quality .....	.30.3	
Quart oil, second quality .....	.18.	
Quart vinegar .....	.04.3	.05 to .07
Quart honey, first quality .....	.30.3	
Pound pork .....	.07.3	
Pound beef .....	.04.9	.15 to .18
Pound mutton .....	.04.9	.13 to .16
Pound ham .....	.12.	.18 to .25
Goose, artificially fed .....	.87.	
Goose, not artificially fed .....	.43.5	
Pair fowls .....	.26.	
Pair pigeons .....	.10.5	.14 to .18 lb
100 oysters .....	.43.5	
5 artichokes .....	.04.3	
5 lettuce .....	.01.7	
5 cabbages .....	.01.7	
10 turnips .....	.01.7	
25 asparagus .....	.02.6	
20 large snails .....	.01.7	

WAGES.

Barber, per shave .....	.9
Gymnastic teacher, per pupil per month .....	.21.6
Employee to watch children, per month .....	.21.6
Advocate or counsel presenting case	\$1.09.
Advocate for finishing case	\$4.35.

	Diocletian's.	1906.
WAGES PER DAY.		
Unskilled workman .....	.10.8	\$1.20 to 2.24
Bricklayer .....	.21.6	\$4.50 to 6.50
Carpenter .....	.21.6	\$2.50 to 4.00
Stone mason .....	.21.6	\$3.70 to 4.90
Painter .....	.32.6	\$2.75 to 4.00
Transportation, 1 person 1 mile .....	.9	
Rent for wagon, 1 mile .....	.05.	
Freight charges (for 1200 lbs.) per mile .....	.08.7	
Writer, 100 lines, best writing .....	.10.9	
Writer, 100 lines, ordinary writing .....	.08.7	
Writer, 100 lines, documents .....	.04.3	
Pair trowsers .....	.08.7	
Felt horse blanket, weight 3 lbs. ....	.43.5	
Cover, 1st quality, weight 3 lbs., with embroidery..	\$1.09.	
Women's slippers .....	.21.7	
Men's slippers .....	.26.	
Boots, first quality, per pair .....	.52.	
Soldiers' boots, without nails .....	.43.	
Knight's shoes .....	.30.5	
Senatorial shoes .....	.43.	
Patrician's shoes .....	.65.	
Sewing needle .....	.01.7	
Military mantle, first quality	\$17.40.	
Undergarment, first quality	\$8.70.	
British mantle and cowl	\$26.08.	
African mantle and cowl	\$6.52.	
Storm coat, first quality	\$21.76.	
Gallic soldier's cloak	\$43.78.	
White bed blanket, weight 12 lbs.	\$6.96.	
Ordinary cover, weight 10 lbs.	\$2.18.	
White silk, per pound	\$52.22.	
Genuine purple silk, per pound	\$652.20.	
Genuine purple wool, per pound	\$217.40.	
Butter .....	.09.8	.26 to .32
Fish, river .....	.07.3	.12 to .15
Fish, sea .....	.09 to .14.	.08 to .14
Fish, salt .....	.08.3	.08 to .15
Eggs, per doz. ....	.05.1	.25 to .30

Prof. Frank F. Abbot, who treats very interestingly of Diocletian's decree in his "The Common People of Ancient Rome", says: "We are not so much concerned in knowing the prices of meat, fish, eggs, flour in 301 and 1011 A. D. as we are in finding out whether Roman or American workmen could buy more of these commodities with the returns of their labor". He then goes on to show that the average expenditure per year among American workmen was \$617, of which \$266 were used for food, and almost exactly one-third of this expenditure was for meat and fish. He continues: "Now, if we take the wages of the Roman carpenter, for instance, as 21 cents per day, and add one-fourth or one-third for his 'keep', those of the same American workman as \$2.50 to \$4.00, it is clear that the former received only one-ninth or one-fifteenth as much as the latter, while the average price of pork, beef, mutton, ham in 301 A. D. was about one-third of the average of same to-day. Relative averages of wheat, rye, barley, make a still worse showing for ancient times, while fresh fish was nearly as high in Diocletian's time as it is in our own day. The ancient and modern prices for butter and eggs stand at a ratio of one to three and one to six, respectively. For the urban workman, in the fourth century, conditions of life must have been almost intolerable, and it is hard to understand how he managed to keep soul and body together when almost all the nutritious articles of food were beyond his means. The taste of meat, fish, butter, and eggs must have been almost unknown to him".

In this connection it might be of some interest to you to learn what was the pay of the far-famed Roman legionary. Plautus, in his comedy entitled "Mostellaria", act 2, scene 1, has the slave Tranion cry out, "Where are those brave fellows who for three asses face the javelins in the breach!" The comedy was written sometime anterior to 217 B. C., at which time the As of which he speaks weighed 2 ounces and was equal to 1/10 denarius. The pay then was 3 asses per day, and being proverbial was evidently of long standing and goes back to at least the introduction of silver into the Roman coinage. The pay was therefor 90 asses per month, in other words, 9 denarii. In 217 B. C. the As was reduced in weight by half, and henceforth 16 were by law to go to the denarius. It was, however, expressly stipulated that the Roman soldier should not suffer. If he had still been paid 90 asses he would only have received 5 7/8 denarii, so it was especially stipulated that for a soldier a denarius should still be given for every 10 asses. (Plin. lib. 33, cap 3, "in militari tamen stipendio semper denarius pro deoem assibus datus.")

In 190 B. C. the Lex Papiria again reduced the weight of the bronze money by half. To offset this reduction in value, the Roman soldier's pay was increased from 3 to 5 asses per day. At 150 asses per month and at the old military exchange of one denarius for 10 asses the soldier now received 15 denarii a month, but as these denarii had also been slightly reduced in weight and value it was not so much of an increase in pay as one would suppose at the first glance.

Caesar, on becoming dictator, doubled the pay to 10 asses per day (Suetonius, *Legionibus stipendio in perpetuum duplicavit*). But we learn from Hirtius (*dex bello hispaniensi*) that this increase was offset by dispensing with the good old custom of giving the soldier a denarius for every 10 asses; henceforth, like other people, 16 asses went to the denarius. This, computing 300 asses the month, gave him 18 2/3 denarii per month. This continued under Tiberius, as we learn from Tacitus, who, in relating the sedition of the legions in Pannonia, makes Percennius, the leader of the revolt, say: "For 10 miserable asses per day you sell your body and soul—do you not deserve to receive an entire denarius?" As we said above, a denarius was now equal to 16 asses, and the brave legionaries were striking for nearly double pay.

Pay was distributed to the soldiers three times a year—once every four months. At 10 asses a day we have a total for four months of 1200 asses, or 300 sestertii, which equal to 75 denarii or 3 aurei (at 25 Den.) The distribution of the pay took place with great solemnity. An entire day hardly sufficed to pay a single legion. The legion was drawn up in line of battle, with standards flying; each individual soldier in turn left the ranks, approached the quaestor's desk, received the pay of four months, while an entry placed in his presence opposite his name on the pay roll, confirmed the payment. Josephus (*DE. Bello Judaico*, lib. 5 cap. 9) describes the manner in which the army of Titus received its pay during the siege of Jerusalem, beneath the very walls of the doomed city.

Domitian, on the return from his fake campaign against the Germans, in order to increase the belief in his pretended victory, increased the pay of the army from 75 denarii to 100 denarii a month, that is, from 3 to 4 aurei every four months.

In closing I would like to draw your attention to the pay of the Greek hoplite, as it has been preserved to us by various ancient writers. Demosthenes tells us that the Athenian soldier received 4 obols a day—in the slang of the day to tetrobolize was to go soldiering. This meant rather less than a stater a month, as the value of the stater fluctuated between 20 and 22 drachmas. Xenophon informs us that the heavy armed soldier received 1 daric or 1 cyzicene stater per month, the captain got 2, and the general 4. In slightly later times the Greek soldier received an Alexander drachma per day. This was higher than the Roman soldier received, but it must be remembered that the Roman soldier was more nearly like soldiers of countries such as France and Germany who are requisitioned by their government. The Greek soldier (with the exception of a levee en masse sometimes resorted to by the various little cities in their internecine wars) resembled more nearly the soldier of England or America who joins the army because he wants to. His pay was necessarily, therefore, to be higher in order to attract him.

British Numismatic Society.

Report of the meeting held on February 23rd, 1916. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the Chair.

The President announced that the French Government had presented the Cross of a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, Vice-President of the Society, and a vote of congratulation was passed to him. A set of medals commemorating the statue of Joan of Arc recently erected at New York, with a stone relic from her dungeon, which had been presented by Mr. Saltus and Mr. G. F. Kunz, were exhibited.

The evening had been set apart for the annual exhibition of War Medals, and a large and valuable display of naval and military orders, decorations, and medals resulted. Amongst these were the Gold Cross and Silver Star of the Bath, the Gold Peninsular Cross for Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Badajoz, with five bars for Talavera, Salamanca, St. Sebastian, Vittoria, and Nive, awarded to Lieut.-Col. Sir William Howe de Lancey of the 45th Foot, who fell at Waterloo, by Mr. Charles Winter, who also showed other groups of medals of almost equal interest. An example in copper of the medal which the Marquis of Granby presented to four cadets of the Royal Military Academy in 1765 as prizes of honour, two in gold and two in silver, by the President. A set of four medals, including that for the Indian Mutiny with two clasps, of Major-General Delafosse, who was one of the four survivors from the massacre of Cawnpore; also a Peninsular medal with eleven clasps with the Waterloo medal of Sergeant James Ingham of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, by Mr. E. E. Needes. Medals, the original rolls on parchment for 1806 and 1820, a helmet and a badge of the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, by Mr. Frank E. Burton, who read a paper on the regiment. A set of ten medals, including the Peninsular with eight bars, all awarded to men of the 43rd Foot, also a large series of military and historical medals, both British and Napoleonic, by Major W. J. Freer, and the brass-plate of a kit-box inscribed, "Rt. Honble. W. Pitt, Col. (Cinque Port Volunteers)," which recorded a forgotten military episode in the life of the Great Commoner, by Mr. Thomas Bearman.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal held its March meeting on the 28th of the month, at which the Curator reported a large collection of early Egyptian antiquities as having been donated to the Chateau de Ramezay Museum.

Among other donations was a small pamphlet on English coins intended to help beginners in the study of English numismatics, from Miss Helen Farquhar of London.

Mr. Pemberton Smith read a most interesting description of the vessels entering the Port of Quebec before the advent of steam navigation.

Mr. Victor Morin showed a number of new Canadian medals, and at the same time presented a copy of his pamphlet describing the medals awarded to the American Indians.

Boston Numismatic Society.

The regular meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society was held on March 31st at the office of the President, Dr. Storer. Members present: Messrs. Storer, Shumway, Joy, Wheeler and Gray. Messrs. F. R. Kimball of Boston and Chas. W. Morse of Brookline attended as guests.

The evening was devoted principally to examining and discussing the exhibits of the members, which were as follows:

By Mr. Wheeler: Silver piece of 4 petards of Charles V, 1540, for Brabant. Jetons used as money in prisoners' camps in Austria: (1) Kleinmünchen camp, with camp scenes on them (Schulman calls them aluminum—they look like iron), 1, 2 and 20 heller. (2) Groedig camp; aluminum; 2 heller. (3) Freistadt camp; brass; 1, 2, 10, 20, 50 heller. Various German medals of the war: One of Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, 1914, killed in Belgium; by Lauer of Nuremberg; silver. One of Capt. von Weddigen, 1914, killed at sea; by Lauer of Nuremberg; silver. Small plaque, Austrian, for charity, by H. Kautsch; silver. A medal to commemorate the sinking of the "Lusitania," 1915; by Karl Goetz of Munich; bronze. French

medal in honor of General Joffre, very elegant; by J. P. Legastelvis; bronze.

Dr. Storer showed a number of recent acquisitions of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as follows: Master's medal of the Myopia Club; gold medal of Zetland Lodge, Boston; engraved medals of Boston Latin School, 1828 and 1830; badge of Boston Colorado Club, 1908; Knox medal, Sons of the Revolution, by Knauff, 1913; Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, for five years' service, trial impression; Franklin School medal, by Wright & Bale, signed on obverse but not on reverse; Alta-Crest Farm, Spencer, Mass., silver; Boston Workhorse Parade, in brass; card of Brigham & Co., Boston, brass; Harvard College, class of 1910, copper; Hull, Old Home Week, 1903, brass, and Gala Day, 1911, silver; Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Co. badge, trial impression in lead; Andover Musical Clubs, 1873, bronze; Chicopee Savings Bank, brass; Holyoke Columbus Day, 1914, white metal; Boston Republican Club Outing, 1915, brass.

By Mr. Shumway: A collection of Bolen's medals, cards and fac-similes: Fac-similes of U. S. Bar Cent in silver; Confederatio Cent in silver and copper; Higley or Granby Cent in copper and brass; Carolina Elephant Cent in copper; double Carolina Elephant Cent in copper; New York Cent in silver, copper and brass; George Clinton Cent in copper; also genuine Bar Cent in uncirculated (proof surface) condition, and a genuine Carolina Cent; also a number of mules in silver and copper. This is part of Mr. Shumway's collection of Bolens, which is the most complete known outside of the Bolen family. Other pieces by Bolen shown in this exhibit were a Washington medal, reverse, Washington's letter to Hamilton, in silver; copper plate, 2¾ inches square, with four impressions of fac-similes side by side; Masonic medal, front of Masonic temple; Fort Pynchon medal; also a splendid collection of United States scrip.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The eleventh meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on March 28th at the office of the Secretary, Hooker & Lent Building, San Francisco, and was called to order by the Vice-President, A. C. Nygren, in the absence of the President, Fred T. Huddart.

Members present were: A. S. Twitchell, O. G. Beardslee, A. Reimers, Farran Zerbe, B. Brandon, A. C. Nygren and I. Leland Steinman. Guests present, Leonard W. Buck and Joseph Haigh.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Mr. I. Leland Steinman gave a talk on "The Benefits to be Derived from Organization of Coin Collectors."

Proofs of Society's application blanks were submitted by the Secretary for the approval of the members. Upon motion of O. G. Beardslee, seconded by A. C. Nygren, a committee consisting of Messrs. Zerbe and Steinman was appointed with full power to attend to the application blank. This motion was unanimously carried.

The Secretary informed the Society that he had written to the A. N. A. Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Judson Brenner, in reference to the charter which our society had applied for, but as yet had no answer.

Upon motion of I. Leland Steinman, seconded by A. C. Nygren, the names of Leonard W. Buck, and Joseph Haigh were placed in nomination for membership in the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, and they were unanimously elected.

The Secretary was instructed to thank the American Numismatic Society for the beautiful book which it sent to our Society.

The Secretary passed around the auction catalogues of Henry Chapman and Edward Michael.

Letters were read from several coin collectors inquiring about our Society.

Further business was dispensed with in order to exhibit the coins of the members.

Mr. Reimers exhibited a fine collection of ancient tetradrachms in excellent condition. Among the finest specimens were Sicilia, Syracuse, period finest style, circa B. C. 413-406, Phoenicia, Aradus, circa B. C. 136-46.

Mr. Twitchell also showed some ancient silver in a remarkably fine state of preservation. Among the coins shown were the Sybaris stater prior to B. C. 510, incused bull, type of the second mode of stamping, Ephesus

tetradrachm, Thasos tetradrachm, 140 B. C., and barbarous copy by the tribes of the North of Greece, about 300 B. C., horseman reverse, double head obverse.

Mr. Zerbe showed the Society a complete set of the token money used as a medium of exchange in Sing Sing Prison.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Springfield Coin Club.

Thirty-eighth meeting held February 23rd, 1916, at the Board of Trade Rooms. Meeting called to order at 8.15 P. M., President Oliver in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Frazer, Stone, Thyberg, Fuller, Welcome, Prevost, Wolcott, Hinckley, Pond, Morse, Drowne, Oppenheimer, McCowan and Morris. Visitor present: Mr. Joseph G. Cooper.

Minutes of thirty-seventh meeting read and approved. Treasurer's report read and approved.

Upon motion, duly seconded, a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the banquet committee, composed of Messrs. Oliver, Prevost, Oppenheimer, Frazer and Hinckley, for its work in arranging, in such splendid style, the entertainment on the evening of February 14th, the occasion of the Club's fourth annual banquet. Especial thanks were extended Mr. Oppenheimer as toastmaster.

Application for membership was presented on behalf of Joseph G. Cooper and Harry G. Kitson, vouched for by Mr. Hinckley and Mr. Oliver, respectively. President Oliver appointed Messrs. Prevost, Frazer and Wolcott as a special committee to present at the next meeting some suitable design to be accepted or rejected as the official emblem of the Club. Upon motion, duly seconded, the Secretary was instructed to express the gratitude of the Club to the following for their part in the entertainment at the annual banquet: Mr. Elmer S. Sears, speaker of the evening; Miss Isabel Craven, soloist; Mrs. Hugo S. Thomson, pianist.

Donations to the library and collection of the Club were received as follows, the donors receiving through the Secretary the hearty thanks of the Club: (a) 47 priced coin sale catalogs, presented by Mr. Charles D. Perry, Hanover, Conn. (b) Monograph on United States Half Cents, presented by the author, Mr. Theodore J. Venn, Chicago, Ill. (c) 4 pieces Bigelow, Morse & Co. scrip, Marlborough, Mass., 5c., 10c., 25c. and 50c., and 2 Missouri State bills, \$2 and \$5, presented by Mr. John E. Morse. (d) 4 medals struck in connection with Panama-Pacific Exposition, presented by Mr. Farran Zerbe. (e) Papal medal, Gregory XIII, presented by Mr. B. A. Oppenheimer. (f) 9 miscellaneous medals, presented by Mr. Preston C. Pond. (g) 6 miscellaneous medals relating to Springfield, presented by Mr. John M. Oliver. (h) One small square brass pendant relating to French Army, presented by Mr. B. A. Oppenheimer.

Mr. Hinckley exhibited a \$50.00 piece, Wass, Molitor & Co., of round variety, and a \$4.00 stella; also two very fine specimens of U. S. compound-interest notes of \$10 and \$20 denominations.

An auction sale, consisting of large copper cents and miscellaneous medals, concluded the evening's entertainment.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary & Treasurer.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, March 21st, 1916. Ninety-sixth meeting. F. B. King, President, presiding. Members present: Messrs. Bauer, Maunovry, Simmonds, W. H. Amberg, Koeb, Borradaile, Plumb, King, Moore, Merritt, Stanley, Bunnell, Yawger, Tillotson, L. G. Amberg.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The committee appointed at last meeting in regard to application for membership from Mr. Jean Maunovry reported everything exceedingly favorable, and Mr. Maunovry was duly elected a member of our Association.

Application for membership was presented by Mr. F. R. Simmonds, 192 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y., recommended by Mr. Bauer and Mr. Yawger, and he was also duly elected a member.

Mr. Maunovry presented the Association for our exhibit at Rochester Municipal Museum an 1880 quarter dollar in proof condition. A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Maunovry for his kindness.

Mr. Bunnell appeared at the meeting for the first time in several months, and we were all pleased to know he has recovered from his illness. Mr. Bunnell thanked the Association for flowers sent him at the time he was ill.

Mr. Borradaile had on hand for sale a supply of his display coin trays specially made for our Anniversary Medals. The tray held five medals and are made deep enough so that it is impossible for the medals to rub. The appearance of our four Anniversary Medals is very much improved when shown together in the tray.

After the meeting an auction sale of 100 lots was disposed of.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, April 4th, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association Medal.

The Fourth Anniversary Medal of the Rochester Numismatic Association has been issued and is reproduced below. Following the custom adopted the first year of its organization, the portrait of the Association's President appears on the obverse of the medal, and his many friends will not need to refer to the inscription to recognize the features of the genial Louis G. Amberg, who last year presided over the deliberations of the live and enthusiastic body of collectors comprising the Rochester Numismatic Association.



The reverse of the medal remains as last year. The dies were cut by Joseph A. Koeb, a member of the R. N. A., and the medals were struck by Bastian Bros. of Rochester—fifty in bronze and numbered 1 to 50, and four in silver.

Mr. Wurtzbach on "The Young Collector."

The Berkshire (Mass.) *Gleaner*, published at Lee, Mass., of March 8 contains a three-column article entitled "The Young Collector" by Mr. Carl Wurtzbach, a member of the Board of Governors of the American Numismatic Association, written in his usual interesting and instructive manner. Mr. Wurtzbach discusses the collecting of coins, stamps and pottery, the greater part of the article being devoted to the latter subject, from which the reader will learn that Mr. Wurtzbach is deeply interested in collecting old china as well as coins. He makes a strong plea for interesting young people in the habit of collecting, and his plan of using the local paper for this purpose is to be highly commended, and should be followed by collectors in other localities.

A New Kind of Paper Money.

Few people realize the variety of money in circulation today in the United States. According to the Government's classification, the following ten varieties have been in daily use for many years: Gold coins, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, gold certificates, silver certificates, treasury or coin notes issued under Act of July 14, 1890, legal tenders, national banknotes, nickel and bronze coins.

Under Act approved December 23, 1913, the new Federal Reserve banks, twelve in number, were instituted. By this act the Federal Reserve banks were authorized to issue two classes of circulating notes, one called Federal Reserve notes, the other Federal Reserve banknotes. The first named, which have been in issue for more than a year, are secured by so much gold on deposit in the Treasury of the United States as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be sufficient to secure their proper redemption. The second, or Federal Reserve banknotes, are secured by Government bonds, and are to be issued and redeemed under the same terms and conditions as national banknotes. This class of notes has just commenced to be issued, and in a short time will be fairly common.

According to the Federal Reserve Act only the following denominations can be issued: \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100. The designs of both kinds of notes are very similar, the main difference being in the position of the portrait. The portrait on the Federal Reserve notes is placed in the centre, while on the Federal Reserve banknotes it occurs on the left end. The Federal Reserve notes bear the fac-simile signatures of the Secretary of the Treasury, W. G. McAdoo, and the Treasurer of the United States, John Burke, while on the Federal Reserve banknotes are the signatures of the Register of the Treasury, Houston B. Teehee, and Treasurer John Burke, in addition to two officers of the bank.

The obverses of the different denominations bear the following portraits:

- \$5, Lincoln.
- \$10, Jackson.
- \$20, Cleveland.
- \$50, Grant.
- \$100, Franklin.

Aside from the beauty and artistic features on the reverse of these notes, it is claimed by the Treasury Department that the designs afford the greatest possible protection against counterfeiting.

The reverse designs are officially stated as follows:

\$5—On the left, representation of the discovery of America by Columbus; on the right, the Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock.

\$10—Typical scenes of agriculture and manufacture. The left represents a harvest scene, and the right a modern factory.

\$20—Scenes representing transportation on land and on water and in the air. On the left of the note are engravings of a modern railroad train, an automobile and an aeroplane, and on the right an ocean liner in New York Harbor, with the New York sky-line and the Statue of Liberty in the background.

\$50—A symbolical picture across the note representing America presiding over the Panama Canal. In the center is an allegorical figure of a woman with ocean views on either side. On the left is the picture of a merchant steamer; on the right that of a battleship.

\$100—An allegorical picture covering the entire back of the note, composed of a central group representing America seated, with figures on either side showing Peace and Plenty. On the left is a figure of Labor bearing the harvest, and on the right is a figure representing Mercury, suggesting the distribution of the harvest.

Although the general design on the reverse of the two notes is identical, the wording in one case is changed from "Federal Reserve Note" to

"National Currency"

"Federal Reserve Bank Note"

and the legend at the bottom is changed to conform to the wording on the reverse of a national banknote.

G. H. B.

The Spesmilo—Proposed International Monetary Unit.

To Mr. D. E. Parrish, associated with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition's Department of Congresses, an expert conversationalist and writer in the universal language Esperanto, and who was particularly active in making successful the Universal Congress of Esperantists held in San Francisco in 1915, I am indebted for the following article. Illustrations from specimens in my collection.

FARRAN ZERBE.

The spesmilo as an international money unit was proposed, as a theoretical "money of exchange", by M. Rene de Saussure, a well-known Swiss scientist. As the name indicates, the spesmilo (abbreviated Sm.) consists of 1000 spesio (1 spesio equals about \$.0005). The spesmilo is subdivided into the spescento (100 spesio) and the spesdeko (10 spesio). Although proposed merely as a fictitious money of exchange, coins of the value of 1 Sm. and 2 Sm. have been struck.



Theoretically, the spesmilo (1000 spesio) represents the value of 8 grammes of gold $11\frac{1}{2}$ pure. For practical purposes the spesmilo is considered, approximately, to be the value of fifty cents (U. S.), two and one half francs, two shillings, two marks, one rouble, one Mexican peso, one yen, one sol, ten piastres, etc.

In 1907, at its 36th session, the "Association Francaise pour l'Avancement des Sciences" adopted the spesio as the basis for an international "fictitious" money. About that time the "Schweizerische Bankverein" introduced experimentally international spesmilo checks, the values being indicated exclusively in the spesmilo system and the text being printed in the international language, Esperanto. Inasmuch as M. de Saussure is a fervent Esperantist, his proposed money unit has been generally adopted by Esperantists the world over. Practically all Esperanto publishing houses and book dealers issue catalogues giving prices in the spesmilo system.



At least one banking institution now uses the spesmilo exclusively for the accounting and transmission of money. This is the "Checkbanko Esperantista" in London. The bank has depositors, most of whom are Esperan-

tists, in all parts of the world; it issues regular bank checks and also a form of postcard check for the transmission of smaller amounts between depositors only. Several years' use of the spesimilo system by this bank and by numerous individuals and firms interested in the idea of an international coinage and international language has as yet shown no obstacles to the adoption of the spesio, at least as a money of account if not in the form of actual coinage and currency for general circulation.

Discount on Paper Money in 1858.

The following list is copied from Paddock's *Bank Mirror and Bank News*, Cincinnati, O., and New York, March 1, 1858, and will doubtless be of interest to paper-money collectors as showing the value of the currency in circulation before the Civil War and the advent of the United States "Greenbacks."

CURRENCY AND RATES OF DISCOUNT, *Bank Mirror and News Office,*

Cincinnati, February 28, 1858.

The following is a synopsis of the general standing of banks at this point with the market rates at which we are buying uncurrent money today:

In Amounts of \$50 and upwards.

	Discount.
Alabama (solvent)	10 per cent.
Canada (solvent)	1 ½ to 2 per cent.
Delaware	Par.
District of Columbia	5 per cent.
Georgia—Old banks	4 per cent.
New Banks	15 to 25 per cent.
Illinois	2 ½ per cent.
Indiana—Bank of the State	Par.
State Bank	Par.
Free Banks	¾ to 1 per cent.
Kentucky	Par.
Louisiana	Par.
Maryland—County banks	2 to 3 per cent.
Baltimore banks	Par.
Missouri	1 ½ per cent.
New England States	Par.
New Jersey	Par.
New York	Par.
North Carolina	5 to 6 per cent.
Michigan	2 to 15 per cent.
Ohio	Par.
Pennsylvania—Interior	2 to 5 per cent.
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	Par.
South Carolina	4 to 5 per cent.
Tennessee—Old banks	5 per cent.
Free banks	7 to 10 per cent.
Virginia—Old banks	2 ½ per cent.
Free banks	2 ½ per cent.
Wisconsin	2 per cent.
Bank of Gosport, Indiana,—Doubtful.	

From the last item printed in this publication I call attention to Nebraska Territory.

Bank of DeSoto	75 per cent.
Fontenelle Bank of Bellevue	75 per cent.
Nemaha Valley Bank	75 per cent.
Waubeek Bank	75 per cent.
Western Exchange Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	70 per cent.
The remaining Nebraska banks	50 per cent.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.**New Members to be Admitted May 15, 1916.**

- 1846 Thos. W. D. Worthen, State Home, Concord, N. H.
 1847 Jos. L. Haigh, 1309 8th St., Oakland, Calif.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to April 20, 1916. If no objections are received prior to June 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the June issue:

Applicant.	Proposed by
Chas. T. Pierce (H. T. Tokens, Col., Cents)	F. H. Shumway
Hardwick, Vt.	E. E. Shepardson
N. E. Carter (General)	T. E. Leon
Elkhorn, Wis.	Waldo C. Moore
W. H. Wilkinson,	T. E. Leon
1903 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.	Waldo C. Moore
Frederic Stanley Dunn (Roman Imperial Series)	F. G. Duffield
1410 Alder Street, Eugene, Ore.	Waldo C. Moore
Mrs. Ora Armentrout,	Farran Zerbe
620 Union Street, Hannibal, Mo.	Waldo C. Moore
Rudolph C. Foss,	Wm. J. Watson
4498 Lopez Street, Los Angeles, Cal.	Waldo C. Moore
A. H. Strampe,	Waldo C. Moore
Paullina, Iowa	E. Vernon Moore
Ralph J. Smith (U. S.),	John M. Oliver
101 Converse St., Longmeadow, Mass.	Edgar D. Curtis

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, April 20, 1916.

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.

of THE NUMISMATIST, published monthly at Federalsburg, Md., for April 1, 1916, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Editor—F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
 Managing Editor—F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
 Business Manager—F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.
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 Librarian—H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.
 Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities—None.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of March, 1916.

(SEAL)

E. K. EDWARDS, Notary Public,
(My commission expires May 1, 1916.)

An Appeal To All Numismatists Interested in Roman Coins.

After more than four years of hard labor I have finished a voluminous manuscript, entitled "The Pre-Imperial Coinage of Rome", describing and giving current prices in American money of all Roman Consular coins known today, together with a history of the development of the Roman mint system. This work has received the approval of several university professors and numismatists who had a chance to see it, and would have been published by the A. N. S. but for lack of funds available for such purpose.

Having devoted so much time and labor to this book, I do feel that I ought to receive the financial support of American numismatic societies and individual numismatists for its publication, without being called upon to bear any expense myself, as this opus will form the most practical English reference work and guide on the Consular coins of Rome, on which we have only French and German works, aside from the British Museum Catalog, all of which are almost prohibitively expensive.

I believe that this appeal, through THE NUMISMATIST, to American numismatists who can afford and are willing to aid financially in the production of "The Pre-Imperial Coinage of Rome" will bear good results and enable the child of my brain to see the light of the world. The accompanying index of its contents will give an idea of the scope of the work, and I invite all collectors, dealers and societies to address me with a view of getting more detailed information.

Very sincerely,

SIGMUND KRAUSZ,
118 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

INDEX TO "THE PRE-IMPERIAL COINAGE OF ROME."

Abbreviations in the Text.

Chronological Evolution of the Mint System of the Roman Republic:

1. Barter and As Rude, 754-574? B. C.
2. The As Signatum, 574-? B. C.
3. Romano-Campanian Issues, 342-211 B. C.
4. The As Grave; Libral system, 338-268 B. C.
5. The triental system, the victoriat and denarius, 268-4 B. C.
6. The uncial system; Abolishment of cast coins; Weight of denarius reduced, 217-154 B. C.
7. The copper coinage further reduced; The As suspended; New reverse types and value marks on the denarius, 154-104 B. C.
8. New obverse types on the denarius; Serrated coins; The SENATUS CONSULTO, 104-89 B. C.
9. The semi-uncial system; Changes resulting from the Papirian law, 89-54 B. C.
10. Assumption of titles by moneyers; Copper issues stopped, 54-44 B. C.
11. Coins issued by authority of the Senate, 44-27 B. C.
12. Coins of Augustus classed among those of the Republic; Disappearance of moneyers' names, 27-4 B. C.

Coin Denominations of the Republican Mint System.

Coin Types of the Roman Republic—Religious, legendary and allegorical.

Descriptive—Part I.

1. Roman-Campanian Issues, 342-211 B. C.
2. Copper of the libral system, 338-268 B. C.
3. Coins without mintmarks, 268-217 B. C.
4. Coins with various symbols, 254-217 B. C.
5. Coins with letters and monograms, ab. 240-217 B. C.
6. Copper of the uncial system, 217-154 B. C.
7. Anonymous denarii, 154-54 B. C.

Descriptive—Part II.

Family coins in alphabetical order.

Explanatory.

1. Mint officials.
2. Mintmarks.

3. Serrated coins.
4. Plated (fourré) coins.
5. Restored coins.
6. Hybrid coins.
7. Countermarked coins.
8. Latin terms for coin types.

Guide to the Attribution of Family Coins.

1. Alphabetical arrangement by family names.
2. Alphabetical arrangement by surnames.
3. Abbreviations of proper names occurring on family coins.

Legends, Principally Relating to Titles, etc., Abbreviations of.

Preface.

Distribution of the Panama-Pacific Series.

The coins for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition were the first special coins to be produced for an exposition held in a mint city. For this reason, unlike other similar issues, there was no complete or large deliveries to the Exposition, supplies being taken over from the local mint as needed, and at no time did the Exposition carry any considerable stock.

The Exposition has now notified the Government that it will not take over any more coins, and has requested that the balance be destroyed at the San Francisco Mint. Since the coins can only be delivered to the Exposition, the total distribution of this series will probably be as indicated in the following table:

	Coined.	Less for Assay.	Available.	To be Destroyed.	Distribution.
Half Dollar	60,000	34	59,966	28,966	31,000
One Dollar	25,034	34	25,000	None	25,000
Two and One Half Dollars	10,017	17	10,000	1,900	8,100
Fifty Dollars, Oct. . . .	1,509	9	1,500	774	726
Fifty Dollars, Round.	1,510	10	1,500	926	574

From those available for distribution the Exposition now holds a small supply, the sale of which will be continued until about May 15th, after which date, should there be any remainder, it is proposed that they be destroyed. The limited number of the fifty-dollar pieces distributed should be a satisfaction to those who have purchased.

The sale of this series, as a revenue producer for the Exposition, has been very successful. The purpose of souvenir coins is not to sell the most coins, but to produce the greatest net revenue, and while the number of these coins distributed may to some be less than anticipated, profits show that the prices established and maintained produced a greater revenue than would have come from a much larger sale at any less price that would have shown a profit, and no considerable greater sale is believed to have been possible under the circumstances of delayed production, disappointment in some of the designs (all of which were selected by the Treasury Department without consulting the Exposition) and the hazard of trans-ocean shipments closing foreign markets.

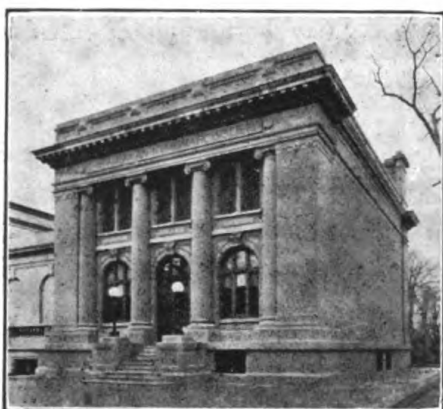
FARRAN ZERBE,

Chief, Coin and Medal Department.

San Francisco, April 9, 1916.

Gold Standard With Piaster Value Unit Adopted by Turks.

A wireless press dispatch from Constantinople via Berlin says that the Turkish Government has established a new gold standard, making the gold piaster the standard unit of value and abolishing the difference in value between the silver and gold piasters. Long-standing Government debts are to be paid on the basis of new monetary valuation. Official bureaus for changing money are being opened.



**The
American Numismatic Society**

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

The meeting of The American Numismatic Society scheduled for the first Thursday evening in April was omitted on account of repairs and alterations that are being made in the Society's building.

In the latter part of March President Newell decided to bring his collection and numismatic library up to the Society's building, and establish his headquarters there. A partition between two of the smaller rooms was taken out so as to provide sufficient accommodation for him in a single room.

Mr. John Reilly, Jr., the Treasurer of the Society, also decided to bring his collection of Far Eastern coins and his numismatic books to the Society's building, and space has been made for his accommodation in one end of the coin room. This brings to the building two of the most energetic workers in their respective lines that we have in this country, and as both Messrs. Newell and Reilly will spend a large portion of their time there, it will certainly tend greatly to increase the activity and usefulness of the Society.

The use of the Society's facilities for research work, in the various branches of numismatics, is one of the main reasons for the Society's existence, and work of this kind carried on from time to time in its building, has shown of late a steady and most gratifying increase.

It was decided that, as it was necessary to make the alterations just mentioned at the present time, it would be well also to have the interior of the building painted, and make some changes in the arrangement of the storeroom and other parts of the basement that seemed advisable. This work has accordingly been in progress since the latter part of March, and has just been completed in a most satisfactory manner, greatly improving the appearance and convenience of the building, and a rearrangement of the wall cases in the main exhibition room has provided considerable additional space for the display of the work of contemporary medallists.

Prices Realized at Michael's 21st Sale.

The following are the prices realized for some of the lots in Edward Michael's sale on March 18 last, the properties of the late Frank Hajek and Philip Frelrier:

15 U. S. Eagle, 1798 over 97. Fine .....\$51.00	166 \$1, C. Bechtler. V. Fine.\$10.50
34 Half Eagle, 1795. Unc... 26.00	167 \$5, 1860, L. Clark & Co. Fine 14.50
35 Do., 1796 over 95. Ex. F. 39.50	168 \$10, 1860, Clark, Gruber & Co. V. Fine 42.00
57 Do., 1818. Unc. 26.50	171 \$5, 1850, Mormon. Fine. 33.00
58 Do., 1820. Fine 20.25	175 Gold Dol., Oct. Unc. 12.00
59 Do., 1825 over 24. Ex. F.116.00	276 Quar. Dol., 1853, no ar- rows. V. F. 11.25
60 Do., 1826. Unc. ....141.00	324 Cent, 1804. Good 9.00
61 Do., 1830. Proof 42.00	330 Do., 1856, flying eagle. Unc. 12.50
62 Do., 1831. V. Fine 84.00	348 Stella, 1879. Unc. A-W. 1575 70.50
63 Do., 1833. Ex. Fine 58.00	375 Leshner Dol., 1901. Ex. F. 13.00
101 Quar. Eagle, 1796. Ex. F. 59.00	398 Brazil, 1808, half dobra. V. Fine 10.75
102 Do., 1796, 16 stars. Ex.F. 61.00	399 Chile, 1830, doubloon. V. Fine 20.50
103 Do., 1797. V. Fine .....141.00	412 Transvaal, 1892, 5sh. V. Fine 3.25
111 Do., 1821. Unc. 52.00	464 Denmark, 1619, crown. V. Fine 3.30
112 Do., 1824 over 21. V. G.. 16.00	583 Tuscany, 1677, crown. V. Fine 2.90
113 Do., 1825. Ex. Fine 29.00	594 First Bronze, Augustus. S. C. Fine 3.60
114 Do., 1826. V. Fine .....112.00	595 Do., do., countermarked. Good 2.00
115 Do., 1827. V. Fine 41.00	596 Do., Livia. S. C. V. Good. 2.20
119 Do., 1832. Unc. 23.50	
152 Gold proof set, 1886 56.00	
153 Gold \$2.50, 1848, CAL. incuse. V. F. 25.00	
157 \$20, 1853, L. Moffat & Co. Unc. 31.00	
159 \$50, 1851, Humbert. V.F.121.00	
161 \$5, 1849, Norris, Greig & Norris. V. Fine 35.00	
164 \$10, 1852, Wass, Molitor & Co. V. Fine 46.00	

Medal of French Participation in the P.-P. I. E.

Few of the medals struck to commemorate participation in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are more worthy of reproduction than that issued by the Exposition Commission of France, which is illustrated below through the courtesy of Mr. Farran Zerbe, who writes as follows regarding it:



"I received this medal from the Secretary of the French Commission, and I understand it is the only medal officially issued in connection with the French participation at the Exposition. On the obverse, at the right, is represented the Tower of Jewels, and on the reverse, the French Pavilion at the Exposition. This was probably the most elegant and beautiful building by any nation at the Exposition. The Pavilion, as it appears on the medal, was probably produced from the architect's design, as the actual foreground arrangement was different than what we see it on the medal, which was designed by T. Spicer-Simpson."

Surcharge on Pattern for Bank Note.

Mr. H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis., writes to THE NUMISMATIST regarding a pattern for the first issue of bank notes under the National Banking Act. This pattern is for a \$10 note of the First National Bank of Washington, D. C., and across the face is printed in large gilt letters in two lines the words "First Washington, D. C." Regarding these words in gilt letters Mr. Granberg writes as follows:

"I believe this explains the use of the large gilt letters printed on some of the essay pieces of fractional currency, which reads 'First Washington,' 'Second Baltimore,' etc. It seems to have been the intention to print with gilt letters the number and location of national banks across the face, possibly as a check against counterfeiting, or for some other purpose, the same as on the compound-interest notes, which have the words similarly printed in gilt, overstriking the otherwise completed bill."

Mr. Victor Morin of Montreal, Canada, a member of the American Numismatic Association, has been honored by being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the highest literary distinction accorded in Canada. This gives him the right to have the title F. R. S. C. affixed to his name.

Former Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot has been awarded a medal by the National Academy of Sciences for "distinguished service in organizing and directing systematic conservation of natural resources."

Mr. Theo. J. Venn of Chicago, a member of the American Numismatic Association, and the author of works on the large U. S. cents and half cents, has just issued a pamphlet of 40 pages entitled "Life Insurance Catechism."

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A STUDY IN ROMAN COINS OF THE EMPIRE.

BY FREDERIC STANLEY DUNN.

(This is the second part of a paper by Professor Dunn, reprinted from a Bulletin of the University of Oregon, in which he describes and comments on a collection of Imperial Roman coins which came into his possession a few years ago. The third and concluding part of the paper will appear next month.—EDITOR.)

(Continued from last month.)

Nero, 54-68 A. D.

The reign of Claudius, Caligula's successor, is unrepresented in the series. The third coin of the Empire belongs to Nero—a very handsome assarius in beautiful preservation and belonging to a very celebrated group of coins, various types of which may be seen in popular works.

The obverse presents in quite high relief a finely idealized, laurel-crowned head of Nero in left profile, surrounded by the following inscription in very distinct letters: NERO. CAESAR. AVG(vstvs). GERM(anicvs). IMP(erator). Other coins of the same group present the right profile and insert other titles in the inscription.

Baumeister, under the article "Augustus," p. 234, dates this type of coin, known especially by its reverse, from the last years of Nero's reign. It is at least noticeable for the absence of the beard, which characterizes Nero's portraits before his twenty-second birthday, i. e., 59 A. D. The bestial Emperor is certainly a handsome man, to judge from this coin, much more prepossessing indeed than in his two Uffizi Gallery busts or that in the British Museum. His hair is combed in that peculiar fashion of his—in a succession of waves clear across the arch of the forehead from ear to ear, and clustering low down on the back of the neck. These features, so prominent in his portrait-busts, are quite distinct in this coin.

We here for the first time in our collection meet with the laurel-crown. Observe that it was worn, not in a line parallel with the brow, in the mistaken idea we sometimes have of the crown, but inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, so that it rather encircles the back of the head and the ribbon-bow, securing the two ends where they meet, falls gracefully down on the back of the neck. The laurel-crown is certainly much more becoming than the radiate-crown which Nero was the first of living Emperors to assume in his coinage-portraits.

As for Nero's titles, all those given on this coin, unless it be the title Imperator, were his either by right of birth or accession. Germanicus, in his case, is not the title afterward awarded in honor of conquest, as to Trajan and others, but a family name inherited from Nero's own great-grandfather, Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of Tiberius, and from his grandfather, the Germanicus *par excellence*. Nero varied in his disposition of the title Imperator. He here reserves it for the close of the formula, for reasons soon to be given; in other coins he introduced the list with it, while, in yet others, Imperator is both preceded and followed by various titles.

Except in the absence of the beard, the obverse affords no very precise way of dating the coin, for Nero is not here designated by his Tribunicial or Consular offices, as was Caligula in our second coin.

The reverse is highly prized on account of its contributions to history and archæology, for it supplies evidence not elsewhere to be found. Its device is a representation of the little Arch or Temple of Janus in the Forum, affording a valuable supplement to the meager references to this structure

in the Classics. It is therefore interesting to read from our coin that the Janus was not so much a temple as a double archway, in fact merely two side-walls of masonry, with a door at either end. These doors or gateways were taller than the side-walls by more than a third of their height, while gratings occupied the intervening space. Supported on these side gratings and the arches of the two end-gates there was an entablature of two divisions, the ornate design of which may be seen in clearer examples of the coin.

There are two types of the inscription of the reverse. Popular hand-books invariably reproduce the one which reads: PACE. P(OPVLO). R(OMANO). TERRA. MARIQ(VE). PARTA. IANVM. CLVSIT, "Peace for the Roman People having been acquired on land and sea, he closed (the Temple of) Janus." Our coin introduces an interesting variant which seems not yet to have found its way into our *vade mecum*s. We have here, substituted for TERRA. MARIQ(VE). "on land and sea," the one word VBIQ(VE), "everywhere."

The spelling "clusit" may also be mentioned in passing, as an illustration of how the monuments and the science of epigraphy are reconstructing our knowledge of contemporary Latin. In our usual texts as they have descended to us through the medium of late manuscripts, the form "clausit" has prevailed, as, for instance, in the very passage where Suetonius mentions this closing of the Janus. It has been remarked, however, that Seneca, of this period, employs the spelling "clusit," which is otherwise frequently attested in epigraphy.

The occasion of closing Janus's Temple can only be referred to the successful termination of the Parthian War under the direction of Corbulo, Nero's general in the East. A piece of money is thus made to contribute to our fund of historical knowledge, for Tacitus omits mention of this particular closing of the Janus, while, by reason of his omission, doubt had thereby been cast upon the authority of Suetonius (Nero, 13), who does assert its closing. Concluding his narrative of the visit of Tiridates, the Parthian King, to Rome in 63 A. D., Suetonius has these words: "As a result of these proceedings, Nero was saluted Imperator, his laurel-crown was deposited in the Capitolium, and he closed the Janus Arch, as if there were no wars now remaining." A difficulty is presented in the counter statement that the presentation of the crown to Tiridates, which Suetonius loosely ascribes to this year 63, did not occur until the year 66. A consequent vagueness is thus imparted to the dating of the closing of Janus. The only safe conclusion is that the coin dates after 66 A. D., when the Parthian War was ended, and before June 9, 68, when Nero died. Eckhel lists it among the "nummi vagi," i. e., the scattering coins.

The quotation from Suetonius has another connection with our coin, in that it helps us explain the position of the title Imperator in the formula. There can scarcely be any doubt that, where Imperator stands at the beginning of the list, as it does in our next coin, a middle brass of Titus, where it is separated from all the other titles, the rulers who thus placed it, regarded it more in the light of a prænomen, in other words, as a part of their name and not as a title at all. On the other hand, its position at the close of any formula or at least anywhere else than at the beginning, is more consistent with quite another usage—that of the old Republican times, when a general was hailed as Imperator by his troops after a victory. This acclamation on the field was supplanted under the Principate by a decree of the Senate and the title Imperator was affixed to the previous honors in the nature of an addendum. Successive decrees were indicated by numerals attached, as e. g., IMP. IIII. Nero's placement of this title on the obverse of his coin is in harmony with the historical act commemorated on the reverse, for it was a feature of the same event.

It may be noticed finally that the S. C are divided and flank the Janus on right and left, occupying the same position and having the same proportions which were preserved to the end of the brass coinage, except that they were often placed in the open space below the device.

This coin is listed by Eckhel (Vol. VI, p. 273). Reproductions of the reverse, though with the alternate style of inscription, may be found in Duruy's History of Rome, Vol. V, p. 38; Schneider's Das Alte Rom, Taf. I, N. 19, after Roscher 11.

17; Stevenson's Dictionary of Roman Coins, p. 274; Baumeister, Vol. I, p. 234, after Cohen I, 197, N. 177, pl. XI; Platner's Topography and Monuments of Ancient Rome, p. 187; etc.

THE FLAVIAN DYNASTY

Titus, 79-81 A. D.

Our series omits the three hurried reigns of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, whose coins are rare by reason of the short periods of their incumbency, and brings us to the Flavian Emperors, failing however to present the founder of the House, Vespasian himself. There are three coins of this era, one of Titus and two of Domitian.

It will be remembered that the three coins of the Julian House, just described, all bore the Emperor's portrait in left profile. The coin of Titus next to engage our attention is the first of the series to present a right profile, a practice which happens to be observed until quite near the end of the collection. In actual fact, such was not a fixed rule, for either profile was employed according as the wish of the Senate or Princeps dictated. The right profile seems however to have prevailed, judging from the great preponderance of such pieces in the collection. They present an unbroken line from Titus down to the Constantinian era, when a coin of Licinius again introduces the left profile.

The Flavian's portrait is in high relief—a massive head upon a thick neck, in which may be detected quite a little resemblance to his various busts. He wears the laurel-crown, which, since Nero, had become a means of distinguishing the as from the dupondius. Titus's resemblance to his father, Vespasian, is very marked in this coin, as is indeed the case with his portrait-busts. The coin would in fact be mistaken for one of Vespasian's, but for one single letter in the inscription.

Titus inherited the full name of his father, which would lead to confusion were it not that the elder Flavian, following the practice of most of the Emperors, never used his praenomen, or first name, in official inscriptions, styling himself simply Vespasianus, with the accompanying titles of office and state. His elder son and successor, in order to avoid being mistaken for his father while the latter was still alive, had no other recourse than to designate himself Titus Vespasianus. The presence of the abbreviation T in inscriptions which are in other respects identical with those of his father, proves them distinctively Titus's own. So we find the inscription of the obverse reading: IMP(erator). T(itvs). CAES(ar). VESP(asianvs). AVG(vs-tvs). P(ontifex). M(aximvs). TR(ibunica). P(otestate). CO(n)S(vl). VIII, "the Emperor Titus Caesar Vespasian Augustus, Chief Pontiff, with Tribunician Power, Consul for the Eighth Time."

The letter between IMP and CAES is not clear, but, even were there no distinct traces visible, the space demands a letter. That letter can only be the initial of the name, Titus, as, from a comparison with other inscriptions of this same period, no other title, either for Vespasian or Titus, is applicable at this point. Such a disposition of the latter's name is however frequently exemplified, while no confirmation can be made for any such formula for the elder Emperor. The letter T is therefore our only conclusive evidence for the correct ascription of this coin, for the remainder of the title, even the consular dating and the legend of the reverse, may belong well to both father and son. Vespasian died during his Eighth Consulship, while Titus, who had served seven terms as Consul during his father's lifetime, entered upon his eighth little over five months after his own accession, January 1, 80. He died September 13, 81, without having received an additional Consulship, so that the coin must date from within this period of one year and nine months. The exact Tribunician year is not designated and a closer approximation is therefore impossible.

The longer official title here given to Titus makes it possible to draw comparisons between the practice of this Emperor and that of Caligula, as shown by their respective coins, an opportunity which Nero's shorter formula did not offer. The prefixing of Imperator as the initial title and the position of the ordinary praenomen must first be noticed. The usual family praenomen, such as Titus here, is not often to be found in the formal inscrip-

tions of the Emperors, for there seemed a tendency to omit or even to suppress it, except when needed for purposes of distinction, as was the case with Titus. But where it does occur, it holds the second place in the group, between IMP and CAES. This interlacing of the two parts of the name, i. e., the praenomen and cognomen, with Imperator and Caesar may be added proof that these latter were rather regarded as portions of the inherited or adoptive throne name. It is doubtless an error to call them titles—evidently that is only from our modernized viewpoint.

As for the cognomen, Vespasianus, we here, in Titus's coin, meet for the first time with the tendency to abbreviate even the more essential parts of the family name. Caesar and Augustus were now as with the value of praenomina, which it was the practice to abbreviate at convenience, while such agnomina, or added names, as Germanicus or Dacicus (cf. GERM in Nero's coin), were similarly treated. But, to one not accustomed to the whims of epigraphic laws, it seems strange at first to find, as here, VESP for Vespasianus, and DOMIT for Domitianus. The narrowed limits of the coin naturally compelled a process of curtailing whenever possible, and, consequently, the longer the list, the more violent the abbreviations.

Following the cognomen, we again note, as in Caligula's coin, that the title Augustus, as a complimentary name, holds first place, followed by P. M., "Pontifex Maximus," thus giving to the religious office precedence over the civic honors which follow it. Next also, as in Caligula's list, comes the Tribunicial Power, though this variation is to be noted, that, whereas Caligula designated the year of his reign by the Tribuneship, omitting the Consular year altogether, Titus chose to name his year by the looser terms of the Consulate. As the Consulship was assumed quite intermittently by the Emperors, it was a far less defining method of expressing the date.

The reverse of Titus's coin has for its device a winged Victory on the prow of a vessel, yet with the appearance as of flying and striding to the right. Her right foot is resting upon the deck of the ship; her left is lifted on tip-toe, as if a step forward has just been taken. She holds aloft a wreath in her right hand, while a palm branch in the other is resting over her left shoulder. Her garment is closely pressed to her form and streams behind her. The prow of the vessel has a curved end like a swan's neck. The whole device was very probably in imitation of the Winged Victory of Samothrace, or of the original coins themselves of Demetrius Poliorcetes. Such a conception of Victory, though oftener without the ship, is a frequent figure in Roman coinage. The S. C. flank the figure of Victory, just above the height of the knees.

The inscription reads VICTORIA. AVGVST(i), "the Victory of Augustus," or "Augustan Victory." It is the first instance in the series of a type of reverse which became quite popular—the coupling of an abstract personification like SALVS or IVSTITIA, with the Emperor's title in the possessive genitive or as a modifying adjective.

If we would search for a definite event to which to ascribe this Victory, reference to the date already deduced from the obverse, i. e., 80 or 81, would suggest some success against the Parthians by the Governor of Syria, the father of the future Emperor, Trajan, and we do know that the latter did win a battle about this time. But the curious fact remains, that all three members of the Flavian House employed this very same device on their different coins, but with the inscription VICTORIA. NAVALIS, indicating the repeated commemoration of some one naval battle. The prow on which Titus's Victoria is made to stand corroborates this interpretation. If so, the event must be looked for in the earlier reign of Vespasian—an event of such moment that it was recalled to the national currency long afterwards. The quest is rather baffling, unless we are to believe that a very minor engagement was quite unduly exaggerated. Stevenson, p. 871 of his Dictionary, suggests "either the great naval loss by tempest sustained by the Jews who fled from Joppa to their ships when the town was attacked by Cestius, or the naval victory gained by the vessels of Vespasian over the barks of the Jews on Lake Gennesareth."

Hazlitt's Coin Collector has a coin of Titus (Pl. IV, No. 43) with the same inscription but with the left profile in the portrait. Eckhel discusses the device of the reverse on p. 330, Vol. VI, though with the inscription "Victoria Navallis."

Domitian, 81-96 A. D.

Vespasian's younger son, Domitian, the third and last of the Flavians, is conspicuous in the series with two pieces. Happily we possess in them the two species of middle brass of the same reign and therefore an excellent opportunity for the comparison of the two coins. The dupondius is a trifle larger in circumference and considerably thicker than the as. One can not successfully form any conclusions from the present color of the coins, for, after being exposed to various elements, a coin may have varied tints resulting. As they now appear, the dupondius is much darker and blacker; the as has more of a yellowish tint. According to the style now firmly established in Domitian's time, the dupondius introduces the Emperor to us in corona radiata, the as in the laurel-wreath.

The earlier of the two coins in point of time is the dupondius. Domitian's head is shown on the obverse, right profile, in high relief, the first instance in the series of the use of the corona radiata in the case of a living Emperor, though of course it had been employed ever since the custom had been instituted by Nero. And again it is interesting to note that the corona radiata too rests on the back of the head, at a very acute angle. One feature that catches the eye at once is the Flavian's long, thick neck, which would have been relieved by a greater display of the toga about the shoulders; as it is, only slight traces of it may be seen on the very tips of the relief, although there is a suggestion that in this the Medusa may be intended, which Domitian is known to have worn on his breast as a charm and which is quite distinctly represented in many of his coins.

The first two titles or praenomina of the inscription, IMP(erator). CAES(ar), are not legible, but doubtless to be inferred, according to the usual formula of this period, first witnessed in our series in the coin of Titus and not to be renounced until after many generations of Emperors. The remainder is quite clear: DOMIT(ianvs). AVG(vstvs). GERM(anicvs). CO(n)S(vl). XI. CENS(oris). POT(estate). P(ater). P(atriciae), "the Emperor Caesar Domitian Augustus Germanicus, Consul for the Eleventh Time, with Censor's Power, Father of His Country."

Germanicus had ceased to be a family name with the Imperators since the death of Nero. We now find Domitian appropriating the title in the year 84 A. D., by virtue—of what?—a mock triumph, in which slaves with wigs of flaxen hair and painted faces were hired to impersonate German captives. The hypocrisy and shame of a tyrant are here graven in a single word on a nation's coin. As a laudatory epithet, Germanicus is given a place in the group that is intermediate between the purely family names and the official titles. It therefore stands next to Augustus, which always takes precedence over all others of its class, until displaced by Trajan's Optimus.

The assumption of Censorial Power was peculiar to the Flavian dynasty; neither earlier nor later Emperors seem to have coveted it in any such degree. Domitian gave it an added majesty in attaching the adjective "Perpetuus," "perpetual" or "for life"—a unique and solitary instance, which was variously expressed upon the coins. The abbreviations CENS. POT for "Censoris Potestate," "with the Power of Censor," or for "Censoria Potestate," "with Censorial Power," either of which may be the reading of our coin, was framed after the analogy of the long-established "Tribunicia Potestate." This latter title Domitian seems to have sacrificed in order to give place for his Censorial hobby, for it is omitted from both his coins in this collection. Yet it must be noted that, while he gave CENS. POT preference over TR. P, he could not give it the same rank as the latter would have held in the formula, for the Consular title takes precedence.

If we were without other data to aid us, the title Germanicus at least would determine the coin as struck after January of 84. But with the help of the formulae COS. XI. CENS. POT, the dating may be reduced to very small compass. Domitian became Consul XI. on January 1 of 85, and XII. on the following January. But, as he did not assume the title of Censor Perpetuus until September 5 of 85, it leaves little less than four months in which the coin could be so dated.

The legend of the reverse is VIRTVS. AVGVSTI, "the Valor of Augustus." What a paradox!—so contemptible an Emperor parading himself as the Censor of Morals and claiming as his motto "The Valor of Augustus"!

Virtus is represented by a military figure, doubtless Domitian himself, partially turned toward the right, with left knee inclined forward, the right arm sustained by a spear, while there rests in the hollow of the left what has been interpreted as the parazonium or short sheathed sword. The Emperor's cloak is hanging over the arm that holds this rather ornamental than serviceable weapon and its folds may be seen trailing low down in the hollow of the bent left knee. Undoubtedly, the boasted conquest of Germany is allegorized in this imposing martial posture of the would-be Caesar.

Eckhel lists this coin, as far as the obverse is concerned, on p. 380 of Vol. VI, under type A for the year 85. Stevenson discusses the parazonium in coins of Domitian, on p. 600 of the Dictionary.

In the second of Domitian's coins, the as, the Emperor is portrayed on the obverse, right profile and laureated. The inscription more nearly encircles the entire rim than upon any of the series thus far reviewed. The curved line of Domitian's neck and shoulders marks the beginning and end of the inscription and occupies the space of but one letter. The formula reads: IMP(erator). CAES(ar). DOMIT(ianvs). AVG(vstvs). GERM(anicvs). CO(n)S(vl). XIII. CENS(or). PER(petvvs). P(ater). P(atriciae), "The Emperor Caesar Domitian Augustus Germanicus, Consul for the Thirteenth Time, Censor for Life, Father of the Country."

The title is identical with that of the dupondius, just described, with the exception of the Consular year and the different formula employed for the office of Censor. The numeral XIII defines the coin as having been issued two years subsequent to the date of the dupondius, i. e., between January 1, 87, and January 1, 88.

The reverse has the legend FORTVNAE. AVGVSTI, "To the Fortune of Augustus." In the center is Fortune, a favorite figure upon Roman Imperial coins and reproduced several times under various guises in our collections. The goddess is gracefully inclined to the left, a cornucopia held upright in the hollow of her left arm. A defect in the coin renders it impossible to determine what is the object which Fortune is holding in her slightly extended right hand, though, by comparison with many other similar devices, it is very probably the patera or sacrificial saucer.

The war with the Dacians was in progress during this year of 87. This coin may indicate either a prophecy of the expected outcome of the struggle, or a prayer to Fortuna to be favorable, or a willfully perverted decree of thanksgiving over the very dubious conquest of Dacia.

The obverse of the above coin is listed under type B for the year 87 by Eckhel (Vol. VI, p. 382).

(To be continued.)

Silver Discs for Peruvian Mint.

Silver disks manufactured in the United States will be received at the national mint of Peru from individuals holding Government permits, and will be coined into pieces valued at 1 sol (\$0.486) each, up to the amount of 500,000 soles (\$243,325). In conformity with this ruling, published in El Peruano for February 11, the Peruvian mint will collect a coinage charge of 2 per thousand on the value coined. The disks or coin blanks shipped from the United States will be exempt from consular invoice fees and customs duties.

1916 San Diego Exposition Medal.

The Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, is being continued over 1916, and the official souvenir medal as produced there at the Government's coining demonstration may now be had dated both 1915 and 1916. This is the first instance we know of where a medal of this character has been minted and dated for different years.

These medals and official souvenirs of all kinds of both the San Francisco and San Diego exposition may be had from M. E. Hart Company, 560 Powell street San Francisco.

THE HALF CENT VARIETIES OF 1806.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.

Coinage 356,000. Three varieties of both obverse and reverse dies are known. Each obverse with a different reverse, and no cracked or broken dies have been found. There is but little difference between the two obverse dies with the small 6.

OBVERSE—1806.

Figure 6.

	Size	and bust	Perfect or double cut.	Letters too close.
1	Large	Touches	Double cut	LIB
2	Small	Close	Perfect	IB
3	Small	Not close	Perfect	LIB

REVERSE—1806.

	Denominator		Regula, mm.	Stems or stemless.	Berries.		Without Stems.		Letters of legend joined.
	Mm.	Spaced			L.	R.	L.	R.	
A	4½	Wide	3	Stems	5	5	1	1	None
B	4	Close	3	No stems	6	5	0	0	RI
C	4½	Wide	2¼	Stems	6	5	1	0	ME

COMBINATIONS OF DIES.

1—A

2—B

3—C

Obverse 1.—Date 6½ mm., spaced equally on date line. Six large, double cut, pointed, and touches bust. Perfect 1, equally distant from curl and hair and closer to hair than to milling. Angle of hair and shoulder over space 1 8. Liberty 11 mm. R tilted to left and without right foot to stand. R closer to hair than to milling. Valley of hair under right of E. End of lock of hair under right of B. Forelock under T.

Obverse 2.—Date 6½ mm. Plain, small, blunt 6, slightly above base line, close to bust. Perfect 1, one-half distance from curl as to hair, closer to hair than to milling. Angle of hair and shoulder on line with left of 8. Liberty 11½ mm. IB close. Right foot of stand of R wanting. Closer to hair than to milling. Valley of hair under space ER. End of lock of hair on line with right of B. Forelock under TY.

Obverse 3.—Date 6 mm. on line. Plain, small 6, blunt, 06 slightly close, 6 close to bust, but more distant than in obverse 2. Perfect 1, one-half distance from curl as from hair, closer to hair than to milling. Angle of hair and shoulder over left of 8. Liberty 11 mm. LIBE close, R without right foot to stand. About equally distant from hair and milling. Valley of

hair under right of E. End of lock of hair under right of B. Forelock under T.



Combination
of 2—B.

Combination
of 1—A.

Combination
of 3—C.

Reverse A.—Denominator $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., figures small, widely and equally spaced, and same distance from milling and regula; 2 not under regula, the second 0 under it. Both 2 and 0 1 mm. from ribbon. Regula 3 mm., imperfect, the right end being tapered, and very close to right ribbon. Equally distant from numerator and denominator. Numerator with small feet and top, equally distant from ribbons, and midway between regula and knot. Wreath—Left branch, two berries outside and three inside. The lower outside berry, without stem, touches stem of leaf above, and the tip of leaf below—ending in a thorn—is over it. The upper berry has a short stem, the tip of leaf below touches it, and the thorn of this leaf appears to run through the berry. The outside leaves are close to branch. The lower inside berry with short stem midway between leaf and bow; the second closer to leaf above than to that below. The stems of the two higher berries are of medium length. A short thorn on inside of branch pointing downward opposite lower outside leaves. Right branch has two inside and three outside berries, the lower outside berry without stem, the upper with medium stems. The two inside berries with short curved stems pointing towards the left of coin. Leaf ending under with long thorn. Position tips of leaves: Left branch—First under center of left stand of N, second under left foot of T, third on line left side of D, fourth right of center of S, fifth under right stand of A, and terminal leaf under center of E. Right branch—First under left stand of A, second under center of I, third under space ME, fourth under left foot of A, fifth under center of O, and highest leaf under right of S. Stem of left branch points to left foot of right stand of A, stem of right branch points to base of U. Both stems close to leaves. Legend, all letters perfect, D closer to milling than to leaf. AT, AME and RI close. IC distant. HALF CENT—Letters perfect. AL touch, F high, leaf distant from H, leaf touches C, and right foot of T merged with leaf. Berry over F not close, the right side on line with right of F. Ceriph of F points between leaves. Center mark over left standard of N and close to it. U to ribbon, 2 mm.; A to ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; D-S, 2 mm.; S-O, 2 mm.; F-A, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; A-U, $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Reverse B.—Denominator 4 mm., figures large, close and equally spaced, farther from milling than from regula. The greater part of 2 and 0 under fraction line. 2 slightly largest and farther from ribbon than 0 is. Regula 3 mm., ends equally distant from ribbons and equally distant from numerator and 00. Numerator large with large feet and broad top and in center of field. Wreath—Left branch, three berries outside and three inside. The outside berries have short stems and are all distant from leaves. The lower inside berry has a medium stem, the second a short and the upper a long. Right branch has three outside berries and two inside. The two lower outside berries have short stem, the upper a medium. The inside berries are with medium stems. All stems to berries are straight. Position of tips of leaves: Left branch—First under center of N, second under right foot of T,

third under center of D, fourth under right of S, fifth under space AT, and terminal under right of E. Right branch—First under space CA, second under space RI, third under right stand M, fourth between FA, closer to A, fifth under center of O, and highest leaf under left of S. No stems to wreath. Legend—N and R imperfect, right foot to stand of each wanting. D nearly equally distant from leaf and milling. F slightly imperfect. ME joined. TA close. HALF CENT—F, N and T with same imperfections as found in legend. T without right foot. HAL very close. Leaf touches C. Berry over F closer and more to the left than in other dies. Ceriph of F points to tip of leaf. Center mark over left of and close to N. U to ribbon, 1 mm.; A to ribbon, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; D-S, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; S-O, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; F-A, 2 mm.; A-U, $7\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Reverse C.—Denominator $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., 00 slightly closer than 20, figures small and widely spaced, equally distant from milling and regula. First 0 only under regula. Regula 2 mm., perfect, and equally distant from ribbons. Numerator with small feet and top, midway between ribbons and equally distant from regula and knot. Wreath—Left branch has three berries outside and three inside. Tip of leaf touches lower outside berry, which is without a stem. The second berry has short stem and midway between leaves and distant from them, the upper with long stem midway between them. Lower inside berry with long straight stem, the second long curved stem and the upper with short stem. Right branch has three berries outside and two inside. The first and third berries outside with medium stem, the second with long stem. The lower inside berry with medium stem, the upper with short. The stems point to top of wreath. Position of points of leaves: Left branch—First under left foot of left stand of N, second under center of T, third under left of D, fourth under right of S, fifth under left foot of T, and terminal leaf under right of E. Right branch—First under left stand of A, second under center of I, third under right stand of M, fourth to left of A, fifth under right of O, and highest leaf under center of S. Stem of left branch points to right stand of A, stem of right branch to left curve of U. Stems distant from leaves. Legend—All letters perfect. D much closer to leaf than to milling. AME close, RI joined. HALF CENT—Letters perfect, N high, foot of H very close to leaf, right foot of T merged with leaf. Berry over F not close, right side on line with right of F. Ceriph of F points to tip of leaf. No center mark. U to ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; A to ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; D-S, 2 mm.; S-O, 2 mm.; F-A, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; A-U, 9 mm.

Honor Paid to Christine Nilsson.

The initiative for a dignified and beautiful homage to the world-renowned singer, Christine Nilsson, Countess de Casa Miranda, has been taken by admirers and friends in Stockholm, Sweden, to present the famous prima donna with a medal on her seventy-fourth birthday, the 20th of August next.

Invitation to participate has been published in the Swedish press by Baroness Adelaide Lehusen, neé Valerius; Count Hans von Stedingk, Chéf the Royal Opera; Conrad Nordquist, first capell-master; Karl Silfverstolpe, Preses Royal Musical Academy; Count G. von Rosen, Lord Chamberlain, etc.; Magnus Lagerberg, Commodore, etc., and Fritz Ottergren, banker.

The Crown Prince and Prince Eugene have given their support. The obverse of the medal will present Christine Nilsson's bust when at the height of her fame. The reverse will consist of an allegorical composition with appropriate inscription.

The design and die work have been accepted by the well-known medalist, Mr. Eric Lindberg. Three hundred specimens are now offered for subscription at price: In sterling silver at \$5.50 each; in bronze at \$2.75 each.

Subscriptions, with remittances, full name and instructions for delivery, will be received by J. de Lagerberg, member of the Swedish as well as the American Numismatic Society, etc., 70 Park Avenue, Passaic, N. J., until July 1.

In an address which will later be delivered to Countess de Casa Miranda the names of all subscribers will appear.

IS THE "MYSTERIOUS" BUST ON CANADIAN COINS REALLY THAT OF WELLINGTON?

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

In an article entitled "The Mysterious Busts of Breton 1002-6-7," which appeared in the March number of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, Mr. S. S. Heal attempts to solve the difficulty by claiming the busts to be those of Wellington. Unfortunately he reproduces Breton's cuts, which are so unlike the original as to be utterly worthless in any attempt to elucidate the question. After quoting misleading statements from a sale catalogue by W. Elliot Woodward of 1881 claiming the bust to be that of deSalaberry, and after quoting a similar statement by Gerald E. Hart, in a catalogue by Frosard in 1888, which hold that the busts are those of Canning, Peel and deSalaberry, respectively, he publishes a letter from W. J. Davis of Birmingham, and on this authority claims the whole three busts, so different in execution, to be those of Wellington.



An Acknowledged Bust of Wellington—B. 987.

Before going further it would be well to describe these coins, together with some others related to them by the inter-muling of their dies.



No. 1—B. 1002.

No. 2—B. 1006.

No. 3.

No. 1—Obv., Bust of a man about fifty years of age, in civilian's dress, to the right. Rev., "Ships | Colonies | & | Commerce," the crosslet of the "&" slanting upwards. Size 26 mm.

No. 2—Obv., Bust apparently of the same man, somewhat older, larger and fuller, to the right. Rev., "Wellington | Waterloo | 1815." Size 26 mm.

No. 3—Obv., Same as last. Rev., "Ships | Colonies | & | Commerce," crosslet of the "&" at right angles. Die much worn. Size 26 mm.



No. 4—B. 1007.

No. 5.

No. 6.

No. 4—Obv., A bust of a man much younger, in civilian's dress, to the right. Rev., "Commercial | Change." Size 24 mm.

No. 5—Obv., Same as last, but with a wide margin. Rev., Same as reverse No. 3, but from die more worn. Size 26 mm.

No. 6—Obv., A ship in full sail to the right with choppy waves. Rev., Same as No. 3, but the die in good condition. Size 26 mm.



No. 7.

No. 8.

No. 9.

No. 8—B. 982, claimed by Davis as bust of Wellington, most likely that of Nelson.
No. 9—B. 992, claimed with good reason to be the bust of de Salaberry.

No. 7—Obv., Same as last. Rev., Same as No. 2. Size 26 mm.

There is also another variety which I claim to be false, bearing the bust of No. 2 with the reverse of No. 4, size 24 mm. This appears to be the work of a fakir who, by turning down the bust as it appears in No. 4 and cutting out the bust on No. 2 made a new variety of the "Commercial Change" reverse by inserting it in place of the young bust.

Of the above described pieces Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 6 are regular coins, each having its own obverse and reverse, while Nos. 3, 5 and 7 are mule varieties.

Now, going into the relative dates of issue of these tokens, I am in-

clined to the belief that No. 6 was the first issued, No. 1 second, and No. 5 the last.

As many examples of the variety of the "Ships Colonies and Commerce" with choppy waves—the one here represented—are found in hoards deposited about the year 1837, we conclude that all the varieties above described were struck between 1834 and 1836.

There is little doubt that the tokens display portraits of men prominent in the history of the times during which they were issued. But who were they? is a question not so easy of solution as Mr. Heal seems to make out.

Let us now take up the different claims and, if possible, arrive at some conclusion regarding them.

DeSalaberry, whom both Woodward and Hart claim to be the personage represented on one of the coins, was born in 1778 and died in 1829, aged 51 years. His portrait was painted by Dickinson in 1824, which shows him to be of plump features with a youngish face, in officer's uniform, altogether unlike the older and more rugged features shown on B. 1002. This painting has been the foundation of all the known deSalaberry portraits, and especially of an engraving by Durand, which has besides a representation of the gold medal, both obverse and reverse, presented to him as commanding officer at the battle of Chateaugay.

Now, it has been generally conceded that B. No. 992 (the illustration, like the others, is a caricature rather than an attempt to depict the coin itself, which represents a soldier in military uniform) appears to correspond with this the only known portrait of this victorious Canadian military commander. This coin, although dated 1825, most probably was not issued until about the year 1830, and therefore may be classed as a memorial coin. This therefore eliminates his name from the list.

Next, as to George Canning, he cannot be the one portrayed on B. 1002 or 1007, for his portraits show a man somewhat bald, while those on the coins have an ample growth of hair.

My No. 5, B. 1007, a more youthful bust than the other two, corresponds in age and general features to that of Sir Robert Peel, and, although a conservative, was a practical reformer, and was Prime Minister about the time of the issue of the coin, there is some probability that Hart's suggestion may be correct.

In dealing with Mr. Heal's claim, let us compare the features appearing on the early Wellington tokens, which all display a curved nose with well-developed chin, while these later coins show a straight nose and a rather chubby chin, although the features are much older. We can only arrive at the conclusion that they do not represent the same individual. Now, while Mr. Davis* is an undoubted authority on Nineteenth Century tokens, I am sorry to have to differ with him on this point. In his work he classed B. 982 under the head of "Wellington," a coin with the bust of an officer in military uniform, with nose pointing upwards and hair dressed in a queue, altogether unlike any known portrait of the eminent general. Some claim this to be a representation of the bust of Nelson instead of that of Wellington. The reverse of this coin is the same as the Wellington B. 972, but here again Breton's drawing is at fault, for instead of a trident they both display a hasta or spear shaft without head.

If, therefore, we do not allow the claim that these are Wellington tokens, let us look into another solution that has sometimes been made regarding them, namely, that of Louis Joseph Papineau. He was born in 1786, and was therefore about fifty years of age when these tokens were issued. He would be rather young to be represented by my No. 2, although more in keeping with No. 1. Still, as he had rugged features he would most likely appear older than he really was. The words "Wellington Waterloo 1815" appearing on the reverse may have been placed there surreptitiously to deceive the authorities, who were opposed to Papineau's propaganda.

While not claiming this as final, I give it for what it is worth as a possible solution of the enigma, especially as the busts bear some resemblance to portraits of the leader of the French Canadian Patriots.

*Nineteenth Century Token Coinage of Great Britain, etc." W. J. Davis, London, 1904, p. 257, No. 79.

A GROUP OF MEDALS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The medals that have been issued to commemorate different events and various features of the present European War have received attention not only from numismatists and numismatic journals, but from the public generally, and several of the more notable ones have been described and reproduced in the daily press and magazines of this country.

A number of the medals have been crude in execution and have been lacking in the characteristics for which medals are usually admired and preserved. Some have commemorated in enduring, if inartistic, form events which have been so indelibly impressed upon the mind of man that the metal issues seem superfluous.

The majority of the medals, however, which THE NUMISMATIST has reproduced and which we have seen illustrated elsewhere have been of average quality for the small medal, and a few of them have been really artistic.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Horace L. Wheeler of the Boston Public Library and the Boston Numismatic Society we are enabled to reproduce another group of these medals from his collection.



No. 1.

No. 1.—A medal of superb style in bronze from France, the native home of artists. On the obverse is the head of General Joffre with laurel branch below it, and an incuse autograph of the great General. The inscription is: "Joffre Commander-in-Chief." On the reverse is a beautifully modeled personification of France, carrying sword and banner inscribed "Honour and Native Land, 1914-1915," floating right above a 75-millimeter creusot, on which stands a very confident cock. A laurel wreath hangs over the barrel of the gun. Inscription, "For the Right and Liberty." This is by J. P. Legastelois, and is 1 7-16 inches in diameter.



No. 2.

No. 2.—A medal, 1914, to commemorate Field Marshal Karl W. P. von Buelow, who fell in Belgium. The obverse carries his bust as civilian.

On the reverse, below the Iron Cross over crossed swords and laurel sprays, is a long inscription, which seems to give the reason for the atrocious war. It is this: Germany sat at the turning point of her existence in the world. Whether she is to be or not to be is what she must determine. Let us continue a united nation of brethren, and we are unconquerable through our firmness of will. Germany faces a great dominating future. By L. Christoph Lauer, Nuremberg. Silver, 1 5-16 inches.



No. 3.

No. 3.—Medal in honor of Capt. von Weddigen. The obverse has his portrait in uniform. On the reverse is the Iron Cross over a laurel branch, and below them two submarines at sea. The inscription reads: "To the memory of the valiant venturer. His Majesty's submarines U9 and U29." By L. Christoph Lauer, Nuremberg, 1914. Silver, 1 5-16 inches.



No. 4.

No. 4.—Medal for Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, 1914. The obverse has a bust of Ruprecht in uniform. The reverse bears within a laurel wreath: "Austro-German campaign against France, Russia, England and the rest, 1914." By Mayer and Wilhelm, Stuttgart. Silver, 1 5-16 inches.

Change in Currency System at Beirut.

For many years past practically all business in Beirut was transacted by means of the Beirut market piaster, a depreciated money of account valued at \$0.035306; in other words, the Turkish gold pound was always reckoned as consisting of 125% Beirut market piasters or 4,985 market paras. The smallest coins were the nahassys, worth 2½ market paras, and the metalik, worth 12½ market paras, or 5 nahassys; and the Turkish gold pound therefore consisted of 398 metaliks and 4 nahassys.

A few weeks ago, however, by Government edict the currency system was changed, the nahassy being abolished. The smallest coin now is the half metalik; 1 metalik is equal to 10 paras; 4 metaliks, or 40 paras, equal 1 silver piaster; 2½ silver piasters equal 1 beshlik; 8 beshliks, or 20 piasters, equal 1 medjidie; 5.4 medjidies, or 108 silver piasters, or 432 metaliks, equal 1 Turkish pound. It will be seen that when these new currency regulations went into effect the holders of metaliks lost heavily, and as a consequence these holders, mostly retail dealers, advanced their prices anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent. The value of the new silver piaster in American currency works out at \$0.0407407.

"The Father of the Coin Trade in America."

The great body of coin collectors in America today find the coin dealer a very necessary adjunct to collecting. Without the dealer, collecting would be a slow, laborious and unsatisfactory pursuit. While it is true that it is the collector who supports and makes possible the dealer, it is none the less true that it is the dealer who has made possible the formation of the many wonderful collections of coins, medals and paper money that please the eye and otherwise lend satisfaction to the fortunate possessors.

Coin collecting in this country as a methodical and painstaking pursuit is comparatively new. The buying and selling of coins as a business is not even as old as systematic collecting. The advent of the collector paved the way for the dealer, and the pioneer dealer in coins in the United States—the man who blazed the way for the numerous others who have each since built up a substantial business in coins—was Edward Cogan, upon whom, by common consent, has been bestowed the title of "The Father of the Coin Trade in America."



EDWARD COGAN.

A sketch of Mr. Cogan, with illustrations of some of the tokens issued by him, appeared in *THE NUMISMATIST* for October, 1903, in a paper by Mr. A. R. Frey on "The Tokens and Medals Relating to Numismatists and Coin Dealers." As the information regarding Mr. Cogan which appeared in the sketch will be new to many of our readers at this time, we reprint a portion of it. The above portrait of Mr. Cogan has been furnished by Mr. Thos. L. Elder of New York City.

Mr. Cogan was born January 5, 1803, at Higham Hill, Walthamstow, Essex, a little village near London. His father was the Rev. Eliezer Cogan of Northamptonshire, and he was educated at his father's school at Walthamstow. He married Miss Louise Webb, at Hoxton, near London, and became the father of eight children.

On coming to this country Mr. Cogan first became engaged in the coin business in Philadelphia, at 48 North Tenth street, in 1855. In March, 1868, he moved to 101 William street, New York City, and three months later to 71 William street. He died in Brooklyn, April 7, 1884.

He was among the first to hold auction sales of coins in America. His first sale on coming to New York was the F. S. Edwards collection, and the last, which occurred on his retirement from business, was the Theodore W. Riley collection, sold December 2 and 3, 1878. His long list of catalogues of coin sales, extending over many years, were noted for their accurate descriptions.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society elected him as an

honorary member, and in 1871 he published a pamphlet entitled "Table of Gold, Silver and Copper Coins *not* Issued by the United States Mint." He also issued a list of American Store Cards, with spaces for making notes as to rarity, condition, etc.

In 1859 and 1860 Mr. Cogan issued two numismatic tokens, and by adopting varying metals and muling the obverses and reverses he was enabled to make quite a number of varieties. He also struck the card for the Mount Holly Paper Co.

Numismatic Piracy!

I enclose a photograph of a piece I have recently acquired that seems to me about the coolest specimen of making use of what lies most convenient to the hand that I have ever seen. Upon the shank of an upright fowl anchor is a medallion with legend COMMODORE DECATUR and the familiar bust of Napoleon I in the uniform of a general of the Directory to right. One can even make out upon the shoulder the partly erased word BONAPARTE.



About the only resemblance between the two men is that they have rather clear-cut profiles and a "temple whisker". The anchor is 130x84 mm., and the medallion is 57 mm. Bronze. The reverse is the same as the obverse, except that the rope is flat. I have no idea when or where this was made, but from the workmanship rather infer that it dates from about 1810.

MALCOLM STORER.

Silver Coinage for Ecuador.

The Commercial and Agricultural Bank (Banco Comercial y Agrícola) of Ecuador is authorized, by a Treasury decree published in the Registro Oficial, to arrange for the coinage and importation of subsidiary silver coins to the value of 400,000 sucres (\$194,680). Half of this amount is to be used in coins of one-fifth of a sucre (\$0.975) and the other half in one-tenth of a sucre (\$0.0487), the alloy to be in accordance with the Ecuadorian coinage law of 1898. The bank will charge no commission for its share in the arrangement, and all profit or loss in connection with the coinage will be placed to the account of the Government of Ecuador.

Medal Issues and Awards.

The National Academy of Sciences has awarded Professor Cleveland Abbe (the weather observer) a medal for organization of the United States Weather Service. The award is made for eminence in the application of science to the public welfare.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, at its spring meeting, April 28th, recognized fifty-two acts of heroism in various parts of the country. In eleven cases silver medals were awarded, and in forty-one cases bronze medals. (See *THE NUMISMATIST*, June, 1915, page 213.)

The Humanitarian Cult awarded, at Carnegie Hall, the 26th of April, a gold medal to an American whose name is withheld.

The fourth of May Mayor Mitchel of New York presented medals to twenty-five members of the Fire Department in recognition of meritorious acts performed last year. These medals are: The Department Medal, another Department Medal, the James Gordon Bennet Medal, the Trevor Warren Medal, the Strong Medal, the Wertheim Medal, the Brooklyn Citizens' Medal, the Criumins Medal, the Hurley Medal, the Stephenson Medal.

Lester L. Spaulding of Minneapolis, Minn., who enlisted in the Canadian Contingent for British Service, is the first man on the American continent to receive, by personal designation of King George V of England, "The Distinguished Conduct Medal" for bravery of the most extraordinary character.

Patrolman George F. Hagerty of the Fifth precinct has been awarded an engraved gold meda. for bravery from the Brooklyn Citizens' Association.

The Ralston Purina Hero Commission of St. Louis, Mo., awarded, the 15th of March, a gold medal for bravery to Miss Rose M. Krauss, and the 28th of April their medal for heroism to Charles Glaeser, a 17-year-old Western Union messenger.

The Swedish Company Alfa-Laval Separator of Stockholm (Cream Separator) was awarded at the Agricultural Exhibition at Argentina its Grand Prix with a Gold Medal. This mark of distinction is so much the more to be honored, as per the decision by the Jury of Awards the highest prize in each class should consist of "First Prize Silver Medal." We take pleasure



in reproducing an artistic medal, designed by Eric Luidberg, the Swedish medal engraver, struck in commemoration of the Company's twenty-fifth anniversary, the obverse representing the founders of the company, Gustaf De Laval and John Bernstrom, the reverse symbolic emblems of art, industry and science.

J. DE L.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page-----	.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page-----	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page-----	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page-----	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page-----	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover-----	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover-----	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial.

ON OCTOBER 7, 1916, the American Numismatic Association will round out an existence of a quarter of a century. It is too important an event to let pass without suitable recognition. It has been suggested that the Association issue a medal for the occasion, and we believe that is the most appropriate way to mark the event and are heartily in favor of it.

Though the Association has been in existence for nearly twenty-five years, it has never issued a medal of any description, except the Memorial

Medal to Dr. Heath in 1910. The proposition has been advanced a number of times, but the cost of a worthy production has been the chief objection urged against it. The American Numismatic Society, with a membership perhaps not so large as ours, issues medals frequently that are of the highest class, and several of the local numismatic societies in the United States, with a comparatively small membership, have also issued medals. We can do the same, and should do it.

The Baltimore Convention of the A. N. A., which will be held just a few days prior to the anniversary date, seems to be an appropriate time for the issue of such a medal. The time before the convention is growing short, but there is sufficient time to prepare designs and have the medals struck for the convention. The matter has been brought to the attention of the officers of the Association, and we trust favorable action will be taken.

IN NUMISMATICS we are inclined to say that such is such and so is so because others have been saying it for so long, and without taking the trouble to investigate we are satisfied that it is so. Once in a while some gentleman "from Missouri" comes to the front. We confess we like the man in numismatics who hails "from Missouri," the real seeker of information, who, with good and sufficient reason, thinks new or differently from those who have gone before him. And we take off our hat to him when he can prove his case. For a long time collectors of Confederate notes have been content to call the portrait in the lower left-hand corner of the \$10 bill of Sept. 2, 1861, with a wagon-load of cotton in the center, that of Oldham, a Senator from Texas in the Confederate Congress. Mr. H. D. Allen, 21 Winter street, Boston, Mass., is convinced that it is not Oldham, and is spending his money in a campaign to prove his claim and to learn, if possible, whose portrait it really is. Mr. Allen's attention was recently called to the fact that in Mr. Bradbeer's work on Confederate notes the portrait is called that of Elmore. In a letter to *THE NUMISMATIST* Mr. Allen says: "Mr. Elmore's son says the picture is not his father. For proof that it is not Oldham see 'A Comprehensive History of Texas,' by Dudley G. Wooten, Vol. 2, page 144. I have been investigating the matter seven months, and the end is not yet." Mr. Allen is sending out fac-similes of the note with a request for all interested parties to assist him in identifying the portrait. We hope he will be successful. It is real numismatics.

A Collection of Chinese Coins Offered for Sale.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in this issue of a collection of Chinese coins offered for sale by Mr. E. N. Chalfant of Boston, Mass. This collection was made by Mr. Chalfant's father, the late Rev. Frank H. Chalfant, who was a missionary under the Presbyterian Board for twenty-five years in Wei Hsien, Shantung, China. He was a close student of Chinese antiquities of all kinds and a thorough scholar of the ancient Chinese language, having written several pamphlets on the subject in co-operation with the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, Pa. A large collection of his coins was recently bought by the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, and Dr. Laufer of that museum will be glad to vouch for these. The collection offered in the advertisement has been examined by several recognized authorities on Chinese coinage in the United States, and the specimens pronounced genuine. The pieces illustrated are about two-thirds actual size.

The \$3 Gold Pieces of 1873-5-6.

Interest in the canvass to learn the location of the holders of the \$3 gold pieces of these dates has not kept pace the past month with former months, and only three specimens have been reported, as follows:

1873.

22—Fred Joy, Boston, Mass.

23—S. H. Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

1876.

8—Fred Joy, Boston, Mass.

As stated last month, a few additional pieces have been reported in an indefinite way, which prevents their being placed in the list. The reported coinage for 1873 is only 25, and as 23 of them have been located it seems reasonable to believe that more than 25 were coined. Another opportunity will be given next month for any not yet reported to be placed in the list.

On this subject we have received the following letter from Mr. S. H. Chapman of Philadelphia:

"I wish you had also sought the number of the 1877, as its present rarity is even more remarkable than the other three dates. It is apparently rarer than 1873. Of four offered at auction within the last three years I have bought and still own three of them—the Earle, Gable and Granberg specimens—and have another, or four, in stock."

We did not include 1877 in the list, as the reported coinage of this date is 1488 pieces. Collectors know, however, that it is much rarer than is indicated by these figures. It would be impossible to show that the mint records of this date are incorrect. That was our purpose in asking for the location of the pieces of 1873-5-6, of which the number reported coined is very small.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

At my sale of the Edward Miller collection on April 12, 1916, the 1794 cent, Hays No. 8, very fine, finest known, brought \$132.55. The 1795 half cent, punctuated date, thin planchet, with pole, plain edge, eight berries, four on each branch, a newly discovered variety, uncirculated, brought \$55.05. This is without doubt the rarest of the 1795 half cents. This piece is the identical piece in every particular of the lettered edge variety, with pole, which will be designated in Mr. Gilbert's new work on half cents as No. 8. The common variety of the plain edge, punctuated date, has only seven berries. This information is given for the benefit of the numerous collectors of half cents.

Will any of your readers kindly inform me if they have the above variety in their collection?

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM HESSLEIN.

Boston, Mass., May 8, 1916.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I have had many inquiries from time to time as to the story that Napoleon, to make his five-franc piece popular and circulate freely, caused a 1000-franc or 5000-franc note to be encased in one of the five-franc pieces bearing his head.

If I remember rightly, I think I had something along this line in THE NUMISMATIST years ago, and if so, can you refer me to the year it was published? Do you not think a short article would be of great interest to your readers and for me? I would like to learn more about the story in question.

Very truly,

GEO. C. ARNOLD.

Providence, R. I., May 3, 1916.

(Can any of our readers give the date of the article in THE NUMISMATIST referred to by Mr. Arnold, or contribute any information on the subject?—Editor.)

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I have an 1883 nickel without the word "cents" which has a milled or reeded edge. I believe it is a pattern piece. Nothing is mentioned in the Adams-Woodin work, or any other work which I have examined. Could you give me some information regarding same?

Very truly yours,

W. H. AMBERG.

Rochester, N. Y., May 10, 1916.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I have read Mr. Nehemiah Vreeland's interesting article about the Coinage of Greenland and Iceland, and beg to make the following remarks to what he writes therein:

1. The Danish piastre or trade dollar issued by the Dansk-Asiatiske Kompagni (D. A. C.) was not struck for Greenland, as is generally supposed, but for circulation, together with the Spanish duros, in the East. In the Scott Co.'s handy catalogue it is put under Greenland, but this is not correct, no special Danish silver coins having ever been issued for Greenland or Iceland.

2. Then Mr. Vreeland writes that the small copper coin 1 Skilling Dansk was struck for Iceland, but this is not correct, either. These small coins have nothing to do with Iceland. They were struck both here in Norway and in Denmark at a time when the Danish Government laboured under great financial difficulties. Hence the smallness of these coins. The Scott Co. also classifies them under Iceland, but, as I have said, the coin has nothing to do with this island. In fact, no proper Danish copper coins have ever been issued for Iceland.

3. Finally, I have no doubt that anybody conversant with Icelandic or the old Norse language will understand that Iceland does not mean the island of fire.

Otherwise, I always read Mr. Vreeland's able articles with the greatest interest.

Yours faithfully,

M. BORRELLY.

Kristiania, Norway, March 20, 1916.

(In addition to the attribution of this piastre or trade dollar to Greenland by Scott's catalogue, it was also attributed to that country by the Bergsoe and Fonrobert catalogues, both by European dealers. A rather lengthy article stating that these coins were struck for circulation in Greenland, Iceland and the Ferro Islands also appeared in the *Coin Collectors' Journal* of January, 1888. While this attribution by various authorities has not gone unchallenged, the practice in this country of calling them coins of Greenland has been almost universal, and we are glad to publish M. Borrelly's letter for the light it throws on the subject. His letter was submitted to Mr. Vreeland, who writes as follows: "The piastre or trade dollar of 1771, issued by Denmark for its colonies, is attributed by several European writers to Greenland, probably on account of the name appearing on the coin. The term 'Island of Fire' is used by some writers on account of the large number of volcanoes and hot springs on the island, not being the definition of the word Iceland."—EDITOR.)

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In the Appleton collection at the Massachusetts Historical Society we have a specimen of the "178— half dollar" with the perfectly distinct date 1878, which would apparently give a pretty definite clue to the period from which the piece dates. Our specimen is considerably worn as if it had actually been in circulation. One of your correspondents asked as to the edge. Ours is *0 FIFTY*CENTS (S reversed) *OR*HALF*A*DOLLAR*OFIFTY*CENTS (S reversed) (illegible) HALF*A*DOLLAR.

Very truly yours,

MALCOLM STORER.

Boston, Mass., May 12, 1916.

Mr. Elder Issues Tokens on Timely Topics.

National preparedness is a topic much discussed at the present time by the average citizen. An improvement in the type of our silver coinage is also a subject of importance to the great body of American collectors just now. To emphasize the importance of these two subjects and the need of favorable action on both, two tokens have been issued by Mr. Thos. L. Elder of New York City. Both have the same obverse—a bust of Washington, and are illustrated below.



Mr. Elder has also just issued another Lincoln token with a bust of the Great Emancipator on the obverse and a quotation from him on the reverse.

Only a small number of each in different metals were struck, except in aluminum, in which there were about 50 to 150 each.

A War Token That Is Not a War Token.

The acceptance of the date on a token as the year of issue has sometimes led collectors astray in properly classifying it or in a search for historical data connected with it. The majority of the dated pieces may safely be said to have been issued in the year stamped on them or very closely following it.



A few years ago the writer attempted to compile a list of the token issues of Baltimore. Among them was included that of the "Shakespeare Club" for 5c., with a Liberty head and date 1863 on the reverse, which on account of the date, size and general appearance has usually been classed as a Civil War Token. This list included such data on the various tokens as could be gathered, but the Shakespeare Club token was passed by with the remark that "all efforts to learn something of the Shakespeare Club have resulted in failure." This was disappointing to the writer, because the token was considered one of the very few Civil War issues of Baltimore, and, judging from the name of the society that had issued it, it appeared that something of its history would be especially desirable.

The directories of the Civil War period and for a few years following it did not contain any reference to this club, which was not surprising, as directories of those days were not as complete as those of today.

The first reference in print to the club came to my notice shortly after the list of tokens was printed. It was in the form of a letter to one of the local papers eulogizing the life and character of Mrs. Hugh H. Lee, a Baltimore lady, who had died a few days before. The letter was signed "H. P. G." From this letter it was learned that Mrs. Lee, who was a native of Virginia, had come to Baltimore after the close of the war and conducted a family hotel, the Shirley, and that "it was at the Shirley that the old Shakespeare Club was born that existed for 12 delightful years, and here once a year, as long as it lasted, Mrs. Lee insisted on entertaining it as only she could entertain her friends."

This would have made it impossible for the token to have been issued until after the close of the war, but how much later was a question until a few weeks ago, upon the death of Capt. Henry P. Goddard (the writer of the letter mentioned above). In sketching the career of Captain Goddard the local press contributed the information that he came to Baltimore from Hartford, Conn., in 1882, and that he was the founder and first president of the Shakespeare Club of Baltimore. (This date is confirmed by Captain Goddard in his letter eulogizing Mrs. Lee.) The club held interesting monthly meetings at which plays were read, and essays and discussions were furnished by the members of the club, among whom were scholars and professional men of distinction and many clever and accomplished women.

From these facts we may place the existence of the club from about 1883 to 1895.

As to the reason for the use of the Liberty head reverse dated 1863 for the token, we can only conjecture. It may have been because Captain Goddard had a preference for this reminder of war times, he having been an officer in the Union army, with the rank of major.

The token comes only in brass and is rare. It is quite a coincidence that even this small amount of information concerning the club should come to the surface just at a time when so many are engaged in paying tribute in various ways to the memory and genius of the Bard of Avon.

F. G. D.

Since the above was written and put in type we have received the following letter from Dr. Calvin H. Goddard, a son of Capt. H. P. Goddard, of Baltimore:

"Dear Sir—I must apologize for my delay in giving you information as to the Shakespeare Club. My mother wrote in answer to my letter that she would have to look up the matter after she returned to Baltimore, as she could not remember exactly the dates and facts. She has lately returned home, and today came upon a book of press clippings with many that bear upon the club.

"It was organized in 1885, and continued to meet until the fall of 1896. The meetings were held a number of times during the winter months of each year, at the houses of the different members. Here they would read selections from various of Shakespeare's plays, each member being assigned a different character. There would then be a discussion of the matter read, followed by a collation. Many well-known actors and literary men from out of town were invited to the different meetings, where they gave short addresses.

"No official president was elected, but Capt. H. P. Goddard, being the organizer and the one most interested in its success, came unofficially to be considered such, and when, in 1897, he had a severe illness lasting almost the whole winter, the club meetings were given up. A reunion of the club was held in 1902, and another about 1907. There have been none since.

"My mother is unaware that any token-coin was ever issued by the club. Capt. Goddard never spoke of any such to her, nor ever had one in his possession. She is therefore quite at a loss to explain its origin. I trust that the above information will be satisfactory, but can give you further details on request."

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

British Numismatic Society.

Report of the meeting held on March 22nd, 1916. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the Chair.

The Library of New South Wales was elected to membership.

Mr. H. A. Parsons read a paper on "The Symbols and Marks on the Later Anglo-Saxon Coins," in which he suggested that the numerous emblems scattered over the field of the money of this period were added for the purposes of differentiation. They assumed the form of small annulets, crosses, crescents, letters, and pellets, and a carefully prepared schedule of the coins bearing them, with the names of the moneyers and mints responsible for their issues, disclosed not only that they were occasionally used at a large proportion of the eighty-or-so mints then spread over England, but also that their varieties were numbered in hundreds. The direct trend of the evidence, now classified by the author, pointed to the explanation that the chief purpose served by the addition of these little devices to the regal dies was to distinguish moneyers of the same names coining together, or in succession, in the same mint during the period in which the dies in question were used for the current money. Corroboration of this was forthcoming in the fact that when, for a period, the custom was introduced of adding a second, in some cases a third name also, to that of the moneyer, probably to indicate his father or predecessors, the use of the symbols was discontinued, but once more revived in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

In illustration of his subject Mr. Parsons showed a representative series of the coins so marked, and Mr. W. C. Wells sixty examples of the reigns of Ethelred II., Canute, and the Confessor, comprising the principal varieties. A penny of Ethelred II., Hildebrand type A, upon the die for which the letter E had been punched in the field of the reverse, was shown by Mr. T. Bearman. Amongst general exhibitions were a penny of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, temp. Stephen, of the Carlisle Mint, similar in type to Stephen's first issue on the obverse, but with a plain cross fleury for the reverse design, a type of which only one other specimen was previously known, by Mr. F. A. Walters; a heavy penny of the London Mint of Henry IV., which added one to the three extant examples hitherto recorded, and a variety, in legend, of the light groat of the same reign, by Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton; and a penny of Bishop Nevill's coinage at Durham in the time of Henry VI., by Mr. W. M. Maish.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at the Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, May 12, 1916, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present:—Messrs. Beesley, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Butler, DeLagerberg, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Nangle, Newell, Proskey, Reilley, Smith, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

After the roll-call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Under the head of old business, a report from the Committee on the United States Coinage was asked for and promised.

Mr. W. Gedney Beatty was unanimously elected to membership, the Secretary casting one ballot. The secretary reported the receipt of one magazine; of an invitation from the American Museum of Natural History to an exhibition of paintings of the "Mystic North", Alaska scenery, by Mr. Leonard N. Davis, and of a new addition from Mr. Memmo Cagiati to our library, consisting of the eighth installment, issued in 1916, of "Le Monete del Reame delle due Sicilie da Carlo I. d'Angio a Vittorio Emanuele II."

The Secretary also called attention to the activities of member Frey, who, as surviving founder of the New York Shakespeare Society, was instrumental in the erection of a tablet at Madison Avenue and 49th street which on April 23rd was unveiled by his daughter, Miss Mira Frey. The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the invitation and Mr. Cagiati's contribution.

The Executive Committee pointed out the difficulty it found in selecting subjects for future meetings, and welcomed suggestions. The subject an-

nounced for the next meeting is "Reading of the Prize Paper in Mr. Elder's Competition", and "Coins of Siam."

It was resolved that the Club subscribe to *THE NUMISMATIST* for the year 1916 and same be sent to Dr. Valentine, Chairman of the Publication Committee.

Mr. DeLagerberg, in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee, submitted a brief report in regard to proposed foreign medal issues. Under the head of new business, attention was called to the fact that the A. N. A. was celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary and that it would be highly desirable to strike a medal in commemoration.

Mr. Smith called attention to the exhibition of paintings of Prof. Heaton which had been held at the Carnegie Library at New Rochelle, which showed the wide range of subjects of this artist. Mr. Smith expressed great pride in our having such a versatile member.

Mr. Elder reported the recent establishment of a St. Louis Numismatic Society. He also told at length of his recent visit, at Pittsburg, to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Geschwend and of this gentleman's numismatic life. He is now 75 years old, and had started collecting in 1858, belonging to an older generation of famous numismatists, and counting among his friends Newland and Dr. Maris. He still has a very fine collection. Mrs. Geschwend lent Mr. Elder for publication a photograph of Mr. Edward Cogan, one of the greatest numismatic cataloguers, which was in her possession.

Mr. DeLagerberg called attention to a recent Swedish publication by Mr. Applegren on Swedish Mint Masters and Mint Marks. Special attention was called to Mr. Gutttag's exhibit of current European emergency paper money, also to illustrations of German war medals in the *New York Times*, which would undoubtedly tend to arouse interest of the public in numismatics.

The subject set for this evening's exhibit was "Portraits of Women on Coins and Medals." The following were the exhibits:

By Mr. Wormser: Maria Theresa Transylvania ducat with small coat of arms, 1738; Maria Theresa Transylvania ducat with large coat of arms, 1742; Maria Theresa double ducat for Hungary, 1765. Kasimire of Anhalt and Simon August, Prince of Lippe Detmold, ducat upon wedding, 1769. Charlotte Sophie Augusta of Sayn-Wittgenstein and Christian Ludwig, Count of Wied, thaler to commemorate marriage, 1762. Christine Caroline of Brandenburg-Ansbach ducat, 1726, and thaler, 1727. Elizabeth Amalia Fredericka, Princess of Solms-Laubach, mortuary thaler, 1748. Maria Anna and Ferdinand of Schwarzenberg thaler 1696. Christiana of Sweden, Livland ducat 1645. St. Helena, Patron Saint of Trier (Treves) $\frac{1}{2}$ thaler, 1715. St. Hildegard, Patron Saint of Kempten, thaler, 1694. Fortuna, lottery ducat of Charles Theodore, Elector of the Palatinate, no date. Sophie Dorothea and Frederick William of Prussia marriage ducat, 1706. Catherine of Brandenburg, Princess of Transylvania, ducat 1630. Louise, Grand-duchess, and Frederick of Baden 2 marks and 5 marks, 1906. Elizabeth Maria of Wurttemberg, Princess of Silesia, mortuary thaler 1686. Anna Amalia of Saxony-Weimar 5 thaler gold and thaler, 1764. Anna Dorothea, Abbess of Quedlinburg, mortuary ducat and crown, 1704. Augusta Maria, Regent, and Louis, Margrave, of Baden, ducat upon Peace of Radstad, 1714. Elizabeth Juliana, Princess of Holstein, Duchess of Brunswick, mortuary ducat and thaler, 1704.

By Mr. Beesley: Victoria Medal of the Lodge of the Loyal Independent Order of Britons in commemoration of 1812. Victoria Medal, 1843, commemorating visit to Ghent. Medal for English visitors to the International Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876. Medal given by the City of Philadelphia as testimonial to three captains for rescues in the wreck of the S. S. San Francisco in January, 1854.

By Mr. DeLagerberg: Sweden, Queen Christina Medal: Handsome, large, decolette bust to right, name. Rev. Allegorical scene, Paradise Bird over clouds, "Liberc i Nacque e vissi e Morro Sciolto." Copper. Original, size 60. Uncirculated. Rare Jeton for sale at German Charity Bazaar in New York during the month of March in the Swedish Booth No. 68, by the Dirigo Distributing Co. Obv., Kaiser Wilhelm's portrait. Inscription: "Wilhelm II Imperator Rex. New York, 1916". Reverse bears the inscription "Dulce et Decorum est Pro Patria Mori". (It is sweet and proper to die for the Fatherland), and Three Crowns surrounded by a laurel wreath.

By Mr. Gutttag: City of Havre, Chamber of Commerce, bills of 50 centimes, no date; one franc, 1915, and 2 francs, 1915. Chamber of Commerce, La Rochelle, December, 1915, bill of 50 centimes and one franc. Republic of Colombia, bill of 5 pesos gold, 1915. Government of Gibraltar, August, 1914, two-shilling bill. Russia, bills of 1, 2, 3 and 5 kopeks, and postal currency, unused, marginal pieces of 10, 15 and 20 kepeks. Hamburg, Rabattmunzen Gesellschaft store card for 1 pfennig.

My Mr. Proskey: Portraits on ancient Roman denarii: Octavia and Marc Antony; Cleopatra and Marc Antony; Agrippina, Sr., and Caligula; Agrippina, Jr., and Claudius; Julia, Titi; Sabina; Faustina I; Faustina II; Lucilla; Crispina; Julia Domna; Plautilla; Julia Paula; Julia Aquilia Severa; Julia Soaemias; Julia Maesa; Barbia Orbiana; Julia Mamaea; Marcia Otacilia Severa; Herennius Etruscilla; Mariniana; Salonina; Severina; Magnia Urbica. Medals of family of Napoleon Bonaparte with Greek inscriptions: Eliza, Pauline, Caroline, Hortense, Marie Louise. Eight different small medals. Also other medals of Napoleon's family: Marie Louise and Napoleon, on marriage, and two with head of King of Rome upon his birth. Also several larger of same series. Eliza and Felix, princes of Lucia and Piombino. Theatrical Medals: Series of Jenny Lind medals, most complete ever exhibited, nine different specimens. Rachel, the famous French actress, two specimens; Hippolyte Clairon; Hippolyte Mars; Marie Dorval; Catherina Magdalena Krell. English Medals: Queen Anne of England, capture of French Islands, 1708. Queen Anne, victory at Oudenarde, silver. Queen Victoria on visit to Antwerp. Caroline, Princess of Wales, 1795, two specimens; Augusta, Princess of Wales, 1772. Charlotte, Princess of Wales, two specimens. Mary II of England, 1694, two specimens. Caroline, Queen of George II, 1732, three specimens. Queen Charlotte of England, 1752. Queen Victoria of England, four specimens, one with Napoleon III. Princess Alexandra of Wales, 1863. Large Italian Medals: Clarice Ursinia, wife of Lorenzo de Medici. Nonina Stroza, wife of Bernard Barbige. Isotta of Rimini. Constantia Bentivola, Argentina Rangona. Miscellaneous Medals: Duchess de Barry, several. Queen Christina of Sweden, the most famous numismatist of Sweden, who upon her death, in 1689, left her collection to the Pope, six specimens. Ulrika Eleonore of Sweden. Maria Theresa, Vienna Numismatic Society Medal, by Scharf. Empress Eugenie Caroline of Austria, wife of Ferdinand IV of Sicily, 1768. Kaiser William and Augusta of Germany. Isabella, Queen of Spain. Elizabeth Louisa and Frederick William, Queen and King of Prussia, 1823. Frederick of Prussia, and Leopold Frederick of Anhalt. Emperor Frederick and wife, parents of Emperor William II. Marie Antoinette, of France. Catherine II of Russia, four specimens. Catherine I of Russia, with Peter the Great.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 4, 1916. Ninety-seventh meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. Borradaile, Stanley, Simmons, Plumb, Putnam, L. G. Amberg, Koeb, W. H. Amberg, Maunovry, King, Yawger, Merritt, and French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Koeb entertained the members with remarks on the San Francisco Award Medal, illustrated in the April, 1916, NUMISMATIST, calling particular attention to the position assumed by the man and other details of the work on the medal. Mr. Koeb's recognized ability as an artist made his comments unusually interesting.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, April 18, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, April 18, 1916. Ninety-eighth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. L. G. Amberg, Simmons, Maunovry, Plumb, Bauer, Woolsey, Tillotson, Stanley, Merritt, King, Yawger, Emrich, and French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

No business of special importance, so the members spent the balance of

the evening (until 12 o'clock) in pleasant idleness, visiting and burning up the box of good cigars so generously provided by President King, after which the meeting adjourned to May 2nd, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, May 2, 1916. Ninety-ninth meeting called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. Raymond, Woodbury, C. F. Clarke, Lee M. Clarke, Bauer, French, Simmonds, W. H. Amberg, L. G. Amberg, Wolsey, Merritt, King, Yawger, Borradaile, Maunovry, Williams, Tillotson and Bunnell.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

It was with much pleasure that we welcomed back into our midst Mr. J. C. Woodbury, who has been absent for some time, having spent the winter in California. In a very entertaining talk Mr. Woodbury told of the way he spent his time while at Santa Barbara, giving some of his experiences in looking for coins in the different towns, in San Francisco, etc. His account of his homeward trip, telling of the stops he made, etc., was also much enjoyed.

The R. N. A. also had the pleasure of having with them again Mr. Wayte Raymond of New York. Mr. Raymond stayed in Rochester two days, and the members were sorry his visit could not have been longer. At the meeting he gave a short talk on what he and Mr. Adams intend to do in starting a new publication to be called "The Coin and Medal Bulletin."

Dr. French read a paper on Illinois Store Cards, some of which, according to his opinion, should have been included in Low's Hard Times Tokens, he having on exhibit the different specimens described in the paper. His paper was greatly enjoyed, as most of the members are much interested in the Hard Times Tokens series.

Mr. W. R. Horstmann, who has been manager of the Hotel Rochester for many years, has left Rochester to open the Yates Hotel at Syracuse, N. Y. A motion was made and carried that the Secretary write a letter to Mr. Horstmann thanking him for his many past favors to the Association and wishing him success in his new venture. Mr. Murphy, the new manager of the Hotel Rochester, has kindly extended to the R. N. A. the privilege of continuing to use the hotel for our meetings, which we will of course avail ourselves of, with many thanks for his courtesy.

The members were very glad to see at the meeting Messrs. C. F. and Lee M. Clarke, of LeRoy, N. Y., who ordinarily are unable to attend the meetings.

Meeting adjourned to May 16, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

The following paper was read by Dr. George P. French at the meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association on May 2, 1916:

The Dated Store Cards of Illinois That Should Be in the Hard Times List.

The dated store cards in the Hard Times Tokens list by Lyman H. Low extend to and include the year 1846. This evening I wish to call your attention to those store cards of Illinois dated 1845, which should be in the list. These cards were uttered by four different firms—two combining to issue one card.

This latter card was uttered by N. C. Amsden, Genoa, and Geo. Williams, Belvidere, Ill. The other two cards were issued by two firms in Chicago, viz., Hamilton & White and Burbank & Shaw. They were all issued in copper. I have never seen one in any other metal.

The card issued by Amsden and Williams has on the obverse in the upper center part of the field a man walking at a fast pace, underneath which is GENOA, and underneath Genoa is ILLINOIS; beneath which at the lower border is the date 1845, on each side of which is a star separating it from the marginal advertisement, I AM GOING TO N. C. AMSDEN'S STORE.

On the reverse in a semi-circle above is the inscription, GEO. WILLIAMS, and below in a semi-circle is BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS, and between these two in three straight lines is DEALER | IN DRY GOODS & | GROCERIES.

I only remember seeing this piece sold at public sale three times in the last 25 years, one piece having been sold twice. It is excessively rare.

The Hamilton & White card has the following inscription on the obverse: In a semi-circle around the upper half of the coin is the firm's name, HAMILTON & WHITE. At the lower center is the date 1845, which is curved. Between these two curved lines is the following in five straight lines: DEALERS IN | DRY GOODS | GROCERIES | AND | PRODUCE.

This token is extremely rare—very seldom being offered for sale.

The Burbank & Shaw card has the firm's name, BURBANK AND SHAW, in a semi-circle around the upper half of the border, and GROCERIES & CROCKERY in a semi-circle around the lower half of the border. Within this outer inscription is a roped circle, within which in a semi-circle, above is DEALERS, and below, in a semi-circle, is DRY GOODS. In the center of the circle in a straight line is the word IN, underneath which are two dashes divided by a dot. On the reverse side around the border, CASH PAID FOR PRODUCE. Below the period is the letter .W. with a period on each side. This letter stands for Wright, the die-cutter, of Albany. Within this inscription is another roped circle similar to the one on the obverse, within which in a semi-circle above is CHICAGO; below in a curved line is the date 1845. Between the two curved lines are the numbers 149, and below, LAKE STREET, below which are two dashes divided by a dot. This comes in planchets of two sizes, one much larger than the other. I have seen but one specimen of the large planchet. This card is very rare, but not so rare as the other two.

The Peacock card comes in two varieties, and they are dated 1837, but were issued at a much later date. The date simply refers to the year the firm started in business.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, May 16, 1916. One-hundredth meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. L. G. Amberg, Merritt, Woolsey, Simmonds, Bauer, French, W. H. Amberg, Maunovry, Handler, King, Yawger. Visitors: Messrs. J. W. Horner, D. A. Young, A. E. Loizeau.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Although the weather was so inclement, the night being about the worst we have had this year, with the rain coming down in torrents, eleven of the good old true-blue stand-by's showed up, as well as three visitors, who were so enthused that they made application for membership, as follows: Mr. John W. Horner, 112 Comfort St., Rochester, N. Y., recommended by Messrs. Jean Maunovry and W. H. Amberg; Mr. D. A. Young, 209 East Utica St., Buffalo, N. Y., recommended by Messrs. L. G. Amberg and F. E. Merritt; Mr. Albert E. Loizeau, 131 State St., Rochester, N. Y., recommended by Messrs. Geo. P. French and E. L. Stanley. These applications were referred to a committee composed of the following members: Messrs. W. H. Amberg, Geo. J. Bauer and F. E. Merritt and Dr. French. They will be acted upon at our next meeting.

Mr. F. B. King exhibited a collection of cents which he had purchased from the late Geo. I. McComb of Lockport, N. Y. This is a very interesting collection, a great many of the cents being in exceedingly fine and uncirculated condition.

Mr. Woolsey exhibited some mint mark half dollars, among which were quite a few of the rarities.

It was suggested that we have an excursion of a similar nature to the one we had last summer, when we took an automobile trip to Batavia. After considerable discussion it was decided that the day be set for June 8th, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Bauer, Dr. French, Mr. Merritt and Mr. Yawger, to make arrangements to go somewhere in automobiles and take dinner, besides having an enjoyable ride. The automobiles will be furnished by members of the Association, and it is hoped that every member will make a note of the date—June 8th—and reserve it for the good time we expect to have.

Meeting adjourned to June 6, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Swedish Numismatic Society.

At the annual meeting of the Swedish Numismatic Society, Stockholm, on April 5, Major Lilienberg and Mr. J. Berghman resigned from the Board of Governors. The Board now consists of Axel Wahlstedt, Eric Lindberg, John Holmblom, Carl Holmberg, and Carl Lundstrom. As revisors, C. L. Akerblad and E. Ebling were elected.

An address of thanks was delivered by the Secretary to Major Lilienberg, as he had held the presidency for ten years, for his faithful services. He was made an honorary member.

A paper was received from Commodore Magnus Lagerberg, in which a citizen, who desires his name to be withheld, offered to have dies made of deserving Numismatians free of cost to the society. The surplus from the sale of medals struck from these dies should form the foundation of a fund from which the interest should be devoted to the continued striking of commemorative medals of the same size as the society has struck at previous times. The first of these should bear the busts of the late antiquarian, H. Hildebrand, and Mr. B. E. Hyckert, as per instructions.

Commodore Lagerberg transferred to the society the title to the use of all his personal dies kept at the Royal Mint. These proposals were accepted with acclamation and thanks.

A sociable time was held after the adjournment of the business meeting, at which some rare old German thalers, as well as currency used in German prison camps, were shown. A Swedish catalog of Swedish coins published by the Rumanian Numismatic Society was also distributed.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal held its April meeting on the 28th at the Chateau de Ramezay.

Mr. John Boyd read a paper on "Thomas Storrow Brown," the issuer of the T. S. Brown tokens, Montreal. In connection with this paper Mr. R. W. McLachlan exhibited the two varieties of the T. S. Brown tokens and his book plate. He also exhibited the new medal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, the Honorable P. E. Leblanc.

Springfield Coin Club.

The thirty-ninth meeting of the Springfield Coin Club was held at the Board of Trade Rooms on March 22, 1916. Meeting called to order at 8.15 P. M. by President Oliver. Secretary Hinckley was absent, being away on a Western business trip. The chair requested Mr. Oppenheimer to act as Secretary pro tempore. The following members were present: Messrs. Oliver, Stone, Prevost, Curtis, Morse, Pond, Frazer, Chancellor, Oppenheimer, McCowan and A. W. Morris. Visitor present, Mr. George M. Morris.

On account of the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer, the reading of minutes of previous meeting and Treasurer's report were omitted.

The name of George M. Morris, 304 Bridge street, was proposed for membership, recommended by Mr. Oliver. The election of Harry G. Kitson then took place. Mr. Prevost stated that the Emblem Committee had not been able to meet as yet, so had no report to make. It was announced that the American Numismatic Society had sent to the Club its catalog of its medals, and the Club extended a vote of thanks to the Society for this kindness. Mr. Pond presented the Club with three miscellaneous medals and a political badge. The entertainment of the evening consisted of different members telling of some unusual and interesting experiences connected with their coin collecting. This brought out many interesting and amusing incidents. The usual auction then took place, the offerings being medals for the most part.

Adjourned at 10.30 to April 26, 1916.

B. A. OPPENHEIMER, Secretary *pro tem*.

The fortieth meeting was held April 26th, 1916, at the Board of Trade Rooms. Meeting called to order at 8.15 P. M., President Oliver in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Krager, Stone, Thyberg, Fuller, Prevost, Wolcott, Hinckley, Pond, Morse, Drowne, McCowan, Smith, Thayer, A. W. Morris and Chancellor. Visitors present: Messrs. G. M. Morris, E. J. Bly and A. E. Offut.

Minutes of the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth meetings read and approved. Treasurer's report read and approved.

On motion duly made and seconded, a unanimous ballot was cast for the election to membership of Mr. Joseph G. Cooper and Mr. George M. Morris. A formal invitation from the Springfield Stamp Club was read inviting the Coin Club members to attend the Stamp Club's regular meeting on May 19th. The Secretary was requested to acknowledge this invitation with the thanks of the Coin Club.

Mr. Pond presented the Club collection with a U. S. bond coupon, January 1, 1888, 4% consol, No. 25419. Mr. Oliver presented a gilt and enamel badge of the Fraternal Order of Grotto. Mr. Oliver entertained the members with an exhibit of a handsome collection of large copper cents numbering about 125 specimens. An auction sale concluded the evening's program.

Adjourned at 10.30 to May 24, 1916.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The twelfth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on April 27th at the office of the Secretary, 704 Hooker & Lent Building, San Francisco, and was called to order by O. G. Beardslee, in the absence of the President and Vice-President. Members and guests present were: A. Reimers, Farran Zerbe, H. L. Hill, O. G. Beardslee, John Scott Wilson, Leslie F. Rice and I. Leland Steinman.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The Secretary presented for the society's approval the application blanks, in finished form. Upon motion of Mr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Reimers, it was unanimously carried that the blanks be accepted. Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Hill, it was unanimously carried that the approval blank committee, consisting of Messrs. Zerbe and Steinman, be commended for their efficient work, and be discharged.

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Zerbe, it was unanimously carried that a committee of two be appointed by the President to draft a new set of by-laws.

Mr. Huddart, the President, was communicated with over the phone and appointed O. G. Beardslee and I. Leland Steinman to serve as the committee.

Mr. Steinman placed the name of John Scott Wilson in nomination for membership in the society. Mr. Wilson was unanimously elected.

The Secretary informed the society that Mr. Zerbe had promised another name to be voted on at the next meeting.

Letters were read from a number of people who had coins which they desired to dispose of. One letter was of unusual interest, from P. C. Davis of Eureka, 86 years of age. He stated that he was ten years of age before he had seen his first American coin, a 10c. piece, and he thought it very beautiful. Spanish coin was the only money he had seen up to that time in California.

The Secretary informed the society that they were indebted to George H. Barron, Curator at the Park Museum, and Hon. T. W. H. Shanahan, Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, San Francisco, for past favors, and on the motion of Mr. Zerbe, seconded by I. Leland Steinman, Mr. Barron and Mr. Shanahan were elected honorary members, and the Secretary was instructed to notify them of their election.

Mr. Zerbe showed some pictures from Frank H. Stewart. They represented the exterior of Ye Olde Mint (the first U. S. mint at Philadelphia), and an interior picture of this mint, showing George Washington and party examining the coining presses and coins. Accompanying these pictures was a detailed description of the same, which Mr. Zerbe read and elaborated upon.

Mr. A. Reimers exhibited a remarkable collection of thirty U. S. patterns in proof condition, notable among which were: 1873 trade dollar, Bailey design, R13 Silver, 1852 ring dollar R12 Gold, 1839 half dollar, Lib. seated R14, copper; 1859 half dollar, Rev. regular issue, R13, Silver; half dollar, 1863, regular issue, R10, copper; 5c. 1884, regular planchet, R8, nickel; 3c. 1849, Rev. 3, R8, silver; 2c. 1863, Washington, R8, copper.

Mr. Zerbe showed about 20 pieces of paper and card-board money that he had just received from Europe. The denominations of this currency va-

ried from 5 centimes to 5 marks. This paper money is being used in Germany and in Belgium at present.

Mr. Zerbe also exhibited proofs of the new Chinese paper money.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the next call of the President.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Two L. Hujer Medals.

At Whitsuntide last year in Vienna a new Rosegger Medal was brought out, which was struck in commemoration of Peter Rosegger's 70th birthday, by Ludwig Hujer, who received the commission for it from the German School Association. The obverse shows the head of the poet in all its characteristics. Hujer's Medal is certainly one of the best Rosegger portraits, and may be counted among the most excellent and mature works of the artist. The reverse symbolizes in a happy manner the activities of the German



School Association which owes the poet much for furthering it so greatly. A knight in full armor leans with his hand on a shield which for weapons shows the torch of enlightenment and education. Around the knight are grouped boys and girls, some turning pages in books, others bearing wreaths of oak leaves. The marginal inscription is "Uns zu Schutz—Nieruand zu Trutz." (For our own protection—without malice towards any one). The work originated in the autumn of 1913.



The Memorial Medal of the semi-centennial of the "Niederösterr Verein für Landskunde" deserves much attention for its restful design.

From a point of view in Medallion Art these medals show much soulful execution and, in these days of war and strife, they are a sympathetic relief.

J. DE L.

Only Face Value Paid For Rare Coins Lost in Mail.

Mr. Fred Michael, one of our Chicago dealers in coins, writes that he recently had an insured parcel post package, containing twelve large copper cents, lost in the mail, and that the Government allowed only face value for the coins—twelve cents. He states that it would be well to warn collectors and dealers that the Government gives only face value for coins lost in that way.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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1004 Michigan St., Oshkosh, Wis.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted June 1, 1916.

- 1848 Chas. T. Pierce, Hardwick, Vt.
- 1849 N. E. Carter, Elkhorn, Wis.
- 1850 W. H. Wilkinson, 1903 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 1851 Frederic Stanley Dunn, 1410 Alder St., Eugene, Ore.
- 1852 Mrs. Ora Armentrout, 620 Union St., Hannibal, Mo.
- 1853 Rudolph C. Foss, 4498 Lopez St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- 1854 A. H. Strampe, Paullina, Iowa.
- 1855 Ralph J. Smith, 101 Converse St., Longmeadow, Mass.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to May 20, 1916. If no objections are received prior to July 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the July issue.

Applicant.	Proposed by
Frank Flora (Patterns)	Waldo C. Moore
Valley City, N. Dak.....	Jas. J. Earley
James H. Comfort (General)	Waldo C. Moore
501 P. O. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.....	E. Vernon Moore
Leslie F. Rice (U. S. Silver)	Farran Zerbe
c/o The Oakland Bank of Svgs., Berkeley, Calif.....	Waldo C. Moore
George M. Morris, (U. S.)	John M. Oliver
304 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass.....	C. N. Hinckley
H. D. Allen, (C. S. A. notes)	H. O. Granberg
21 Winter St., Boston, Mass.....	Waldo C. Moore
Chas L. Wheat, (Copper coins)	W. C. Eaton
Hamilton, N. Y.....	Waldo C. Moore

Changes in Address.

- W. B. Speer, to 101 E. 7th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Chas. D. Higley, from Salamanca, N. Y., to 728 W. 38th St., Norfolk, Va.
- Edgar D. Curtis, from West Springfield to 27 Thorndyke St., Springfield, Mass.
- Geo. E. Baldwin, from Springfield to Box 324, Middleboro, Mass.
- E. Hallenbeck, to 751 State St., Schenectady, N. Y.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Call for Nomination of Officers.

Section 2, Article IV of our By Laws provides:

"At least sixty days prior to a convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Paper for nominations for officers. Nominations for any office may be made by any member or by a branch society. Such nominations shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall immediately upon receipt of same notify the member so nominated; and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nominations. A committee of three shall be appointed by the President whose duty it will be to see that nominations for officers shall be made."

In compliance with the above, all members of the American Numismatic Association are hereby notified that nominations are now in order and will be received by the General Secretary.

JUDSON BRENNER,
Chairman Board of Governors.

OBITUARY.

JAMES K. SHOFFNER.

Mr. J. P. Hale Jenkins of Norristown, Pa., advises THE NUMISMATIST of the death of Mr. James K. Shoffner, 1548 Dekalb St., Norristown, which occurred in the early part of May. Mr. Shoffner was one of the city's most honored citizens, the senior member of the firm of Shoffner Bros., carpenters and builders. He was much interested in numismatics, and had been a member of the American Numismatic Association for several years.

The

American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET



ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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HOWLAND WOOD

Librarian:

SYDNEY P. NOE

The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

A special meeting of the committees of the American Numismatic Society was held at the building of the Society on the 18th of May. The organization of the several committees was the prime purpose of the gathering. President Newell, the Curator and Librarian, spoke briefly, and a demonstration of the possibilities of a new stereopticon, the gift of Mr. Archer M. Huntington, added to the interest of the evening.

President Newell thanked the members for their response to his call, saying that he considered it a strong evidence of their willingness to support him in his efforts during the coming year. Attention was called to the improved appearance of the building, through the redecorating, which has been going on for the past month. The new stereopticon was instanced as one of the means whereby there would be obtained greater facility in the purpose for which the Society exists. The outlook for work is very promising, and members were urged to take advantage of the improved conditions.

The President expressed his appreciation of the honor which his election implied. In view of the spirit of activity already evidenced, there was every reason to expect a successful year, and he invited the committee to share in the credit which such a year would bring. He therefore appealed for the support of each of the committees in every manner possible, intimating that the responsibility for the desired result should, in measure, be borne by the members as well as by himself. New ideas are wanted, but crude ideas have very little value. A plan, however, can be broached in committee, and there threshed out and rounded into form. Then, but not until then, should it be presented to the Advisory Committee or to the Society as a whole. Each committee was to be left to work out its own salvation, without let or hindrance, and with as much aid from the President and the working staff as they would accept. Some committees were mentioned as having already begun constructive work—why not all? It was pointed out that the facilities offered by the Society are better than are to be had anywhere else in the United States. Possibly they are not so good as those to be found in the British Museum, the Berlin Museum or the Paris Collection, but that is hardly sufficient reason for not expecting in our work the same high quality which characterizes the productions of European numismatists. In view of the opportunities, did not our members feel that numismatists were warranted in looking to us for great things?

Mr. Howland Wood, the Curator, was then called upon for some suggestions as to the opportunities of the several committees. Mr. Wood said that although the interests of each of the members were directed most particularly to their own respective field, the one common interest shared by all was in the welfare of the Society. As voluntary workers, with time largely taken up in other ways, we could not expect to accomplish much singly, but by combining our efforts much greater effectiveness could be attained. Co-operation was therefore the basis of the committee scheme. It need not be confined to each separate committee, but would extend to other committees. It would be mutual and reciprocal—perhaps in some cases the return would be greater than the effort expended.

Mr. Wood then gave some concrete suggestions. Information on matters of numismatic interest ought to be stimulated, and any member or committee finding such items should pass them on to the committee involved, in order that use might be made of it. All items or foreign news, especially from sources which do not have a wide circulation in this country, should be sent to the Society in order that they may be passed on to the proper place. In visiting another city, or in examining a personal or private collection, it would be very desirable that members write out a brief statement of what they found. Such reports could be filed here, and would prove of great value when some numismatic series is being written up. An illustration was given—the Indian Peace Medals. Several were known to be in local Historical Society Collections, and the chances are very strong that others are in similar small and heterogeneous exhibitions, sometimes without their real significance being known. An appeal was made that the committees endeavor to interest collectors in the Society and its collections. Our members do not take the fullest advantages of these collections. Out-of-town visitors seem to profit by them more than our members do. Emphasis should be laid upon the fact that the Society is here to render help and benefit to its members, and members were urged to avail themselves of that circumstance.

Reference was made to the aid which could be afforded the committee in charge of the monthly meetings of the Society, and the selection of papers for presentation at those meetings. The preparation of articles suitable for the Journal ought to be stimulated. Some committees have done or were already doing such work. Might not this responsibility for its own particular field be extended to each of the committees? Comment was made upon the great advantage to members in having Mr. Newell and Mr. Reilly installed in the building, and as the Society stands ready to offer every encouragement to other workers, there was strong possibility that we should have more of them here before many months had passed. There were some limitations in amount of space we could offer them, but aside from this, every inducement to promote numismatic productiveness would be used.

Mr. Wood closed by saying that the outlook was very bright—that there was no reason for not expecting the best results. Each member should feel glad to rally to the support of our President, and under his direction this should be one of the best years this Society has ever known.

A statement of the improved conditions in the Library was then made by Mr. Sydney P. Noe. He told of the gift of Mr. William B. Osgood Field, whereby the Library of Congress printed cards were to replace some of the old ones, and showed how this would increase the effectiveness of the Library. Not only would much material in the bound volumes thus be rendered available, but in addition, over a thousand pamphlets had now been indexed and are at the service of those who will use them. The periodicals are being indexed as rapidly as is possible. Where printed indexes are available, they are being produced, and from the date at which these indexes stop, the articles are being indexed by cards. Thus, not only the American and English publications, but the French, German and Italian reviews will be indexed, and their material made accessible.

Attention was then directed to the vast store of invaluable information to be found in the Hispanic Society Library, with especial insistence upon the portion relating to South America. Further than this, there was the splendid library of the American Geographical Society upon which to draw, with complete files of many scientific societies, in which much numismatic material was embodied. As examples, the Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the Royal Asiatic Society of Japan, the Asiatic Society—North China Branch, and others, were mentioned.

For information which none of these libraries afforded, it was pointed out that New York is well supplied with libraries. Not until the New York Public Library, the Columbia University Library, the New York Historical Society Library and the Library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have been tried need we give up the search for the desired data. In other words, there seems no limit to the possibilities—the only limit there need be is that imposed by the inquirer's ability to receive.

After a short exhibition of coins by aid of the stereopticon, in which its possibilities were brought out, the committees went into session and organized for the work of the coming year. About seventy-five per cent. of the members of all the committees were present.

Mr. Archer M. Huntington Gives Land for Indian Museum.

Mr. Archer M. Huntington, one of the Council of the American Numismatic Society, has presented to the Museum of the American Indian a plot of ground at the northwest corner of Broadway and 155th street, New York City. The land was given with the understanding that a suitable building will be erected within a short time conforming architecturally to the other structures in the block bounded by 155th, 156th streets and Broadway erected through Mr. Huntington's interest, including those of the American Numismatic Society and the Hispanic Society.

The structure for the Museum of the American Indian will have a frontage of 65 feet, four stories high, and in it will be placed the collection of Indian relics formed by Mr. George G. Heye, which is valued at \$500,000 and contains 400,000 specimens. The Museum will be devoted to solving the mystery of the origin of the prehistoric races of the Western Hemisphere.

Medals Awarded to the American Indians.

A Review.

BY R. W. McLACHLAN.

A monograph by Victor Morin, L.L. D., entitled *Les Medailles decernees aux Indiens d'Amerique*, appeared in the last number of the transactions of the Royal Society of Canada.

As Mr. Morin claims, this is a historical and numismatic study. It is therefore not an attempt at describing in extenso every variety of these medals, but rather to give the historic setting of each group.

It is by far the most extensive work on the subject ever written. It consists of seventy-seven pages of printed matter and twenty-nine plates. Unfortunately, these plates are printed on both sides of the page, while some are very poorly executed. In all there are some forty-two medals illustrated, besides a portrait of an Indian and a gorget.

He divided his work into five parts. Part one describes the medals presented by the French government; part two, by the English; part three, by the Spaniards; part four, by the Americans, and part five, semi-Indian medals.

Some of these are claimed as Indian on very slight authority, and it would have been better had they been left out altogether, as, for instance, George IV medal, 1821; Charles III coin, Florida, 1760; and the one claimed as the Loyalist medal.

He differs, with good reason, from my contention that the reverse of the *Honos et Virtus* medal, which bears the initial W, was by Winslow. His reason for such claim is incontrovertible, but I think he is wrong in claiming it to have been done by Wermuth and to have been issued as late as 1714. I am inclined to the belief that it was the work of Francois Warin, who died about the year 1699, consequently this would indicate that the medal was issued between 1693 (the date of issue of the felicitas domus Augustae series) and 1699.

Parts three and four are not as well written or as complete as parts one and two, as no one had heretofore attempted to describe these medals as a whole, therefore he was working in these two departments altogether on new ground. However, he has made a good beginning, and any one following him will find the road well laid out.

Mr. Morin cites over eighty works as having been consulted in this monograph, which shows that it is the most replete with information and research.

We congratulate Mr. Morin on his advent as a numismatic writer and trust that many more works may emanate from his pen.

Medal by Circle of Friends of the Medallion.

The twelfth medal issued by the Circle of Friends of the Medallion is a beautiful piece of work by Allan G. Newman, a young American sculptor of pronounced ability. The medal is in honor of the memory of Joan of Arc, and the obverse bears a profile portrait representing Joan at about the age when she left her flocks to fulfill her wonderful destiny. The inscription is "Christi Miles. Beata Joanna d'Arc." The reverse of the medal has a symbolic figure representing France, which is sunk lower than the surrounding border, the modelling bringing it up almost to the level, with the inscription "Pour l'Honneur de la France. MCCCCXXI."

The Numismatist a Good Advertising Medium.

"Please discontinue the advertisement, as I have disposed of the bills. Will send another advertisement when I have anything likely to interest the readers."—J. K. Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Prices Realized at Henry Chapman's April Sale.

The following are some of the prices realized at the sale of Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, April 12 and 13, the Sisson and Fahnestock collections. The amount paid for lot No. 988—\$375.00—is said to be the highest price ever paid for a U. S. cent.

No. 15	\$15.00	No. 707	9.75
No. 20	18.00	No. 738	14.50
No. 23	17.50	No. 743	11.50
No. 25	14.00	No. 760	17.00
No. 63	12.00	No. 761	21.00
No. 44	10.50	No. 779	16.50
No. 91	34.00	No. 787	50.00
No. 168	3.75	No. 799	44.00
No. 173	7.00	No. 802	20.50
No. 186	31.00	No. 818	17.00
No. 212	17.00	No. 826	66.00
No. 279	18.00	No. 866	42.50
No. 280	21.00	No. 883	47.00
No. 301	11.00	No. 885	72.00
No. 314	11.50	No. 886	72.00
No. 337	12.00	No. 900	71.00
No. 403	1.30	No. 901	26.00
No. 447	18.00	No. 956	5.00
No. 469	14.50	No. 986	10.00
No. 470	59.00	No. 988	375.00
No. 497	1.50	No. 994	20.00
No. 563	25.00	No. 1005	27.00
No. 564	18.00	No. 1023	77.50
No. 575	23.00	No. 1110	14.00
No. 578	12.50	No. 1422	230.00
No. 582	26.00	No. 1423	61.00
No. 615	40.00	No. 1439	75.00
No. 634	11.50	No. 1440	69.00
No. 675	10.00	No. 1448	21.00
No. 696	10.00		

Coinage Executed at the U. S. Mints During April.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of April, 1916.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Eagles	138,500	\$1,385,000.00
Total Gold	138,500	\$1,385,000.00
(No Silver Coinage).		
MINOR.		
5-cent (nickel)	4,293,000	\$ 214,650.00
1-cent (bronze)	13,321,000	133,210.00
Total Minor	17,614,000	\$ 347,860.00
Total Coinage	17,752,500	\$1,732,860.00
Coinage executed for Cuba:—Gold		
Silver	556,750 Pieces	
Nickel	587,500 Pieces	
	4,050 Pieces	
Coinage executed for Ecuador:—Silver		
	1,000,000 Pieces	
Coinage executed for Philippine Islands:—Silver		
Bronze	590,000 Pieces	
	900,000 Pieces	

Why a Pan-American Dollar?

The Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires is considering the unification of the money of the American continent by the adoption of a Pan-American dollar. It is desirable that there should be a uniform coin of account, but it cannot be reached in that way. The southern half of the continent cannot persuade the northern half to adopt a new way when it is so much easier and better that the southern half should adopt the ways of the northern half. Canada enjoys the benefits of the American dollar without the creation of an international coin for the purpose. The world enjoys the benefits of the pound without an international pound. What is more to the point, the American continent enjoys a satisfactory unit of dollar exchange already, and need look no further for what it already is using.

Dollar exchange lost its novelty some time ago for United States business. Already dollar exchange has entered a new phase. In *The Annalist* of this week will be found many authentic instances in which the familiar triangular settlement of international accounts in pounds through London has been adapted to similar triangular settlements in dollars for transactions in which the United States had nothing to do save to "clear" the business and collect its fee in the London manner. Merchandise has been ferried across the Gulf, but the bills were balanced in New York, traveling thousands of miles where the goods traveled hundreds. That is an American instance, accounts of Cuba and Mexico being balanced in that manner. There also are cases in which European countries have done business in the same way. In none of the cases mentioned was there felt the need either of a new pound or of a new dollar.

The South American countries naturally want their own coinage, and they can enjoy it whenever they like in the Canadian manner, that is by bringing their moneys up to the standard of the northern half of the continent. The peso never can be internationalized. There is no more need of a Pan-American dollar than of an international pound. The problem of providing a means of preventing the international movements of gold to settle balances of trade is different, and in no way depends upon the creation of a world coin, although that, too, is an interesting question. The problem of settling international accounts by balancing books has advanced many steps toward realization by the creation of financial credits abroad by countries which hitherto have been debtors to such an extent that they had nothing to ship but gold. World finance, as well as world economics, enters upon new phases with the epochal war.—*New York Times*.

European War Issues of Scrip.

Specimens of three issues of European war scrip have been forwarded to *THE NUMISMATIST* by Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco. One of them is of special interest from the fact that it is printed on heavy linen fabric, and is designated as "cloth money." This issue is for use in the territory about Wollstein, Germany. Mr. Zerbe has notes of four denominations—the half mark on gray fabric, one mark on blue, two marks on yellow, and three marks on pink.

The second specimen is an issue for Mitau, in Courland, one of the Russian Baltic provinces, by the German army of invasion. This note is for fifteen kopecks. One side of the note is printed in German and the other side in Russian.

The third note is for one franc, issued by the Municipal Council of the Commune de Boulton sur Suippe, Marne, France, August 17, 1915.

Dealer Edward Michael Changes Location.

Mr. Edward Michael, one of our Chicago coin dealers, announces that he has removed from 119 North Dearborn street to the Cunard Building, 140 North Dearborn street, where he has fitted up an office for the convenience of his customers and for the attention of patrons by mail or in person. He will continue to hold auction sales at frequent intervals.

Miscellaneous News of Interest to Collectors.

A collection of coins from many countries has been placed on exhibition in the public library at Ocean City, N. J.

Thieves are reported to have entered the Etruscan Museum of Corneto, an Italian town on the Mediterranean in the Province of Rome, and stolen the famous collection of ancient coins, cameos and jewels on exhibition there.

It is announced that the directors of the British Museum, in London, in which there is on view one of the largest and finest collections of coins in Europe, are considering closing the institution for the purpose of economy during the war. The cost of maintaining the museum is said to be about £103,000 per annum.

There is more gold on deposit in the Denver mint than in any other one building in the world today. The stored gold and silver amounts to \$475,000,000 at present, \$407,000,000 of which is in gold. Despite the fact that \$75,000,000 was withdrawn early in August, 1914, and shipped East, the present figure is within \$15,000,000 of the largest amount the mint ever contained. Tons of gold have been coming into the United States to establish foreign credits for purchase of war munitions, supplies, etc., and the major part will ultimately be stored in the Denver mint.

The Cincinnati *Times-Star* of April 19 reprints a part of the article on the Ratterman copperheads by General Secretary Waldo C. Moore, which appeared in the April issue of this magazine.

"Numismatic Auction Records" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by B. Max Mehl of Fort Worth, Tex. It contains records of the amount realized at his auction sales of coins during 1914 and 1915, interior views of his present offices, and the B. Max Mehl Building, now being erected, which will later in the year be the home of his numismatic business. A view of the city of Fort Worth and a portrait of Mr. Mehl are also given, as well as a number of expressions of appreciation from his clients. It is a neat and attractive piece of numismatic advertising.

The *Ohio Banker* says that the United States is getting ready to print its money in continuous strips a mile long, and that a mile of dollar bills would represent \$20,275.

California is rapidly learning to use the 1-cent piece. Mr. and Mrs. San Francisco accept it in change. Attesting to the popularity of the humblest American coin are the figures from the local mint for April. During the month no less than three hundred thousand cents were minted. The report of Superintendent Shanahan for April shows the following coinage at the San Francisco Mint: Eagles, \$1,385,000; cents, \$3000. For the Philippines—Twenty centavos, 118,000 pieces; one centavos, 9000 pieces.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for May contains an article on the Russian subsidiary coinage made necessary by the war; the address of Mr. Edward T. Newell before the New York Numismatic Club on "The Purchasing Value of Coins of the Classic Period"; "The Distribution of the Panama-Pacific Series"; an article on the California Gold Coins by M. Sorensen; reports of meetings of societies, and other matters of numismatic interest.

For 16 years old John, the orderly, had been boring the doctors and nurses of the Newark (N. J.) City Hospital, whenever they would listen to him, with his military reminiscences. His marches, his fights, his hardships with the British troops in India were an old story to them. Old John

Newendan was garrulous; he was boastful. Perhaps they thought he had never been a soldier at all. But yesterday, when John died, they found in the bottom of his trunk a little bronze cross wrapped in chamois skin. It was a Victoria Cross, awarded to Private John Newendan "for valor." They will bury old John with the cross on his breast.—*New York American*.

Counterfeiters with their outfit were recently captured at Indian Rock, Va., by the Government authorities. The product was half and quarter dollars, of which about 100 pieces were found. They were made principally of tin and were of very light weight.

The price of silver has now reached the highest price in many years, being quoted at 69 cents an ounce in New York and 33d. in London. Since last August the advance has been 47 per cent. It is in demand for coinage by the allied nations, and India is also an eager purchaser. While the present conditions in Mexico continue the world must rely almost solely upon the United States as its chief source of supply.

U. S. Coinage for March.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., April 1, 1916.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of March, 1916:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	196,000	\$3,920,000.00
Total Gold	196,000	-3,920,000.00
(No Silver coinage).		
MINOR.		
5-cent (nickel)	717,200	\$ 35,860.00
1-cent (bronze)	7,994,200	79,942.00
Total Minor	8,711,400	\$ 115,802.00
Total Coinage	8,907,400	\$4,035,802.00

Coinage executed for Cuba:—

Gold	533,660 pieces
Silver	728,300 pieces
Nickel	5,813,800 pieces
Total	7,075,760 pieces

Ye Shades of Current News!

An Associated Press cablegram from Shanghai, under date of April 8th, reads:

"Stone money is being used as a medium of exchange on the Island of Usp, among the Caroline Islands, according to word received here. The value of the 'money' is determined by the size of the stone and its quality. The Island of Usp recently passed into the possession of Great Britain. It was formerly under German sovereignty."

The "stone money" of the Carolines has been noted for many years as one of the world's most curious evidences of wealth rather than as a medium of exchange, particularly on the island of Yap, which, no doubt, is the place intended, and not "Usp". An excellent article "The Stone Money of Yap," by Howland Wood, appeared in *THE NUMISMATIST* about ten years ago.

Z.

China Will Adopt New Uniform Series of Coins.

The following note, with a selection of current coins of the country, has been received from the Board of Finance of China:

With the exception of the new silver dollar and half dollar (both stamped with the bust of President Yuan), and a very limited number of copper cents (bearing the stamp of the new national flag), all the other coins, silver and copper, were or are coined from old matrices in use under the Chinese Empire. Some of the latter have been discontinued while others are still minted, but all are current. Besides these, there is one kind of silver dollar (stamped with the uniformed bust of President Yuan) which was coined in commemoration of the Establishment of the Republican Government in this country and was for presentation purposes only. This coin is not continued nor is it available for circulation.

A scheme of unifying the currency system is well under way. As soon as a complete set of new matrices can be instituted, of which the new dollar and half dollar above referred to form a part, a uniform series of new coins will be minted which will consist of the following denominations:—

Silver Coins—A, one dollar; B, half dollar; C, twenty cents; D, ten cents.

Nickel Coins—Five cents.

Copper Coins—Two cents, one cent, half cent, one-fifth cent, one-tenth cent.

The coins minted from the old matrices will then be recalled for recoinage. The old silver dollars are being partly recalled already; this process will grow in importance as the coinage of the new dollar grows in number. Z.

Philadelphia Presented With Old Mint Relics.

Mr. Frank H. Stewart of Philadelphia, who has done so much good work in connection with the development and preservation of accurate information regarding the first United States Mint, has recently presented to the city of Philadelphia his collection of coins produced in the first mint, together with a lot of relics found when the old mint buildings were razed by Mr. Stewart a few years ago, all of which are now on exhibition in Congress Hall, corner Sixth and Chestnut streets.

Before demolishing "Ye Olde Mint" Mr. Stewart offered to present the building to the city to have it preserved on public ground, and of which he writes "The feeble efforts made to preserve these historic buildings met with no success. Z.

A Rare Dollar Redeemed at Face Value.

A silver dollar of 1794, the first standard dollar ever coined by the United States, was received at the United States Subtreasury Wednesday from a Louisville bank, and it was redeemed with a one-dollar silver certificate.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*, April 20, 1916.

The above news item shows that even some bank officials are not posted on the value of rare coins. The silver dollar of 1794 is by far the rarest of the early silver dollars (excepting 1804). The statement was recently made by one of our leading dealers that during the 30 years he had been in the coin business, and in the course of which thousands of small lots of coins had been brought in to him by non-collectors, not a single 1794 dollar was among them.

No Partnership Between Messrs. Morey and Kimball.

The statement in last month's issue that Messrs. F. R. Kimball and H. E. Morey, two Boston coin dealers, had joined forces should not be construed as meaning that a partnership has actually been formed. Each will conduct his coin business separately as heretofore, though they will render services to each other in many respects along numismatic lines.

THE NUMISMATIST

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No. 7

A STUDY IN ROMAN COINS OF THE EMPIRE.

BY FREDERIC STANLEY DUNN.

(This is the third and concluding part of a paper by Professor Dunn, reprinted from a Bulletin of the University of Oregon, in which he describes and comments on a collection of Imperial Roman coins which came into his possession a few years ago.—EDITOR.)

(Continued from last month.)

THE ANTONINES

The collection is rich in coins of the Antonine period. Though Nerva is unrepresented and Hadrian has but one, Trajan, Antoninus Pius, Aurelius, the two Faustinas, and Commodus are much in evidence. This period seems to mark the climax in numismatic perfection as well as its rapid decline. The reign of Trajan witnesses, in general terms, the completion of a century of the bronze currency, and the fine arts had now attained their highest point. A comparison of Trajan's coins with those of Antoninus show that the intervening half-century wrought a decided decrease in beauty and finish and value.

Trajan, 98-117 A. D.

There are eight coins of Trajan alone, affording a fairly good opportunity to study the numismatic chronology of one reign. The dating of Trajan's money is assisted, over and above the numbering of his Consulships—he neglected the Tribuneships—by the series of additional titles and agnomina decreed him at intervals by the Senate. Coins on which these successive titles, severally or in groups, do not occur, naturally date from times previous to the assumption of those titles.

As a group, these eight coins of Trajan are the handsomest in the collection. There is an unmistakable elegance in their workmanship, the pieces are symmetrical, the portraiture is strikingly clear, the lettering is evenly spaced and shapely, and, where the title becomes lengthy and the letters are necessarily smaller, the effect of the compact inscription running all around the rim is very pleasing.

The first three are dupondii, so nearly identical in both obverse and reverse, that they are presumably re-issues of the same coin from slightly altered dies. With but the exception of a different spacing between two letters on the obverse, where the point of the wreath upon the Emperor's head breaks the continuity of the inscription, and a change in the numeral of the reverse by the addition of a single stroke, the three so closely resemble, that it was deemed sufficient to select one to illustrate the group.

The obverse in all three contains a spirited portrait of Trajan in high relief and with laurel-crown, thus identifying them as dupondii. The face on two is unmistakably the same with which we have become so familiar in the Vatican bust—the hair combed forward over the low brow; the strong, virile features. On the third, the one selected for the cut, the head seems somewhat larger and the face fuller and more rounded. On this last-named coin, the lettering of the inscription is compact and the apex of the crown does not intrude into the circle of the title.

The legend of the obverse reads: IMP(erator). CAES(ar). NERVA.

TRAIAN(vs). AVG(vstvs). GERM(anicvs). P(ontifex). M(aximvs), "The Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajan Augustus, Chief Pontiff." With the formulae of Caligula and the Flavians still in mind, the title that Trajan here affects is strikingly simple. The absence of both the Tribunicial and Consular honors and the *Pater Patriae* is at once apparent. With only the obverse before us, the suggestion might arise, that, out of all his possible titles, Trajan emphasized the religious, prizing the office of Pontifex Maximus above the civic or secular duties, like another Numa Pompilius—rather a surprising conclusion to reach in the face of what history has to say of Trajan's brilliant military achievements and of how the greater part of his reign was spent in the camp. The illusion is dispelled on turning to the reverse, where we find the missing titles. It is only a proof of the law of variety, for Trajan here relegates a portion of his formal crown-name to the reverse, though others of his coins to be described later restore these same titles to the position on the obverse which we have observed in the foregoing pieces.

The several Emperors varied in their disposition of their adoptive names. Trajan became a Nerva when the latter designated him as his successor and, later on, associated him in the Principate. The younger man never relinquished his adoptive father's name, always giving it precedence over his own, this in contrast to the vacillating attitude of subsequent Princes to such cognomina.

Both Nerva and Trajan had been conjointly awarded the agnomen Germanicus between October and December of 97—a name which Trajan maintained to the last. The office of Pontifex Maximus could not be divided at this period in the history of the Empire; therefore the presence of P. M upon these coins indubitably dates them after Trajan's accession as sole Emperor in January of 98. Without the assistance of the more definite dating found in the reverse, the presumption from the obverse is in favor of an early date in Trajan's reign, for the inscription is too brief to belong to his latter years, when the accumulation of honorary addenda taxed the mint-master to include them within the circumference of a coin. An especial proof of early coinage, as we shall presently discover, is the absence of the name OPTIMVS from both obverse and reverse.

The reverse of the particular coin selected for the obverse of this group is not a clear specimen. Another has therefore been chosen from the three to represent the reverse. The design recalls the Victory of Titus's coin, but with quite marked differences. On the coins heretofore described, Victory and Valor and Fortune have been designated by name. In this coin of Trajan, Victory is not named but readily to be inferred from her attributes. She is here depicted as moving to the left instead of to the right, as in Titus's coin; her wings are extended upward and above her head, not backward; her left hand simply grasps the drapery by her hip; her right hand is extended forward and somewhat downward, rather than upward, as in the Flavian coin, for the object she holds is a shield, whose cognizance is Rome's monogram, the initial letters S. P. Q. R., the first two over the others, representing "Senatus Populusque Romanus," "the Roman Senate and People."

The inscription of the reverse reads: TR(ibunicia). POT(estate). CO(n)-S(vl). II. P(ater). P(atriciae), "With Tribunicial Power, Consul for the Second Time, Father of His Country." These titles are, as it were, carried over from the obverse in continuation of the list which began there. Trajan seems to have shared the attitude of Domitian in preferring the Consular office to the Tribunicial. On January 1, 98, Trajan entered upon his Second Consulship, with the elder Emperor Nerva as his colleague, so that, if we were to depend upon this one item alone, the coin could be interpreted as having been struck before the accession of Trajan as sole Princeps, although Nerva died little over three weeks afterwards. But the P. M on the obverse and the title P. P here contained on the reverse, prove the coin as belonging within the first two years of Trajan's sole Principate, for the title *Pater Patriae*, like that of Pontifex Maximus, as we have seen from the discussion of the obverse, was not given until he had become sole Princeps. In fact the P. P was not assumed until 99. Therefore, as the Third Consulship did not begin until January 1, 100, the coin falls within the year 99 A. D.

Eckhel mentions this coin under type C for the year 99 (Vol. VI, p. 413).

As the last-described group of three were dupondii, it so chances that

a second group of three now follows, composed of *assarii*, as attested by the presence of the *corona radiata*. The first of these three falls within Trajan's Third Consulship, as the reverse discloses, i. e., within the year 100 A. D. The inscription on the obverse reads exactly as in the coin of 99, for no additional titles had as yet been awarded. The only difference is that the Emperor here wears the *corona radiata*. There is the added feature, not always to be found in the *nummi radiati*, but present in all the three coins of this group—a bow of ribbon attached to the lowest point of the crown at the back of the head, just where the bow would be in the case of the laurel-wreath.

Trajan's profile is the same as in the previous coins, in fact scarcely any alterations are to be noted in the Emperor's features throughout all his eight coins. It was a face which Rome might well be proud to retain unchanged on her currency.

The reverse introduces an agreeable change into the succession of standing figures. The seated woman, under her various appellations, becomes a very familiar device on the reverses of Roman Imperial coins. Though this reverse is quite obscured, the dim outlines are sufficient to show that this must be a seated *Fortuna*, facing to the right, for a cornucopia can be made out in an upright position in her left hand.

The inscription reads TR(ibunicia). POT(estate). CO(n)S(vl). III. P(ater). P(atriciae), as in the group last described, with the exception of the numeral, which, as already shown, designates the year as 100 A. D.

A variation is introduced in this coin in the disposition of the S. C., which are here placed beneath the central figure, i. e., on the exergue, a position that came to dispute preferment with "the field."

Eckhel discusses the above coin (Vol. VI, pp. 413-414), under type B for the year 100 A. D.

In the fifth of Trajan's coins, also an as like the last-mentioned piece, though somewhat smaller and much more symmetrical, some rather interesting changes are encountered in the obverse. This is the first coin in the series in which the folds of the toga are distinctly shown in the Emperor's portrait. It is a graceful addition.

The inscription of the obverse is seen at a glance to vary from the previous ones of Trajan. The letters are smaller, the whole inscription is more compact, and we at once surmise the insertion of new titles in the Emperor's list of honors, for Trajan's coins present a gradual accumulation of these. The lettering on the last coins of his reign is perforce quite small in order to give room for all the possible titles. It so chances, however, that only one additional title is given in this present coin, but there are also included on the obverse the Tribunicial and Consular offices which we have noticed relegated to the reverse in the coins previously discussed.

A yet greater change is to be noted in the way the formula is expressed, found in this series only in this and the three coins of Trajan yet to be described. The legends of the obverse have hitherto contained the Emperor's name in the nominative, whereas these of Trajan now introduce the dative case in dedicatory style. The coins are thus designated rather more literally as having been struck in honor of the Emperor by the Senate, and the Emperor himself as the recipient. Such a system seems to have been employed by Trajan's moneyers after the year 105 A. D. The lengthened inscription owes something to this new form, for the dative cases necessitates two additional letters.

Thus the inscription reads: IMP(eratori). CAES(ari). NERVAE. TRAIANO. AVG(vsto). GER(manico). DAC(ico). P(ontifici). M(aximo). TR(ibunicia). P(otestate). CO(n)S(vli). V. P(atri). P(atriciae), "To the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajan Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, Chief Pontiff, with Tribunicial Power, Consul for the Fifth Time, Father of the Country."

Late in 102 A. D., in honor of his splendid successes across the Danube, Trajan had been awarded the well-earned title of Dacicus, thereafter to be included as a part of his actual name, in the same way exactly as the younger Scipio, in the times of the Republic, was familiarly known as Africanus, and Pompeius as Magnus. Trajan's Fifth Consulship began January 1, 103, but his Sixth was not assumed until January 1 of 112.

Remembering that the dative formula did not come into use on Trajan's coins until after 105, there is still left a period of seven years within which this piece may be dated. No additional titles were decreed during this time, and Trajan persisted in his neglect of the Tribunicial year, so that no closer definition for the date may be secured.

The increase in the length of the inscription necessitates a resort to abridgement wherever possible. This accounts for GER instead of GERM, and TR. P instead of TR. POT, as heretofore expressed.

The figure on the reverse reminds us of Domitian's second coin, for it is again the standing figure of Fortuna, though with different accompaniments. It is an echo of the reign of Trajan's predecessor, Nerva, who had employed an exactly similar design. We must be reminded that, amid all the fascinating variety in the types of Roman Imperial coins, a variation which contrasts oddly with the conservatism in coinage of our own era, there was yet a very marked substratum of fixedness exhibited now and then. The types employed by former Emperors were very frequently repeated by their successors, either out of admiration for the men themselves or for the particular device on their coins which may have appealed to the individual. The designs of the reverse were often appropriated in entirety, where they were but an allegorical figure without definition of date or occasion, or the same device would be used and merely the inscription altered. This "restoring" a coin, as it was termed, marked some reigns particularly, where it was certainly the deliberate choice. Thus it was that the very first coin in our series, the coin struck by Tiberius in honor of Divus Augustus, with its altar and the legend PROVIDENT., was restored by Vitellius; and the VICTORIA. AVGVST. of Titus was the repetition of a device similarly employed by his father, and was in like manner appropriated by Domitian. In the later stages of the Imperial coinage, as for example in the times of the Constantines and the Valentinians, the excessive recourse to "restoration" seems to have been due in great measure to the actual poverty in artistic design.

And so, the description given by Humphreys in his *Coin Collectors' Manual* (Vol. I, p. 331) of a coin of Nerva, exactly answers to this reverse of Trajan's—"a robed female standing, with her right hand on a rudder, and her left supporting a cornucopiae, emblematic of the goddess Fortuna guiding the helm of the State." The inscription "Fortune of Augustus," which usually accompanies the above device, is only to be inferred in this coin of Trajan. The inscription which here takes its place is one of the greatest tributes the great Emperor could receive: S(enatvs). P(opvlvs). Q(ue). R(omanvs). OPTIMO. PRINCIPI, "The Roman Senate and People, to the Best Prince." This loving and sincere epithet came into use on the reverses of coins of this reign in 105 A. D., contemporary with the employment of the dative formula on the obverse. It was made a regular name by decree of the Senate in 114 A. D., and was thereafter a fixture among Trajan's names on the obverse. The presence of OPTIMVS. PRINCEPS upon the reverse must illustrate a purely voluntary compliment, preceding by almost a decade its introduction as a legalized cognomen. It was a name in which both Trajan and the people seemed to take genuine pleasure.

Eckhel witnesses to the above inscriptions (Vol. VI, p. 420), for the years 105-110, and also on p. 418 for the year 105. Stevenson, p. 394, shows a cut of a similar reverse of Hadrian, who restored the coin of Trajan.

By reference to Stevenson and Eckhel, we find that the sixth of Trajan's coins is one of the most famous of Roman coins. The inscription of the obverse is identical with that of the last coin and therefore belongs to the same general group, i. e., to the period previous to the admission of the name Optimus among the agnomina of the obverse, though it is to be found on the reverse, after the fashion illustrated in the preceding coin.

The reverse displays the design of what has been popularly interpreted as Trajan's bridge across the Danube, one of his great strategic enterprises in the course of his second Dacian campaign, 105-106 A. D. The reliefs on his column in Rome include the bridge in their fascinating review of moving pictures. Our coin reveals two tall towers or piers with an arched structure between. The perspective is so adjusted that, while

we are apparently facing the center of the arch, at a point midway between the two towers, we are yet looking down the line of the arch, for the tower on the right presents its landward or outward face, while it is the water-front or inward face of the tower on the left, as is shown by the fact that the lines of the arch pass across it. The arch itself is divided into two parallel courses, and these courses into sections by vertical cross-pieces which protrude below the arch. Clearer specimens of our coin show distinctly the groups of statuary on the towers, the gondola-shaped boat with cargo under the arch, and the chain or cable stretched on the water level between the towers.

Some numismatists have suggested that this coin presents, not the bridge across the Danube, but the new harbor at Ancona. The statues surmounting the towers and the chain stretched between are maintained to be more appropriate to a harbor. Eckhel however stoutly contends for the bridge, for the reason that the structure is represented as arched and erect, and not a curve on the horizontal, as a harbor would be.

The inscription, evidently the most popular in usage on Trajan's coins, is again the S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI, "The Roman Senate and People, to the Best Prince."

Stevenson discusses the reverse on pp. 640-641. Eckhel describes both faces (Vol. VI, pp. 423 and 427), under type B of coins of the Fifth Consulship. Duruy, *Hist. of Rome*, Vol. V, p. 238, after Cohen, No. 419, shows the reverse of a sester-tius with similar design.

The seventh of Trajan's coins is the first sestertius or large brass in the series. It is much worn in places but with enough left, of both the inscriptions and the portrait, to identify it without question. The relief on the obverse presents the Emperor with laurel wreath. The profile is much like that of the preceding coins, but the back of the head is rather elongated, such that Trajan has the appearance of wearing a lion's skin, as in representations of Hercules.

This much of the inscription is legible: RVAE. TRAIANO. AVG (vsto). GER(manico). DAC(ico). P(ontifici). M(aximo). Without further evidence at hand, we can only say that the coin falls between the dates 102 A. D., when Trajan received the designation of Dacicus, and 114, when Optimus was also added to his name. This latter would appear before AVG, as we shall see from the coin next to be discussed, so that there can be no question as to its absence from this obverse. As it does, however, appear on the reverse, the money doubtless belongs to the class already exemplified, wherein the official use of OPTIMVS was anticipated in popular usage.

The reverse is too much worn to reveal the design. There are hazy outlines of a standing figure in the center, with suggestions of an oval shield on the left arm, or it may be a cornucopia. The letters INCIP, evidently part of the word PRINCIPI, are quite clear, proving it to belong to the "Best Prince" type.

The eighth and last of our coins of Trajan, in which the corona radiata recalls us to the consideration of a dupondius, marks another step in the evolution of the coinage of this reign and the climax in Trajan's accumulation of titles. The inscription of the obverse reveals an increase by two new names: IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO. OPTIMO. AVG. GER. DAC. PARTHICO. P. M. TR. P.—and here the inscription becomes illegible. There remains but COS. VI. P. P. to fill out the complete formula in the style which we have learned to recognize in Trajan's coinage.

Trajan had formally accepted the appellation of Optimus in 114 A. D. and invested it with even greater importance than the name Augustus. The position he gives it in his formula clearly reveals his sentiment towards it. It is the first instance in which Augustus suffers displacement in matters of titular precedence. Further proof of Trajan's preference may be deduced from the fact that Optimus never appears on the coins in abbreviated form, though the final O of the dative case is sometimes dropped, which is not very violent abridgement.

Parthicus was the latest honorary name to be awarded the great soldier. Its place could only be determined by consideration of sequence. It was the culmination of a long succession of military achievements, expressed by an eloquent series, now reading Germanicus Dacicus Parthicus.

Trajan's practice was to give the full form to each new name until the awarding of another tended to eclipse the former ones. Thus we find Parthicus given its unabridged form in the dative, while the earlier military titles are abbreviated. Neither Trajan nor the Senate were willing, as yet, when this coin was struck, to suffer the fullness of their satisfaction to be shortened even in name.

Attention may be called in passing to the abbreviation NER in Nerva, the only instance of the kind in our series.

The name Parthicus had been decreed between April and August of 116 A. D. As Trajan died in August of 117, the coin may date from the last year of his reign.

The reverse represents Trajan as Imperator, standing in animated posture between two trophies. His left leg is planted to the front, his body inclined toward the trophy on his left, which he grasps with that hand. But his head is turned toward the other trophy on the right which he is also seizing with his right hand. The moment caught seems to be that between two victories in rapid succession—he has gained one and, still in action, he lays hold upon another. The late date of the coin makes it probable that two victories in his sweeping Parthian campaigns are here commemorated.

The inscription, usually represented by the initial letters, is here expressed in full, though the coin is broken on the right and the last half of the formula can only be conjectured, though of course with entire certainty. It reads: SENATVS. POPVLSQVE. ROMANVS.

Eckhel lists the obverse as type A of the year 116, but does not mention the reverse. Ackerman, "Rare and Unedited Coins," cites the reverse. Vol. 1, p. 223, No. 9.

Shakespeare Memorial Theater to Issue Medal.

In order to afford a permanent souvenir of the Tercentenary of Shakespeare's death the Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, Stratford-upon-Avon, have decided to issue a commemorative medal. The reproduction of the medal shown here is reduced from a model designed and executed by Dorothy Dick, wife of the Curator and Librarian at the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, a sculptor whose work in relief has been well known for some years at the Royal Academy, the International Society of Painters, Etchers and Engravers, and other exhibitions.



On one side is shown a portrait of Shakespeare, with the inscription "Shakespeare Tercentenary." On the reverse, his coat of arms, and the inscription, arranged in two concentric circles, "William Shakespeare, Born 1564, Died 1616. Stratford-upon-Avon." On the edge, "Shakespeare Memorial Theater, Stratford-upon-Avon."

The medal will be issued in silver and bronze, and each will be enclosed in a leather case. The price will be: Silver, £2 2s.; bronze, 12s. 6d. The medals will be two inches in diameter.

We are indebted to Miss Mary Carter Anderson, B. A., of the Collegiate School for Girls in the City of Richmond, Va., for the information concerning the medal.

**1916 Convention of American Numismatic Association,
Baltimore, Md., September 23 to 27.**

THE HALF CENT VARIETIES OF 1807 AND 1808.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.

1807.

The coinage for 1807 was 476,000. This large number of coins was produced with but one set of dies, neither of which are found broken. The reverse die is the reverse A of 1806.

OBVERSE—1807.

1 Fig. 7 large, double cut. Liberty and rim touch.

REVERSE—1807.

A Same as A, 1806 (see).

Obverse 1.—Date — mm. 80 slightly close, 0 a little high, 7 large, extending both above and below other figures, and touches the inner line of the almost plain rim, and is double cut. 1 is half the distance from curl that it is from hair. Angle of hair and shoulder on line with left of 8. Liberty — mm. The tops of the letters merged with the inner rim. Regularly spaced. Feet of T imperfect. R distant from hair. Valley of hair under ER. End of lock of hair on line with right side of B. Forelock under T.

Reverse A.—Same as reverse A, 1806.



1808.

The coinage for 1808 was 400,000. This year's coinage is found with two obverses and one reverse, one of the obverse dies having a small 8 cut over a small 7, all figures being the same size. The other, or perfect date, has the second 8 tall and thin, both loops of the same size, and looks as if formed by joining two small o's together. The overdate is found perfect and broken at RTY.

OBVERSE—1808.

Figure 8.

	Date, mm.	Size.	08.	Perfect or not.	And bust.	LIB.	T.
1	6 ½	Sm.	Very close	Over 7	Dist.	Close.	Perf.
1a	Cracked at edge RTY.						
1b	Same, broken at RTY.						
2	6 ½	Tall.	Close	Perf.	Close	Not close	Imperf.

REVERSE—1808.

	Denominator.		Regula, mm.	Numerator, size.	Berries without stems.		Imperfect letters.
	mm.	Fig.			L.	R.	
A	4 ½	Sm.	2	Sm.	1	1	None

COMBINATIONS OF DIES.

1—A

1b—A

2—A

Obverse 1.—Date 6 ½ mm. A small 8 cut over a small 7. Figures the same height. Perfect shaped 8's. 08 very close and 8 about equally distant from bust and inner line of rim. Figures on line. 1 distant from curl and very close to hair. Angle of hair and shoulder on line with left side of 8. LIBERTY 12 mm. Letters all perfect and heavier than on any other die. LIB close, all letters on line. R close to hair and distant from rim. Valley of hair under right of E. End of lock of hair under right of B. Forelock under T.

Obverse 1a.—Same, edge cracked at RTY.

Obverse 1b.—Same, broken at RTY.

Obverse 2.—Date 6 ½ mm. 08 slightly close. Last 8 ill-formed, tall, thin and narrow, as if made by linking two small o's together, slightly high, very close to bust and farther from milling. 1 close to curl and about two-thirds the distance from it as from hair. Angle of hair and shoulder between 18. Liberty 12 mm. RT close, E, R and T tilted slightly to right. Feet of T imperfect. R two-thirds the distance from hair as from milling. Valley of hair under right of E. Lock of hair ends under right of B. Forelock under right of T.

Reverse A.—Denominator 4 ½ mm., figures small, 00 closer than 20. 2 not under regula, left side of 0 under. Denominator far from and equally distant from regula and milling. 2 slightly closer to ribbon than 0 is. Regula 2 mm. closer to numerator than to denominator. Numerator with small feet and top, equally distant from ribbons and slightly closer to regula than to knot. Wreath—Left branch has five berries, two outside and three inside. The lower outside berry, without stem, touches stem of leaf under E of United. The upper outside berry with short stem. The inside berries do not touch leaves. Right branch has five berries, three outside

and two inside. The outside berries all with stems. The lower inside berry without stem touches stem of leaf between F and T. The upper berry has a stem. Position of tips of leaves: Left branch—First under left stand of N, second under left foot of T, third under space ED, fourth under center of S, fifth under right stand of A, and terminal leaf under right of E. Right branch—First under left stand of A, second under left of I, third under right stand of M, fourth to left of A, fifth under center of O, and top leaf under left of O. Leaf under R with thorn. A scratch in die from end of right stem reaches to right stand of A. Legend—Letters perfect. E of States tilted to right. AME and RI close. D closer to milling than to leaf. HALF CENT—E tilted to right, the left side above top of N. Leaf very close to C. Right foot of T merged with leaf. Ceriph of F points to tip of leaf. Berry over the right of F and distant. Thorn to end of leaf under R. U to ribbon, 2 mm.; A to ribbon, 1½ mm.; D-S, 2 mm.; S-O, 2 mm.; F-A, 2 mm.; A-U, 9½ mm.

Prices at Mehl's Sale, May 17.

The following are some of the prices realized at the sale of B. Max Mehl on May 17, the properties of Messrs. W. F. Kapp and Horace Carr, Jr.

1 \$50, 1851 Augustus Humbert. V. G.	\$110.00	315 Do., 1852. Br. Pf. ...	95.00
3 \$20, 1853, Moffatt & Co. F.	30.50	318 Do., 1858. Br. Pf. ...	42.00
4 \$2.50, 1848, C. S. CAL. Fine	40.00	378 Half Dol., 1795, three leaves. G.	24.25
5 \$5, 1849, Norris, Grieg & Norris. F.	45.00	379 Do., 1796 15 stars. V.G.	50.00
6 \$5, 1850, Baldwin & Co. V. G.	55.00	489 Do., 1878 S. E. F. ...	24.00
12 \$5, C. Bechtler. E. F.	24.25	490 Quar. Dol., 1796. V. F.	14.00
20 \$5, 1849, Oregon Exch. Co. V. G.	112.00	492 Do., 1805. Unc.	10.25
21 \$20, 1861, Clark, Gruber & Co. V. F.	175.00	496 Do., 1821. Unc.	3.00
23 \$10, 1861, Do. F.	25.00	513 Do., 1853, no arrows. V. G.	8.00
25 \$2.50, 1860, Do. V. F.	25.50	543 20c., 1877. Br. Pf....	10.00
32 \$10, 1798. F.	55.00	544 Do., 1878. Br. Pf....	6.00
38 \$10, 1841 O. V. G.	20.00	545 Dime, 1796. V. F. ...	4.50
42 \$10, 1907, St. Gaudens, with periods	73.00	546 Do., 1797. V. G.	6.50
124 \$2.50, 1842 P. F.	41.00	547 Do., 1798. Unc.	15.00
147 \$2.50, 1852 D. G.	15.00	551 Do., 1804. F.	21.00
158 \$2.50, 1859 D. V. F..	15.00	656 Cent, 1796, Bust. Ex.F.	21.00
237 Gold Dol., 1860 D. V.G.	39.50	660 Do., 1799. G.	20.00
241 Do., 1863. Unc.	40.00	664 Do., 1804. V. G.	11.60
242 Do., 1864. Unc.	18.00	705 Do., 1856, Eagle. V.F.	10.25
243 Do., 1865. E. F.	22.00	749 \$10, 1838. F.	16.00
245 Do., 1867. Pf.	16.25	750 \$10, 1872. F.	15.00
288 Silver Dol., 1794. V.G.	110.00	751 \$5, 1849, Mormon. V.F.	36.00
303 Do., 1839, Gobrecht. V. F.	43.25	913 Silver Dol., 1836, Gobrecht. Br. Pf.	15.00
314 Do., 1851. Br. Pf. ...	115.00	998 Pattern Dol., 1870. A-W. 862. Aluminum...	12.25
		1006 Half Dol., 1796, 15 stars. V. G.	45.00
		1007 Do., 1797. V. G.	23.00
		1009 Do., 1802. V. F.	10.50
		1235 \$10, 1795. V. F.	32.50

London Coin Market Not Affected By the War.

That the European war has not had a depressing effect on prices realized at coin sales is shown in a letter received from Mr. H. H. Hamer, District Secretary of the A. N. A. for the British Isles. He writes that at a recent sale at Sotheby's the prices received were higher than ever. A Sheffield half guinea in standard gold sold for £29, and a Guernsey token for five shillings, 1809, for £36. The 8-days' sale realized £5682 15s. 6d.

BILLS THAT DIED IN BATTLE.

The recent attempt to establish the independence of Ireland, which resulted so disastrously for some of those prominently connected with the movement, was not productive of any numismatic specimens, so far as we have been able to learn. But it recalls the attempts made in this country in 1866 and 1870 by the Fenian Brotherhood to help free the Emerald Isle, which were equally unsuccessful, but which produced a few interesting specimens of three different classes.



It has been just a little more than fifty years since the first raid on Canada took place. This raid by the Fenians was made in the hope of embarrassing Great Britain to such an extent that it would cause her to relinquish her hold upon Ireland. The invasion took place on June 1, 1866, and for some time previous the Brotherhood in the United States had been raising funds to finance the raid by issuing certificates of indebtedness, which were to be redeemable six months after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish Nation.



In the month of April an iron steamer was purchased in New York and manned with a crew for the purpose of carrying arms to Eastport, Maine, from which point a descent was to be made upon the Island of Campobello in New Brunswick. Major B. Doran Killian had charge of the expedition. In a few days the arms were seized by order of the United States Government.

On June 1, 1866, a force variously estimated at from 1200 to 1500 men, under command of Colonel O'Neil, a graduate of West Point, crossed the Niagara River at Buffalo in canal boats, and took possession of Fort Erie,

which was old and unoccupied. On June 2 the Fenians and Canadian Volunteers came into collision. The Fenians, being without supplies, attempted to withdraw to the American shore. A United States gunboat intercepted and arrested about 700 of them. On the same day General Grant arrived in Buffalo and took steps to prevent any more Fenians from crossing the river.

The second raid took place in April, 1870. The Fenians, under the command of Colonel O'Neil, crossed the Canadian frontier near Franklin, Vt., but were dispersed after a short battle with the Canadian Volunteers.



The Fenian Brotherhood in the United States was organized by John O'Mahoney about 1858. W. R. Roberts later became president of the Brotherhood, and T. W. Sweeney was Secretary for War.

The notes, or certificates of indebtedness, were in denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20, and were dated March 17, 1866 or 1867. The \$5 note is slightly larger than our present paper money; the \$10 is still larger, while the \$20 measures about 6x10 inches. The \$5 is printed in black with a green seal; the \$10 is in black with a green border and green ornamental work and red seal, and the \$20 is in black with a wide green border and large green "20" and red seal. All are by the Continental Bank Note Co. of New York. In the border of the \$5 note appears the names of the different counties of Ire-



land. On the \$5 and \$20 notes the name of the new nation is given as "The Irish Republic," and these are signed by "John O'Mahoney, Agent for the Irish Republic." The style for the \$10 note is "Republic of Ireland," and is signed by "Michael Scanlan, Agent of the Republic." The wording on each of the notes is different, but in effect they were to be redeemable six months after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish nation, and were payable at the Treasury of the Irish Republic. The bills are picturesque, with portraits of Irish patriots, notably Robert Emmett and Theodore Wolf-tone. The dating of them as of March 17 was probably regarded then as now as being the most fitting day for the inception of Irish undertakings. Two of them bear symbolic illustrations showing the spirit of Ireland, represented by a woman holding a harp, pointing over the seas to America, to in-

spire an Irish soldier bending before her and reaching for his sword. A dog, representative of domestic peace watches the scene.

The three notes are reproduced here through the courtesy of Mr. A. A. Leve of Syracuse, N. Y.

A brass token issued in this country in connection with the contemplated Irish Republic is familiar to collectors of tokens. It has on the obverse two clasped hands above the rising sun and below the date, "18 66," which is divided by a branch. Above, "Ireland"; below, "America." The reverse has a ship in full sail separating "F B" (Fenian Brotherhood). Above, "Irish"; below, "Republic."



The war medal illustrated here is inscribed on the edge "Cpl. H. Gingras, 9th Bn," showing that Corporal Gingras was honored with this decoration by Great Britain for taking part in the repulse of the raiders both in 1866 and 1870. These war medals with bars for either raid are rare, and doubly so with both bars. The specimen reproduced here is owned by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, to whom we are indebted for an opportunity to reproduce it. The two outer stripes of the ribbon are red and the center stripe white.

World's Smallest Paper Money.

In the wake of the war there have been many novel substitutes for regular money, particularly with the Teutons, who have issued iron coins and muslin notes. Another novelty by them has been in what is probably the smallest value paper money ever issued. Notes of the value one pfennig and one heller (having a value about equivalent to one-fifth of a U. S. cent) have been issued by some local governments in Germany and Austria.

Among specimens received are: Quedlinberg, Germany, 1 pfennig and various higher denominations. Aschach, Austria, starts its series with one heller; and Manthausen, Austria, companion notes of the value of 1, 2, 10, and 20 heller, and 1 and 2 krone.

Z.

THE FASCINATION OF ORIENTAL COINAGE.

BY HUGH W. WHITE.

(Rev. Hugh W. White, the author of this paper, has recently returned to his home, in Bedford, Va., after spending some time in China in the mission field. The paper was accompanied by rubbings of the 18 coins which he mentions, and we regret that rubbings are not satisfactory for reproductions. We illustrate, however, two of them, the larger one being No. 9, which cost about \$250.—EDITOR.)

It is not the glamor—that queer feeling that runs up an American's spine the first time he sees a crowd of Chinese. Oriental coinage is the widest, richest field for numismatic investigation in the world. The 10,000 known Chinese species, with the unknown, the Japanese, Korean, Annamese, et cetera,—a very milky way of numismatic star-dust—embodies 3000, if not 5000 years of history, the unknown history of that other side of the world. The origin of Chinese coinage is now put at 1122 B. C., but the older view that it originated 2953 B. C. is supported by many writers, such as Lo Pi, of the Sung Dynasty, and the Emperor Chien Lung.



Among the distinctive features may be mentioned the following: Coins have always been strung; efforts to introduce larger denominations have all been foiled until the present era; both the gold and the silver moneys were discontinued; the system of coining by weight, which was used in and before the time of the Christian era, was given up, and a linear standard, ten coins to the foot, introduced; a millenium and a half ago, a fixed style of coin with a fixed legend was adopted and held its place as the one generally-used Chinese coin-unit until the last few years; engraving and ornamentation has been generally tabooed—in strong contrast with the ornate amulets.

The oldest extant Chinese coins are probably the cowries, the imitation cowries made of stone, and the stone weights. A fine collection of the latter made by Mr. Samuel Couling is to be seen in the Royal Asiatic Society Museum at Shanghai.

The most striking feature of Oriental coinage is the shaped coins, otherwise known as barter coins. One of the finest exhibits of the Chinese shaped coins is that of the Ro Collection owned by the American Numismatic Society. The "pu" coins belong to this class. The more conservative writers date them from 700 B. C. The shape and significance have mystified collectors and sinologues, but the probability is that "pu" signified "currency" and the form represented the character "ch'uen", "treasury funds". See the rare specimens in Figs. I to X, of which No. IX alone cost nearly 500 yen (\$250.00 U. S.).

The next best known Chinese shaped coin is the knife, including the little three character "ming" knives, which can be bought for a dollar silver,

and the less common knives with five and nine characters. In Fig. XI is seen one of the rarest known. Other interesting shaped coins are the bridge, the ring, the spade, the cicada, the carapace, the ant-nose, the bell, the arrow-head, the halberd, the lotus-root, and others.

The most elusive Chinese coinage is the ancient gold and silver. Some authorities, such as Lockhart, deny that there were such, but records are to be found in reliable historical works. The silver coins seem to be an entirely extinct numismatic species. Three gold coins, each in a separate collection, are believed to be genuine specimens. The Wang Mang coins (A. D. 9) with inlaid gold letters are to be found sometimes.

The scientific collector, who is not carried away with the bizarre, will find in the round copper coin a field of scientific and historical interest. Of the known species, the oldest are the large coins, moulded on one side only, with round hole in the center, some of them having the one character Yuan. Probably the next in antiquity are the square hole coins with the "pao-hwoa" legend, with or without the numerals four or six. These date well back in the Chou Dynasty, which began 1122 B. C. The square-hole coin in Fig. XVII is probably older even than these. The "Half-ounce" coins are from the Ts'in Dynasty, B. C. 255 down to Han Wu Ti, B. C. 140. Next come the five "chu" and the three "chu".

A most interesting epoch, which would well repay investigation is the T'ang Dynasty, A. D. 618, and the trade with Bagdad. There was heavy coining, and the cash took on its permanent form and legend. Another is the Sung Dynasty, (A. D. 960), which has left such a full set of specimens, and which marked the passage from the ancient "seal" writing to the later "square" character. Still another is the fateful and fated Tartar epoch of Genghis, Kublai, and Tamerlane (A. D. 1280), which ruined the coinage and then ruined itself by an inflated paper money. The Ming Dynasty (A. D. 1368) marks the general adoption of silver bullion, accentuated by foreign trade and the discovery of American silver mines. Lastly is modern coinage with its hotch-potch of Mexican and Spanish dollars, local coins, government coins, and whatnot, of which many will drop out and become rare, while out of the whole will probably evolve the coinage of the future.

I am happily able to give herewith eighteen rubbings of the rarest coins in what is probably the most complete all-round collection of Oriental coins in existence, that made by the late H. A. Ramsden. The whole collection has well on to 30,000 specimens, thoroughly and rigorously classified. These eighteen alone cost 5000 yen (\$2500.00). It is to be hoped that a way will be found to take advantage of the condition in Mr. Ramsden's will, giving America the refusal of his collection before it goes into the open market, and also that competent men may be secured, such as the employees of Mr. Ramsden, to finish the great work of cataloguing cut short by his early death.

Copper Coins Bought By the Ton.

The Osaka *Mainichi* states that during last year exports of copper from Japan amounted to 60,000 tons, of which 30,000 tons were consigned to Russia, whereas the amount of its production was also 60,000 tons, of which 40,000 tons represented domestic consumption. While the quantity of copper available for export was thus not more than 20,000 tons total exports amounted to 60,000 tons.

The explanation lies in the enormous imports of coin, principally from China and in a small measure from Corea, which are melted down and refined. The Chinese li coin, continues the Osaka paper, is chiefly imported from Tsingtau, where quotations stand at about \$10 per 100 kin. From this coin are extracted not only copper but also the more valuable tin and a considerable percentage zinc, and the li coin has yielded very handsome profits for its importers. Li coin have been hoarded up for centuries in China and are almost inexhaustible.

Dealer Fred Michael Retires From Business.

Fred Michael, 937 Madison Street, Chicago, Ill., announces that he has retired as a dealer in coins and stamps.

Medal Issues and Awards.

On May 22 President Poincaré conferred the War Cross on Queen Elizabeth of Belgium as an expression of "the admiration of the French people for the magnificent courage and untiring devotion to the wounded which she has never ceased to show under the enemy's fire."

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania awarded on May 17 one of its medals to Prof. Theodore William Richards, Ph. D., Sc. D., LL. D., director of the Wolcott-Gibbs Memorial Laboratory in Harvard University, in recognition of his numerous and important contributions to inorganic physical and theoretical chemistry, and particularly his classical series of redeterminations of atomic weights of the more important chemical elements.

The other Franklin medal was awarded to John J. Carty, E. D., chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, "in recognition of his long-continued activities in the telephone service, his important and varied contributions to the telephone art, his work in the establishment of the principles of telephone engineering, and his signal success in directing the efforts of a large staff of engineers and scientists to the accomplishment of the telephonic transmission of speech over vast distances."

'The Elliott Cressan Medal' was awarded to Theodore N. Veil for the company of which he is president. All of the medals awarded by the Institute are given by resolution through a Committee on Science and Arts, which consists of sixty members. (See THE NUMISMATIST, January, 1915, page 18.)

Governor Whitman of New York, presented on the 13th of May, medals to those soldiers of the Ninth Coast Artillery Regiment, N. G., N. Y., who had merited them. Among them were Drum Major W. R. Hill and Private William P. Holderman, both of whom have served in the regiment for twenty-five years.

Corporal Kiffen Rockwell of Atlanta, Ga., a member of the Franco-American Flying Corps, will be decorated with the "Military Medal" and promoted to the rank of sergeant as a reward for bringing down a German aeroplane near Haetmansweilerkopf on May 18.

At Birmingham, Ala., May 17, Taylor Parkman, a negro sixty-nine years old, was awarded his loyalty medal for twenty-five years' service by President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railroad Co. Parkman has served under every president the Southern Railroad has known.

The American Museum of Safety awarded its medals May 25th to those industrial organizations which made conspicuous record in promoting the health and safety of their employes during the last year. (See THE NUMISMATIST, March, 1915, page 101.)

In connection with the medal of the Swedish Company Alfa-Laval Separator of Stockholm, illustrated last month, it is announced that Director John Bernstrom, chairman of the Board of Governors, has resigned on account of old age, and that his son, Lieut. Richard Bernstrom, was elected his successor. The Board has also decided to perpetuate the memory of the elder Bernstrom's interest and devotion to the company's affairs by issuing a medal, of which a copy in gold will be presented to him, and similar ones in bronze will be distributed to the members and employes of the company.

At a meeting on May 28th, in the Fine Arts Building, New York City, under the auspices of the Fine Arts Federation, the friends and associates in New York of the late John W. Alexander planned to found a John W. Alexander Medal.

J. DE L.

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Extensive Counterfeiting Plant in Montreal.

What was probably one of the largest and most complete counterfeiting plants that has ever been in operation in Canada was recently discovered in Montreal. The manufacturers of the spurious coins are now in jail awaiting action by the authorities. A feature of the case, which speaks well for the quality of the product, is that although the counterfeiters had been making bogus coins possibly for two years and had no doubt put many of them in circulation, the existence of the plant was not even suspected by the officers of the law until less than 24 hours before the house was raided.

The plant was located at 818 Craig street, and the attention of the police was first called to it by a next-door neighbor, who told them that he suspected "something queer" was going on at No. 818, because he had frequently heard machinery running in the house, and had been disturbed at night by it. When the officers entered the house they found a well-equipped mint in operation, and the chief coiner, Alfred Robitaille, was taken into custody without resistance.

On the ground floor was an electric motor for running the machinery on both floors, which included lathes, cutting machines, a heavy stamping hammer, milling machine, gas smelting furnace, crucibles, a press for rolling out bars of metal, and the smaller equipment used in coining. From receipts found in the house, the machinery is estimated to have cost not less than \$5000. There was also an elaborate laboratory, and brass, copper, white metal powder and refined silver were found in large quantities. Aristides Raveau was also arrested later as a partner of Robitaille. Silver bars and some counterfeiting apparatus were found in Raveau's home.

The money which these two men turned out during the past two years has none of the ear marks of the ordinary counterfeit money. It is said to contain 47 per cent. silver, and none but a very efficient expert could distinguish between this "phoney" money and the real article. Each quarter is tempered to a degree of accuracy so as to have the ring of Government money, the milling is perfect, and there is no greasy appearance, which so often gives away counterfeit money. In all probability thousands of dollars' worth of this money is in circulation, for the police think the plant has been running uninterrupted for the past two years. The dates of the coins range from 1900 to 1914. They weigh exactly the same as genuine coins, but are a trifle lighter in appearance.

While no official test has been made of the fake twenty-five cent pieces made by the two accused, it is said by the authorities that every one of the home-made quarters when tested out with the same piece of the ordinary currency, weighs exactly the same, rings true in every way and in appearance is as equally deceptive. It is also claimed that the amount of silver is almost exactly the same percentage as is used in the Government money, and that as to actual value between the real and the fake money, there is very little difference indeed.

The profit made by the alleged counterfeiters must, in that case, have been only the difference between the intrinsic value of the metals used,—the cost price, and the face value of the coins. This fact emphasizes the belief of the police that the business was conducted on a very extensive scale, as the reward of the alleged counterfeiters would not be great, unless a large number of coins were manufactured and circulated.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal has examined some of the counterfeits, and writes of them as follows:

"I had an opportunity of examining the coins. They are splendid imitations, of fairly good silver, from which it would appear that they were made by a reducing machine, from the original coins. The only difference I can detect is that they are not in as high relief as the genuine coins, while the surface is rougher. I saw a number of different dates and of the three reigns of Queen Victoria, Edward VII and George V. They all have a new, uncirculated appearance, while mixed with them were some genuine coins considerably circulated. There were three or four bags of these coins, which shows that they must have done an extensive coining business."

New Designs for U. S. Silver Coins.

On May 30 Secretary McAdoo announced the adoption of the new designs for the subsidiary silver coins. They will probably be issued soon after July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year. The half dollar and dime were designed by Adolph A. Weinman, and the quarter dollar by Harmon A. MacNeil. Several sculptors were commissioned to submit sets of sketch models. From more than fifty models Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Woolley, Director of the Mint, selected three sets.

Not only will there be a change of design, but each of the three denominations will have a different obverse and reverse. This idea was suggested by Mr. Woolley.

The obverse of the half-dollar bears a full length figure of Liberty with a background of the American flag flying to the breeze. The Goddess is striking toward the dawn of a new day, carrying laurel and oak branches, symbolic of civic and military glory. The reverse shows an eagle perched high up on a mountain crag, wings unfolded. Growing from a rift in the rock is a sapling of mountain pine, symbolic of America.

The design of the 25-cent piece is intended to typify the awakening of the country to its own protection, Secretary McAdoo's announcement stated. Liberty, a full figure, is shown stepping toward the country's gateway, bearing upraised a shield from which the covering is being drawn. The right hand bears an olive branch of peace. Above the head is the word "Liberty" and below the feet "1916." The reverse bears a figure of an eagle in full flight, wings extended, and the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum." Both the half-dollar and quarter bear the phrase "In God We Trust."

The design of the dime is simple. Liberty with a winged cap is shown on the obverse and on the reverse is a design of a bundle of rods, and a battle ax, symbolical of unity, "Wherein Lies the Nation's Strength."

Collectors will await with deep interest the appearance of the new coins. Meanwhile the press of the country is expressing its opinion of the coming issue. The following is from the *New York Sun*:

"Not the design on the coins, but the number of them in the pocket, is the matter of gravest concern to all except numismatists, but a change in the coinage interests all amateurs of the decorative arts. The treasury will confer a new series of dimes, quarters and half dollars on us this summer, regardless of the storm that broke over the revisers of the gold pieces. The printed description of the new dies suggests that they will make money more lively than ever before.

"The halves and quarters are to bear full length Liberties 'striding' and 'stepping.' On the larger of the two the flag is to be 'flying to the breeze.' No mere heads for the new pieces; they will typify hustle, that great accomplishment of those who are noisy about their work. Liberty is to hold aloft laurel and oak branches, symbolic of civic and military glory; had Chautauqua's most highly remunerated philanthropist continued in a post of eminence no such horrid slap at pacifism would have been tolerated. But the lady of the quarter will bear an olive branch, for the mollification of coatroom boys, who, according to our visitors from afar, scorn a lower reward for their unsolicited services.

"The dime will show the fasces, the honored symbol of unity and power, backing a Liberty adorned with a winged cap. The money flies away. But does anybody nowadays count a dime as money? Does it not occupy the ignoble place of the cent in that California of which the Native Sons never cease to boast?

"Let us await the new tokens with suspended judgment. The half dollar has fallen into unexplained unpopularity. Why do the people reject it, seeking instead two twenty-five cent pieces? It is a good coin. Let the cashiers worry; the preceding designers of new coins forgot that they should "stack." May Art join hands with utility in the Wilsonian issue!"

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EDITORIAL.

The New Designs for U. S. Silver Coins.

Twenty-four years ago (1892) the present type of silver coins was given to the public. It supplanted a type which had been continuously issued for 54 years, except in the case of the Standard and Trade Dollars, and we had become so accustomed to the seated figure of Liberty that almost any new design was a welcome relief from the monotony.

We are not betraying a secret when we say that the type adopted in

1892 has not been popular with latter-day collectors. The type of 1838 has been almost equally unpopular. Uncomplimentary things have been said about both. But as some rare dates are among those bearing the earlier type, collectors have felt a little more charitable toward it.

In 1838 there were few or no collectors in the United States, and beauty of design or attractive appearance were not considerations, perhaps, that influenced the selection of the type. The advent of the coins was at a time when there was little silver in circulation—when paper was king as a medium of exchange—and when but little attention was given to any feature of money except its utility.

In the past 25 years great improvement has been made in the coinage of many foreign countries, and collectors have been patiently waiting for the time limit of our present type to expire, and hoping that the new designs will compare favorably with or even surpass those of some other countries, and will be so beautiful that nothing but necessity will compel us to part with them once they come into our possession. The time has come. As yet we have only the printed description of the new designs, but they look good to use.

The Baltimore Convention of the A. N. A.

It is none too early to impress upon the minds of the members of the American Numismatic Association the date for the 1916 convention, which will be held in Baltimore, Md., September 23 to 27. The committee of arrangements has not yet made announcement of details, but we hope to have them next month. The date this year is about a month later than usual, but the members should bear in mind that September is one of the most delightful months in this section of the country.

There is no local society of collectors in Baltimore, but we believe the coming convention will arouse sufficient interest among them to make an organization possible. In the absence of a local society, those attending will be the guests of the city, which this year is welcoming numerous organizations in annual convention with the hospitality that has made the Monumental City famous.

Aside from the convention sessions and exhibit, there are many features of Baltimore and Baltimore life to make the social side of the convention enjoyable. Washington, the national capital, and Annapolis, the "Ancient City," which gave collectors the Chalmers series of coins, and in which is located the United States Naval Academy, are only a few miles away and are easily reached by steam and electric trains, and in either of these cities the visitor can find places and objects of interest if the supply of them in Baltimore is not sufficient.

So, fix the convention dates in your mind, fellow members of the A. N. A. You will regret it if you fail to attend this year's convention.

The Ratterman Copperheads.

Regarding the varieties of the Ratterman Civil War tokens in the article by Mr. Waldo C. Moore in the April issue of this magazine, Dr. George Hetrich of Birdsboro, Pa., writes to Mr. Moore as follows: "I wish to correct an error that occurred in my communication to you concerning the Ratterman tokens. I was sincere in cataloguing your No. 9 in your article in the April number of *THE NUMISMATIST* as *nickel* metal, but in looking over your article I believe what you have as No. 9 is the same as your No. 10. Sorry I did not forward my tokens for your inspection."

Letters to the Editor.

The Five-Franc Piece of Napoleon.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Referring to Mr. Arnold's letter in the June issue of THE NUMISMATIST, I send you a clipping cut from a Shreveport paper a year or so ago, regarding the coin.

Very truly,
GEORGE M. AGURS.

Shreveport, La., June 6, 1916.

"Somewhere in the world there is a fortune in a coin. Among the coins Napoleon had minted were some millions of five-franc pieces, and he determined to popularize these in an extraordinary way. In one of the coins, folded to a tiny size, was enclosed a note signed by Napoleon, and promising the sum of 5,000,000 francs—about 200,000 pounds—to the finder of that particular coin. Naturally, everybody who changed a large piece demanded the new five-franc coin in exchange, and as a rule probed and dug and sounded the metal, and the years went on, and yet the note did not appear. Napoleon's plighted word is a sacred trust to the French nation, and today the Government stands ready to pay the debt, which, with interest, is now worth 1,475,000 pounds—upon demand."

The Wellington Tokens.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In your June number Mr. R. W. McLachlan, in an article "Is the Mysterious Bust on Canadian Coins Really That of Wellington?" does not admit Breton 1007 with large head as a variety, and further claims that it is false—the work of a fakir.

Being, as you are aware, greatly interested in Canadian tokens and their different die varieties, I think it my duty to correct that statement.

I have in my possession a specimen of this variety that I secured many years ago from Mr. W. R. McColl of Owen Sound, Ont., which is undoubtedly a genuine token, the result of a combination of dies, viz., obverse of B. 1006 with reverse of B. 1007.

The fact that this occurs is no wonder. Combinations of dies amongst Canadian non-local tokens are plentiful.

Very truly yours,

DR. E. G. COURTEAU.

St. Jacques, Quebec, June 17, 1916.

The Nickel of 1883 With Reeded Edge.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Regarding Mr. Amberg's inquiry in last month's issue, the 1883 five-cent pieces, variety without Cents, are occasionally found with reeded edge and, usually, show evidence of gold plating. I have two of them. Notwithstanding the reeding is uniform and a good job, I have never considered it a mint product, but the work of coin tinkers and crooks. The absence of the word "cents" made it inviting to reed the edge, gold plate, and try to "shove" for a \$5 gold piece, the success of which led to the addition of "Cents" after 2,000,000 pieces had been coined in February, 1883.

FARRAN ZERBE.

San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1916.

1796 Half Cents and 1856 Nickel Cents.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

Now that you have treed most of the 1873 \$3 gold pieces, can you not start an investigation as to how many collectors have specimens of the 1796 half cent? In my belief, considering the prices even poor copies bring, this is one of the most overrated coins in the whole United States series. I have nearly a dozen half cents in my collection that I consider rarer than the 1796, bought at prices very far less than that half cent brings, though, to be sure,

they are only types that are rare and not the entire date, as in the case of the 1796. But the securing of a 1796 is only a question of money, for they appear in auctions every little while, when an unlimited bid will secure them, while those I have in mind, money could not buy, because they could not be found. I venture to say that if collectors will come forward and own up to the possession of a 1796, the number found will surprise one who judges only by the price they bring. To be sure, the fear of lessening the value of the coin in their possession may deter collectors from so coming forward, but we must depend on their interest in true numismatic knowledge to urge them on.

I believe that the 1796 half cent is much in the category of the 1856 nickel cent, which brings such absurd prices considering the number known to exist. This latter boost in prices, however, I understand is caused by the fact that they are all bought in by one man in an endeavor to corner them. I am told on reliable authority, no less than one of our most prominent dealers, that one man has already over seven hundred of these 1856 nickel cents, a number alone that is enough to make the prices they bring absolutely absurd, as under the circumstances five dollars would be a big value for one, at least for anything under a brilliant proof. Of course, this cornerer, or his heirs, is in for a big loss when he attempts to unload seven hundred at anything like the price at which he is now buying them in, but with that we are not concerned. We are concerned, however, with fair prices for a coin, and can have no sympathy for one who attempts to corner the market to make fictitious prices. I consider it quite contrary to proper ethics among collectors, who are a sort of brotherhood, or should be. I do not hesitate to say this, though I may thereby be decreasing the value of the 1856 cent now in my own collection.

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON,
Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Hamilton, N. Y., June 12, 1916.

The Florida Panama-Pacific Medal.

The medal illustrated here is that issued by Florida in the class issued by several of the Southern States a year or more in advance of the Panama-



Pacific Exposition, which were sold at \$1 each, the purchasers becoming contributors to the State's funds for exposition purposes. The medal is struck in bronze, and is reproduced here through the courtesy of Mr. Farran Zerbe.

Coinage Executed at the U. S. Mints During May.

Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1916. Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of May, 1916:

Five-cent (nickel), 9,496,000 pieces.

One-cent (bronze), 24,122,000 pieces.

Coinage executed for Cuba: Gold, 243,500 pieces; silver, 835,000 pieces.

Coinage executed for Philippine Islands: Bronze, 2,100,000 pieces.

The \$3 Gold Pieces of 1873-5-6.

If none of the \$3 gold pieces of 1873 reported to THE NUMISMATIST during the past few months have changed owners within that time, which we do not think is probable, the canvass we have been conducting has demonstrated that more than 25 pieces of that date were issued. This is the number coined in that year, according to the mint report. Including those reported this month, the owners of 27 pieces of that date have been located, and others are known to exist which have not been reported.

In demonstrating that the mint record for this date and denomination is not accurate, we have only confirmed what most collectors have long believed to be a fact. But the records of some other coins were long ago proved to be incorrect—those coins which collectors know were coined, of which they have specimens, but of which the records say none were coined.

No one believes the records to be intentionally misleading. There is no reason why they should be. Some have attempted to explain the discrepancy by saying that the reported coinage is given for the fiscal year, and not for the calendar year. In the last report of the Director of the Mint, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, on page 102, is a tabulated statement of the "Coinage of the Mints of the United States from their organization by calendar years," which gives the coinage of the \$3 gold pieces of 1873 as \$75; for 1875 as \$60, and 1876 as \$135. These amounts reduced to pieces are the figures that have been frequently quoted in these pages during the canvass.

Those reported during the past month are as follows:

1873.

- 24—A. S. Bullock, Fort Smith, Ark.
- 25—Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.
- 26—Byron Reed Collection, Omaha (Neb.) Public Library (reported by Mr. A. G. Parker, Maxwell, Neb.).
- 27—A. C. Gies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1875.

- 7—Byron Reed Collection, Omaha (Neb.) Public Library (reported by Mr. A. G. Parker, Maxwell, Neb.).
- 8—A. C. Gies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1876.

- 9—A. S. Bullock, Fort Smith, Ark.
- 10—Byron Reed Collection, Omaha (Neb.) Public Library (reported by Mr. A. G. Parker, Maxwell, Neb.).
- 11—A. C. Gies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The number of the pieces reported of the 1875 and 1876 dates is considerably less than the reported coinage, and it would seem as if those figures represented the actual number coined and issued of those dates. If so, and if the number of pieces of 1873 reported is in the same proportion to the actual coinage as the other two dates appear to be, the coinage for 1873 was probably nearer 75 or 100 than 25. But it is still as rare as it ever was.

We know that this canvass has aroused considerable interest among collectors—much more than has been apparent. One feature of it has been that several pieces have been reported and not placed in the list because the owners did not want to have it known that they possess them. Most of these have been reported by others than the owners.

Next month, by request, we will begin a canvass to locate the holders of two other rare coins—the Half Cent of 1796 and 1861 Dahlonga Mint Gold Dollar. In this issue Commodore Wm. C. Eaton, U. S. N., requests a canvass of the 1796 Half Cent, and the request for the Gold Dollar comes from Mr. Howard R. Newcomb of Detroit. In the mint records it appears that no gold dollars of 1861 were issued at the Dahlonga Mint, but they exist. When Mr. Heaton issued his work on "Mint Marks," he knew of but two pieces.

We hope that those holding either of these two coins will report them promptly, and that it will not be necessary to prolong the canvass more than two or three months.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

Royal Numismatic Society.

March 16th. Sir Arthur Evans, P.S.A., F.R.S., &c., President, in the chair.

Mr. G. C. Haines was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. William Gilbert exhibited an unpublished London Seventeenth century token: Obverse, IOHN. FOX. AT YE. GEORG. St. George and dragon. Reverse, IN. SHOVE. LANE—I. A. F.

Mr. H. W. Taffs showed a sixpence of William IV of 1831 counter-marked with T for Tortola or Tobago, and a fine 5-taler of John George of Saxony.

Mr. F. A. Walters showed a penny of Henry Earl of Northumberland, N: ENCV: COM, bust to r. with sceptre; reverse of Scottish type, of which only one specimen has been previously noted.

Rev. E. Rogers showed the new 5-cent piece of Belgium issued by the Germans, and a German Jewish New Year's token.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on the Short Cross coinage, in which he gave a résumé of his researches on this period and proposed a final classification.

Mr. G. F. Hill read a note on a new countermarked Spanish doubloon of the West Indies bearing the countermarks G. C. and an alligator. The initials are presumably those of the issuer, and for the present the piece might be attributed to Jamaica.

April 13th. Sir Arthur Evans, P.S.A., President, in the chair.

Mr. G. C. Haines was admitted a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. H. Garside exhibited the bronze 10, 5 and 1-pfennig pieces of the late German colony of New Guinea, of 1894, the only date issued.

Mr. J. G. Milne read a paper on a hoard of 52 Persian silver sigloi, said to have been found in Ionia. Many of them bear punch-marks, the origin of which might in many cases be attributed to the coins having circulated in India. The incuse reverses showed certain hitherto unnoticed varieties. One group contains a small lion's head in profile, another an *intaglio* lion's head in profile, another a device which may possibly be a lion's scalp. It was suggested that these symbols indicate a mint at Sardes. The coins are all of the best-known types of sigloi, on which the king is represented with a bow and spear, and a bow and dagger respectively. Mr. G. F. Hill described a provisional classification of the darics and sigloi, and pointed out that the evidence of recent finds showed the only chronological classification which had hitherto been suggested to be wrong. As regards the punchmarks, the presence of signs which could be interpreted as Cypriote or Phoenician seemed to indicate a Levantine origin.

British Numismatic Society.

Report of the meeting held on April 26th, 1916. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. Morrieson, President, in the chair.

Mrs. Suckling was elected a member. The President announced that the director, Major Carlyon-Britton, was now with his regiment on active service, where the best wishes of the Society would be with him.

Mr. Grant R. Francis read a paper on "The Tower Half-Crowns of Charles I.," in which the variations and dies of each mint-mark were chronologically arranged. A series of 147 differing dies had been classified and described. Some hitherto unrecorded varieties were noticed, and particular attention was called to several recent discoveries by the President, the writer, and others. Amongst these, the use of one of Briot's puncheons for the general Tower issue, with the mint-mark a triangle over the anchor; the use of a puncheon, probably prepared for the Aberystwith issues, for the Tower dies, with the mint-mark a triangle; and a subsequently overstruck specimen showing the same Aberystwith peculiarities, but with the mint-mark a star over the triangle, were prominent features.

In illustration of his subject Mr. Francis exhibited a series of thirty-one of the half-crowns specially referred to; the President, sixteen varieties

showing the chronological order as evidenced by the punching of new mint-marks on the old dies, and including the rare "b" types with the central Welsh plume on the reverse, indicative of silver produced from the mines of Wales; Mr. W. B. Thorpe, nine coins of new or unusual varieties; and Mr. F. A. Walters, a fine half-crown of type 3b, which established the fact, not previously assured, that the mint-mark, a crown, had been overstruck on the bell.

Amongst other exhibitions were a beautiful series of the rose-rials of the second and third coinages of James I., showing their chronological order by the over-striking of the mint-marks, and the "six-shilling piece," Scottish, with the rare date 1612, by Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton; and an unusually fine half-crown of Charles I. type 4, with mint-mark a triangle, recently found at Winchester, by Mr. William Dale.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, June 9, 1916, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Butler, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Newell, Proskey, Reilly, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wilson, Wood and Wormser.

After the roll-call the minutes of the last meeting were read, and approved with some slight corrections. The Secretary reported the receipt of one magazine and of an invitation to join the society "Les Amis Des Artistes" for the purpose of preserving French Art. Also, that he had subscribed to THE NUMISMATIST in behalf of the Club, as instructed at the last meeting.

The Treasurer reported no important change in the state of the treasury.

Mr. Swanson, in behalf of the Medallist Art Committee, reported that the issue of a medal was in contemplation for the next year to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation.

Mr. Newell showed the medal designed by Spicer Simson and issued in connection with the Allied Bazaar, now being held in New York.

Both Messrs. Beatty and Wilson were welcomed by the President.

Mr. Heaton told some of his reminiscences of Mr. Cogan's Curiosity Shop.

Mr. Smith recalled to the members the serious loss which the numismatic fraternity had suffered through the recent death of Mr. Charles Pryer.

The subject announced for the next meeting will be "Exhibition of Coins Not Circular."

Mr. Elder read one of the papers submitted in his prize competition, on the subject of "The Dollar," which was very interesting and entertaining.

The members then adjourned temporarily to examine the exhibits in connection with the subject of the evening, "Coins of Siam," and afterwards several members made very interesting and instructive remarks in explanation of the exhibits.

Mr. Frey exhibited the following Siamese gold coins: Maha Mangat, 1st issue (1851-1858), 2, 4, and 8 ticals; Maha Mangat, 2nd issue (1868-1910), 16 ticals; Chulu Longcorn, 2 ticals; gold bullet money, 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16 ticals.

Mr. Proskey, as usual, had on hand a very large and complete exhibit, among which may be mentioned the following: A tray full of porcelain money; a tray full of the primitive coins of North Siam called Lao and Shan coins; a large collection of more modern gold, silver and copper coins; a collection of ticals, fractions and multiples. The gold medal of the "Order of Civil Merit" given to Frank Vincent by the King of Siam for writing the book "The Land of the White Elephant," and one of the only two given to white men.

Mr. Wood gave an interesting talk on the subject of the evening, outlined below, and showed one hundred and forty coins of Siam, including coins of the northern provinces, the Lao and Shan states. Beginning with the north, several varieties of Ngun-Tawk, made at Cheng Mai, were shown. These are rough-looking pieces hollowed out on one side, and are made of silver. A variety of these were called Shanbaw. All of the pieces are covered with an orange lacquer, which is a part of the coin. Other forms were

thin, hollow, silver globules called shell money, issued near the Burmah frontier. More to the east the pieces take the forms of elliptical bars, many of them resembling canoes or dugouts, especially in the territory along the Me Kong River. When in copper the bars were left as they were cast. The silver bars were very often partially cut and bent into peculiar shapes, which later degenerated into the more common spherical tical. These pieces sometimes showed something like a punch mark inside. The tical was discontinued about 1860. Two specimens of these silver bars bent into a shape resembling an army saddle were shown. Of the regular Siamese spherical tical, or bullet money, five specimens were shown in gold and thirty in silver. Of the later flat issues, four specimens were shown in gold, including one very rare piece struck at Bangkok for use in that city. The flat silver coins were represented by twenty-four specimens; the copper, lead and nickel by forty-eight specimens; these included several patterns. One of the most interesting specimens was a Mexican dollar counterstamped with the two marks used on spherical coins, showing that this piece was legally current in Siam. About 1860 modern flat money was introduced, but even this was sometimes bent up into spherical shapes by the natives, who, being enthusiastic gamblers, could shoot the rounded money more easily to the "croupier."

The money of the Shan states is peculiar, in that they had the habit of dropping the molten silver metal into water, which caused the coins to be blown up, and gave them a somewhat spongy appearance, and produced little holes.

Mr. Proskey and Mr. Reilly supplemented Mr. Wood's remarks, and the following additional information on the subject was gathered:

It is interesting to note that although the primitive Siamese coins appeared crude, a uniformity of weight generally prevails. The silver tical is the unit down to the thirty-second, and from the double up. The half and the thirty-second appear the scarcest. The famous ratio of sixteen to one is also illustrated in these coins, as two ticals, weigh one ounce of silver, and the gold standard piece, which also weighs one ounce, has a value of thirty-two ticals, producing the ratio of sixteen to one. These gold pieces form a second currency system known as the Catty series, the smallest of which is valued at 10 ticals, and this series probably represents merely treasury pieces.

The porcelain pieces were chiefly issued by Chinese merchants, who are more or less in the control of trade, and who issued them to supply the needs of change. Their name and reputation as "gambling-house money" is not deserved. They have local currency value in the various districts, and if a merchant moved, he would send out criers to call it in.

This currency was in use for one hundred and one years, from 1776 to 1877, and was made of various materials, terra-cotta, glass, paste, wood, ivory, but chiefly porcelain. It also occurs in odd shapes, star-shaped, and in the shape of leaves and small animals.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The thirteenth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on May 29th at the office of the Secretary, 704 Hooker & Lent Building, San Francisco. Meeting called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart. Members present: Messrs. Fred T. Huddart, A. Reimers, A. C. Nygren, Farran Zerbe, Joseph Haigh, O. G. Beardslee, John Scott Wilson and I. Leland Steinman. Guests present: John L. Hitchcock and Hugo Landsdecker.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The Secretary read for the Society's approval the result of the Committee on By-laws. Upon motion of Mr. Zerbe, seconded by Mr. Wilson, the Constitution and By-laws as read by the Secretary were unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Mr. Reimers, seconded by Mr. Huddart, it was unanimously carried that the Committee on By-laws and Constitution, Messrs. Steinman and Beardslee, be commended for their good work in drawing up the By-laws and Constitution, and that they be continued as a committee to draw up a set of Rules of Order.

Mr. Steinman placed the names of John L. Hitchcock, Hugo Landsdecker

and Leslie F. Rice before the members for election to membership in the Society, and they were unanimously elected.

The Secretary informed the Society that Mr. Zerbe made good on his promise of another new member. Mr. Leslie F. Rice was that member.

Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Zerbe, it was unanimously carried that the Society confer an Honorary Membership on Hon. Julius Kahn, M. C., in recognition of his able assistance in securing for California the honor of minting the first official \$50 gold piece.

The Secretary stated that during the month auction catalogs had been received from Lyman H. Low, Edward Michael and B. Max Mehl; that the Society had also received fixed-price lists from William Hesslein and the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.

Upon motion of Mr. Nygren, seconded by Mr. Reimers, it was carried that the Secretary be instructed to write a letter of thanks to Mr. Frank H. Stewart for the beautiful and rare prints of the interior and exterior of the old Philadelphia Mint, which he donated to the Society.

Mr. A. Reimers then delivered his address on the subject of the evening, "The Makers of the Early California Gold Coin Charms." A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Reimers for his most able and scholarly paper.

Further business was dispensed with in order to exhibit the coins and paper money of the members.

Mr. Nygren exhibited an 1854 Kellogg in proof condition, which was greatly admired by all present.

Mr. Wilson showed an 1826 \$5 U. S. gold piece in uncirculated condition. This coin changed hands during the session for \$20.

Mr. Huddart's exhibit consisted of 140 varieties of Confederate notes dated April 6, 1863, 50c to and including \$100.

Mr. Reimers exhibited 20 different Assay Medals. These were very pretty examples of the coiner's art.

Mr. Zerbe showed the latest contribution of paper money from Austria and Germany. The values were from 1 heller of Austria and 1 pfennig of Germany to 5 kroner of Austria and 5 marks of Germany. He also exhibited the new Siamese set and the new Portuguese India rupee.

Mr. Steinman exhibited about forty different specimens of the U. S. fractional currency in uncirculated condition.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the President or Secretary.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

The May meeting of this Society was held on the 19th of the month at the home of the President, Mr. W. D. Lighthall, Westmount. The greater part of the time was taken up in looking over the host's collection of antique bric-a-brac, which contains many historical and interesting pieces.

Among the exhibits were: By Mr. C. W. H. Burch, two original water-colors of Montreal by Bartlett, drawn in 1842 for "Bartlett's Canadian Scenery." By R. W. McLachlan: A "Fenian Raid 1870" war medal with a rare edge, "Missisquoi H(orser) G(uards)." Missisquoi county, which was raided by the Fenians in 1870, is east of Montreal and lies along the border of the State of New York. Also, a new variety of the 1823 Nova Scotia half-penny token. It has the obverse of Dr. Courteau's No. 251 with the reverse of No. 253. He also stated that during the earlier part of the week he had secured over 50 new aluminum checks and business cards. Mr. Williams then read a most interesting paper entitled "Rambling Notes on Old Montreal."

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, June 6, 1916. One hundred and first meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. Bostwick, L. G. Amberg, Plumb, Tillotson, Woolsey, Bauer, Borradaile, Harold, Koeb, Stanley, Maunovry, Horner, Weisbuch, King, Yawger, Williams, Merritt, W. H. Amberg, French and Loizeau. Visitors: Messrs. E. F. Savage and G. T. Nientimp.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The committee appointed to act on the applications of J. W. Horner, D. A. Young, and A. E. Loizeau reported favorably, and they were accordingly elected to membership.

Mr. F. T. Savage of 349 University Ave. and Mr. G. T. Nientimp of 138 Berlin St. made application for membership, recommended by Mr. J. Maunovry and Dr. French, and the applications were referred to a committee composed of Messrs. W. H. Amberg, Bauer, Merritt and French.

Owing to the continued wet weather in this vicinity, it was decided to postpone the outing planned for until the weather became settled, no date being set, but it will probably be the latter part of June or first of July. This will be reported on at next meeting by the committee in charge.

The balance of the evening was spent in looking over the coins on exhibit, selected from the collection of the late Harry E. Montgomery of Buffalo, N. Y., which is to be sold at auction on June 16th.

Meeting adjourned to June 20, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Springfield Coin Club.

Forty-first meeting held May 24th, 1916, at the Board of Trade Rooms. Meeting called to order at 8 P. M., President Oliver in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Stone, Frazer, Provost, Chancellor, Kitson, Sullivan, Curtis, Morris, Morse, Fuller, Pond, Thayer, A. W. Morris, Cooper.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Donation to the Club Library was received from the New York Numismatic Club, consisting of that Club's year book. The unanimous vote of our Club was expressed by the members.

Mr. Preston Pond gave a short talk on United States paper money and exhibited his collection of Government notes. Auction sale of miscellaneous coins, medals, notes and paper money concluded the entertainment of the evening.

Adjourned to June 28th.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

Prices at Low's 185th Sale.

The following are some of the prices realized at the 185th sale of Lyman H. Low on May 24, the property of Messrs. Crandall, Thomson and others:

3 Paper \$20, United Colonies, 1775	\$2.10	227 Do., \$20, 1853. Unc.	25.25
60 Ancient Greek Tetr., Antiochus III. F.	5.90	238 England, Anne (1702) Touch Piece, Gold. V. F.	4.00
89 Ancient Roman 1st Bronze, Caesar and Octavian. V. F.	5.00	290 Book, Crosby's Early Coins of America	13.00
90 Do., Augustus. Ex. F.	6.50	353 U. S., Eagle Cent, 1856. Pf.	13.25
94 Do., Claudius I. V. F.	5.00	374 Two Cents, 1873. Proof.	2.20
97 Do., Nero. Ex. F.	4.75	377 Three Cents, 1877. Proof.	2.15
123 Persia, Gold Daric, Darius I. V. F.	28.00	379 Five Cents, 1877. Proof.	2.15
124 Rome, Aureus, Constantinus I. V. F.	12.50	381 Quar. Dol., 1853. No arrows. V. G.	3.40
176 Medal, Martin Luther, 1630. Silver	4.25	454 Ancient Rome, 2d Bronze, Augustus. F.	5.00
204 U. S., Stella. A. 1575. Pf.	78.50	555 U. S., Cent, 1793. Chain. Good	5.50
211 Do., Eagle, 1797. V. F.	16.00	556 Do., 1793, Wreath. Good.	3.25
223 Clark & Co., \$2½, 1860. Fine	13.00	606 Two Cents, 1873. Proof.	1.90
224 Clark, Gruber & Co., \$5, 1861. F.	12.50	608 Hard Times Token, Low 7	5.25
225 Mormon \$5, 1849. Good.	22.00	625 Cent, 1858, Pure Copper. A. 241. Ex. F.	8.50
226 Clark, Gruber & Co., \$10, 1860. F.	31.25	642 Three Cents, 1877. Proof.	2.10
		645a Five Cents, 1877. Proof.	2.10

The Numismatic Side of the European War.

During the past few months THE NUMISMATIST has reproduced a number of medals that have been issued on account of the European war, as well as some of the noteworthy coins that have been struck as a result of the great conflict, such as the iron money of Germany and Luxemburg and the zinc coins for Belgium, as well as the stamp currency of Russia. Owing to the uncertainty of the mails between the United States and European countries and the risk attending the delivery of coins and medals purchased abroad the past year, comparatively few of them have reached this country.

Collectors, however, should not be alarmed lest they be unable to secure a few numismatic reminders of this great war of wars. Enough information has reached this country through the daily press to show that the issue of medals has been on a very large scale, and that the issues in paper money have also been plentiful. Perhaps the most reliable guide as to what is in store for collectors is the catalogue recently issued by J. Schulman of Amsterdam. This catalogue lists 1564 lots of coins, medals and paper money directly relating to the war, and as some of these lots contain several denominations of an issue, or medals struck in different metals that are not given separate numbers, the total number of varieties or specimens is not far short of 2000. And it is quite possible that specimens of all the issues of the war have not found their way on the market and been included in the catalogue, and even this large number will probably be increased before the end of the war.



Specimens of Cardboard Money Used in France and Belgium During the War.

Of the German series of small medals known as the "Angels of Peace" series, there have been over 100 varieties issued. These little medals are 15 millimeters in diameter, and all have the same reverse. Each one is intended to commemorate some victory or battle or action of the German army.

About 90 cities or communities of Germany located in the various States have issued paper money of different denominations. Most of these are dated in the early days of the war.

Nearly 200 cities or communities in Belgium and Northern France occupied by the German army have issued paper money, and in France more than 100 localities not occupied by the army of invasion have also issued notes. While many of these are also dated during the first weeks of the war, a number of them bear dates during 1915.

In addition to the coins, medals and paper money there have also been issued tokens for the prison camps at Freistadt, Grodig and Kleinmunchen, in copper, aluminum and cardboard. They are all issued in series of different denominations and form one of the most interesting parts of the war series.

While almost everything else seems to have become scarce "on account of the war," collectors have the satisfaction of knowing that the war has broadened and enlarged their field and given them many, many intensely interesting numismatic specimens which they will have an opportunity to acquire when conditions again become normal.

Makers' Marks on the Early California Gold Coin-Charms.

As the California one dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar Gold Coin-Charms are now and have been collected to some extent, it may interest some collectors to learn the makers of the same. The initials

N.R.—Stand for Nouzillet & Routhier.

F.D.—Stand for Frautier, Deviercy & Co.

N.—Stands for Antoine Louis Nouzillet.

These names were obtained from Pierre Frontier, who was one of the makers of the early California Gold Coin-Charms, and continued making them until 1873; his last efforts in this line were the pieces on which the head of Liberty appears with thick neck.

The following names of engravers, and coiners have been previously reported: Initials

DERI—for M. Deriberpe, engraver; and

G.G.—for Gaime, Guillemot & Co.

These names have been verified as to spelling from the early San Francisco directories.

A. REIMERS.

San Francisco, May 23, 1916.

At the May meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, Mr. A. Reimers, in the foregoing brief paper, gave information regarding the makers' marks on the small privately issued gold coins of California, the most of which information, we believe, has not previously been published.

This is but one of many bits of original information which Mr. Reimers, as discussion may invite, imparts at the meetings of the Pacific Society. It is the hope of the members that he will frequently favor them with papers for publication.

Z.

A Medal for Newark (N. J.) School Children.

The *New York Times* has awarded 500 silver medals to the children in the public, parochial and private schools of Newark, N. J., for the best compositions on the founding of Newark and its subsequent history. One of the medals was presented to the pupil in each class in each school submitting the best composition. The medals were made by Tiffany of New



York. A drawing of the medal, furnished by the *Times* through Mr. J. deLagerberg, is reproduced herewith. The center of the obverse is occupied by the seal of New Jersey, with the inscription "250th Anniversary of the Founding of the City of Newark." The reverse has the inscription only, "Awarded by the New York Times to _____ for Merit in Essay on Newark's History. 1916."

**1916 Convention of American Numismatic Association,
Baltimore, Md., September 23 to 27.**



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 1, 1916.

- 1856 Frank Flora, Valley City, N. Dak.
- 1857 James H. Comfort, 501 P. O. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
- 1858 Leslie F. Rice, c/o Oakland Bank of Svgs., Berkeley, Calif.
- 1859 George M. Morris, 304 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass.
- 1860 H. D. Allen, 21 Winter St., Boston, Mass.
- 1861 Chas. L. Wheat, Hamilton, N. Y.

Nominations for 1916-7.

To date the following nominations and re-nominations have been received by the General Secretary:

- For President—H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.
R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Can.
- For First Vice President—W. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.
- For Second Vice President—I. Leland Steinman, San Francisco, Calif.
- For General Secretary—John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.
- For Treasurer—Herbert R. Wolcott, Springfield, Mass.
- For Librarian—H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.
- For Chairman Board of Governors—Wm. F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.
- For Board of Governors—Judson Brenner, Youngstown, O.; Fred E. Merritt, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.; Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

Lewisburg, Ohio, June 20, 1916.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

President Granberg Appoints Convention Committees.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Section 3, Article IV, of the By-Laws, relating to the election of officers, reads as follows: "All elections of officers shall be conducted under the direction of the Committee on Credentials, appointed by the President for that purpose, which shall consist of five members, a quorum of at least three being necessary to conduct such election. A ballot shall be sent to each member, with return envelope, marked 'Ballot.' These ballots are to be signed by the member with his membership number. The polls for the election of officers shall close at noon on the first day of the convention and the result shall be announced at the opening of the convention on the second day."

In accordance with this provision of the By-Laws, the following Committee on Credentials (Election) is hereby appointed: Messrs. F. G. Duffield, Alex. M. Hanline and Dr. Edward Plummer, all of Baltimore, Md.; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.

The Committee on Proxy Representation is hereby appointed as follows: Messrs. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio; F. E. Merritt and H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

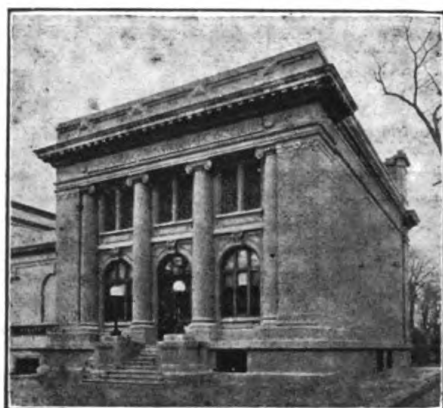
Committee to see that nominations are made: Messrs. E. H. Adams, New York City; Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio; Wm. F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.

Committee to secure papers to be read at the Baltimore Convention: Messrs. Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio; E. H. Adams, New York City; George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.; John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.

H. O. GRANBERG,
President.

Oshkosh, Wis., June 15, 1916.

The committee to make arrangements for the Baltimore Convention this year was appointed last year at the San Francisco Convention and is composed of Messrs. E. H. Adams, New York City; D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md., and Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio.



The
American Numismatic Society
New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

Should any member of the American Numismatic Association find that his vacation is going to bring him to New York, or to give him a day in passing through that city, it might be pointed out that during the summer, as well as in the winter months, a cordial welcome will be found at the Library of the American Numismatic Society.

The group of museums, of which this Society's building forms a part, attracts a great many visitors who are not numismatists. Here are the homes of the Hispanic Society of America and of the American Geographical Society. Still another collection of national importance is to be added within a comparatively short time. All visitors to our metropolis who wish to carry away a fair idea of its artistic and educational resources cannot afford to miss this group.

But that which will appeal most strongly to numismatists is the library and collections of the American Numismatic Society. They will find that their visit may combine pleasure with more practical results. From time to time there have appeared on this page accounts of the special exhibitions to be found here, or of the changes made in the collections on view. In this brief note, however, it is my desire to point out some of the opportunities which our Library affords.

On the second floor of our building, at the front, overlooking the Terrace, is the library room. It may be doubted that there exists another library in the city so well adapted to the needs of its readers. For here there is no stack room—the books are on the shelves which line the walls, and are therefore immediately accessible. Most of the volumes are in this one room, and this means great saving in time when a number are to be consulted. There are complete sets of most of the important periodicals—the journals of the American, English, French, Italian, Austrian and German Numismatic Societies, not to mention those of the Canadian, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Swedish, Greek and Hungarian organizations, or those of the Bavarian, Moscow, Berlin and Frankfurt Associations. These publications contain a vast store of material, and where indexes have been issued, they either have been or are being procured. Then, from the point at which the published index stops, the articles are being indexed by cards. There is thus placed at the disposal of the seeker much information which might otherwise have been lost sight of, because of the limitations of human memory.

The classical side of numismatics is fairly well represented in our collection. Most of the standard works are to be found—Eckhel, Cohen, Babelon, Mommsen, Carelli, Spanheim and many others. We have the British Museum series, and most of the volumes of the Berlin Corpus. It is rare that we are unable to meet the needs of a reader in this field. The section relating to the coinage of the British Isles is reasonably complete, and any student of that series will find here a wealth of material to make him content. The section devoted to Continental Europe is not so complete as might be wished, but this field has not been strongly developed at the hands of American collectors, and as a consequence there are fewer inquiries.

Needless to say, the section devoted to the numismatics of the United States is as rich as will be found anywhere else in the world, and this is about the only portion to which there is likelihood of immediate growth, due to the effects of warfare on other countries. We are trying to bring about a similar condition of completeness in the South American field, and in that of Latin America as rapidly as possible. In this respect we are able to derive much help from the Libraries of the Hispanic Society and the American Geographical Society, where there are files of the governmental and scientific publications of many of these countries. We are also gradually building up the department of Oriental Numismatics—both Mohammedan and Far Eastern. The three libraries which have recently been placed in the building as loans strengthen our shelves in the literature of the Asiatic nations.

Our bound volumes are admirably supplemented by the file of pamphlets, especially in the portion concerned with American numismatics. These pamphlets are now completely indexed—there are about a thousand of them—and much valuable material has come to light. Another important file is that of the auction sale catalogues, both foreign and domestic. It is improbable that there is anywhere a more complete set of American sale catalogues, and what makes them the more valuable is that so many of them are priced. In all likelihood they will become increasingly needed by our

collectors in the days to come, for like many of the catalogues of foreign sales, they often contain information not to be found elsewhere.

Much of the attractiveness of our Library consists in that it is a working library. Our visitors bring their coins here and work directly from them. No effort will be spared in making the library or our collections of service to any sincere student, and it is hoped that this informal invitation will bring many such here in the coming months.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES PRYER.

Mr. Charles Pryer of New Rochelle, N. Y., died suddenly on June 8 at the residence of his father-in-law, John H. Harmer, 30 West 116th street, New York City, in the 69th year of his age. He was a banker, and was connected with several financial institutions of New Rochelle. He was also a member of numerous historical and kindred societies of New York City, and in addition was prominent in yachting circles both in his home city and New York. He was an enthusiastic numismatist and a member of the American Numismatic Society, of which he had been Treasurer for about 35 years, an office which he filled with faithfulness and ability. Last fall Mr. Pryer presented to the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle, of which he was recording secretary, his collection of coins, valued at about \$15,000. He was also the author of several books, including "History of American Yachting," and was a frequent contributor to the magazines. He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter.

The Works of Art in New York City.

THE NUMISMATIST has received from the publishers a copy of "A Guide to the Works of Art in New York City," which the preface states "has been compiled with the direct co-operation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Museum, the Art Commission of the city, the Municipal Art Society and the West 156th Street Group of Societies. The Guide is in the nature of a handbook issued for the purpose of enabling those who desire to visit the different art museums of New York to do so with a minimum amount of 'museum fag.'" Several pages are devoted to the group of buildings at Broadway and 156th street and their contents, and of the American Numismatic Society it says:

"The building of the American Numismatic Society, the only numismatic society in the world established in its own building, is devoted exclusively to numismatics. The main exhibition room contains cases in the center where the exhibits are frequently changed. The wall cases are notable for the artistic quality of the plaques and medallions, chiefly by modern foreign and American artists of note. These selections from the Society's collection are the best products of the 'sculptors in small' and all are worth careful study. On the four central columns are swinging cases containing decorations and insignia, perhaps the most complete general collection in existence. On one side of the gallery are the dies used for the medals issued by the Society and particularly fine impressions of each. There are twenty-five of these medals, dating from the Lincoln, struck in 1866, from dies cut by Emil Sigel, to the J. Pierpont Morgan Memorial Medal, designed by Emil Fuchs in 1913. The collection contains in all about 100,000 pieces, and there are about 3000 books and pamphlets in the reference library on the upper floor. Here is displayed the well-rounded collection of coins of all countries from the earliest times to the present day. There is a remarkably strong group of historical medals and some 10,000 pieces of Confederate and old United States paper money. Special facilities are offered to students and the members of the Society."

The book contains numerous maps, interior and exterior views of the museum buildings, as well as illustrations of some of the paintings and other art treasures to be found in them, with much other information that will be found useful to the visitor. The book is published by Florence N. Levy, American Fine Arts Building, New York City.

A Numismatic Reminder of "The Lost Cause."

We have received from Mr. Joe Wasserman of Fort Smith, Ark., for reproduction, a photograph of a numismatic reminder of the Confederacy, entitled "The Lost Cause, C. S. A." It is made up of a number of Confederate bills, both common and rare, Southern State and city issues of the war period, Confederate stamps, and a \$1000 Confederate Certificate, with por-



traits of the prominent military leaders and statesmen, embellished with drawings of a military character. The centerpiece is the flag of the Confederacy. The photograph is suitable for framing, and is interesting to all collectors of Confederate notes, and to those whose sympathies were with the South it will have a sentimental as well as a numismatic interest.

1916 Convention of American Numismatic Association, Baltimore, Md., September 23 to 27.

Miscellaneous Numismatic News and Comment.

On a recent visit to Portland, Ore., F. W. Pettygrove of San Francisco exhibited the coin flipped to decide whether the present city of Portland should be called Portland or Boston, which he has been carrying as a pocket-piece for a number of years. Mr. Pettygrove's father, with Amos Lovejoy, was the owner of the original townsite upon which Portland now stands. They laid out a town and looked about for a name. Lovejoy wanted to name it Boston, being a native of Massachusetts. Pettygrove stood for Portland, the principal city of his native Maine. They tossed and it fell in favor of Portland. "My father gave the coin to me," said Mr. Pettygrove, "and I have carried it for a number of years." The coin in question is an old-fashioned copper cent, bearing the date 1835.

The proposed "six-bit" coin for the San Diego Exposition apparently died with the proposal, as the Exposition, under a recent date, writes that they have heard nothing definite regarding it. Z.

In the rare Speck collection of Goethiana, now housed in the library of Yale University, a collection unsurpassed in its Faustiana, there is a ten-dollar bank note issued in Northampton, Pennsylvania, having upon it por-

traits of Goethe, Klopstock, Herschel and Haydn. Legal tender this currency could scarcely have been, even in a region with many Germans among its citizens; yet why make it unless it were so rated and used. Dated in 1836, it represents a period in American banking history when uniformity of bank issue was only a statesman's dream. Practice was quite the opposite.—*Christian Science Monitor*.

Perhaps the highest price ever paid for a copper coin in this or any other country was realized for the 1786 New Jersey Cent, with the date under the beam, which brought \$900 in the sale of the Lewis collection by Henry Chapman on June 8. The purchaser has requested us to withhold his name.

Messrs. Fred E. Merritt and H. H. Yawger of Rochester, N. Y., purchased the collection of coins of the late Harry E. Montgomery of Buffalo, which was sold at auction on June 16.

The iron money coined by Germany is to be withdrawn two years after the cessation of hostilities. A hundred million of the pieces is said to be the authorized extent of the issue.

The demands of the war and of domestic manufacture have created a famine in copper. Unless exportation is diminished many small manufacturers in this country may have to suspend business. The British government in April closed a contract with this country for 400,000,000 pounds. The price of copper now averages 29½ cents a pound. A new mark for copper production in the United States was set last year with a total of more than two billion pounds.

Bar silver was recently quoted at 71¾ cents an ounce, the highest price since 1893. Great Britain, France, Russia, China and East India are making heavy demands upon the United States which is now the world's heaviest producer of silver bullion. England is coining silver to pay the armies and navies of the Allies. The withdrawal of gold as a medium of circulation from all markets except this country, accounts partly for the advance. The shutting off of the Mexican supply is another cause, Mexico ranking close to the United States as a producer.

Over 200 Papal medals have been donated to the Omaha Public Library by Monsignor Collaneri. The collection was already a very large one, and this addition makes it a very desirable one.

The Royal Mint at Ottawa, Canada, is to be enlarged and facilities provided to meet the demand for more gold. The work is to be started at once. The demand on the mint is a result of the war, and is to produce more gold coins to be used for war purposes. These will be in British sovereigns, as Canadian \$5 and \$10 pieces are not a legal tender outside of Canada. A greater amount of Canadian gold will be refined than heretofore.

To show the extent of the demand for silver for coinage, it is stated that the French mint, which in ordinary times coins 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 francs yearly in silver, is preparing to coin 80,000,000 francs this year. Its purchases of silver will probably reach 400,000 kilograms. The issue of silver coin in Great Britain in 1915 was £6,092,569 face value, and was more than six times the average of the past ten years.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for June-July contains an article on the Chinese "Ghost Head Money," probably the last unpublished article on Chinese numismatics written by the late H. A. Ramsden before his death. There is also an entertaining article by Harry F. Williams on his recent experiences in Brazil in quest of South American gold coins, and the paper on "The Dated Store Cards of Illinois That Should Be in the Hard Times List," by Dr. George P. French, read before the Rochester Numismatic Association. "Naturalizing Alien Gold," "Silver Going Up," "Medal Issues" and the reports of the proceedings of the numismatic societies all contribute to make this issue one of much interest.

A Gossip on Tradesmen's Tokens.

(The following article appeared in the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, Montreal, a number of years ago. It contains much information that will interest the young collector.)

In the City of London there still exists a narrow thoroughfare called "Tokenhouse Yard." It was so entitled from an ancient building, once an office for the delivery of tradesmen's farthing pocket-pieces or tokens. Here let us have a short chat on copper coins generally. Copper money was common in Greece, was known for two centuries previous to a silver coinage in Rome, and yet, singularly enough, was not employed in modern Europe till upwards of a thousand years afterwards. The Saxons adopted the form of their penny from the Roman *denarius*. It was divided by a cross, and being ordinarily divided into four quarters, was used as the fourth-thing, or farthing, the epithet now applied to our smallest coin. Might not an eighth be useful?—unless, indeed, we advocate a decimal coinage, which would afford numerous facilities. Copper coins were unauthorized, with but few exceptions, until 1672. It was objected to such a coinage that it would favour a spurious circulation of counterfeits, called black money—which, though of copper, were washed with about a fifth of silver. Two kinds of this money existed—one forged to pass as silver, and that tolerated called billon money, originally coined in France, while under English rule, for the French population; and the name was given to distinguish it from the white or pure silver coinage. Queen Elizabeth and her subjects were very reluctant to admit this base coin into circulation. Edward V. was the last king who coined silver farthings, the value of metals having increased so much that it became impossible to strike so small a specie of money. It is certain that such an issue was made by this prince, but none of them are preserved. The small size of a silver halfpenny (four grains or under) though tolerated down to the time of the Commonwealth, was very inconvenient. Many cities issued *tokens* in the reign of Elizabeth, but they were only permitted to be circulated where first issued; and were ultimately called in by the Government. In London, the necessities of trade made the issue of *tokens* exceedingly great. No less than three thousand dealers coined *tokens*, which, when returned to the issuer, were exchanged for ancient coin or value. This circulation going on to an enormous extent, the Government in 1594 was forced to legalize a copper coinage. A small coin was struck, about the bulk of a silver two-pence, with the Queen's monogram on one side, and a rose on the other, with a running legend for each of "The pledge of a halfpenny." It was soon called in, however, for the Queen refused to confirm the issue.

In 1609, Sir Robert Cotton wrote a tract named "How Kings of England have Supported and Repaired their Estates," in which he says,—

"Benefit to the king will fall out if he restrain retailers from using their own tokens, for in London were about 3,000 that struck one with another five pounds a-piece yearly of leaden tokens, whereof a tenth remaineth not to them at the year's end, and when they renew their store, which amounteth to £15,000. And the whole realm is not inferior to the City, in proportion. In London, which is not a 24th part of the people, was lately found 800,000, which so giveth 2d. to each person, which may be no burden at the first issue, but of benefit to the meaner sort. Buyers would not be tied to one seller and his bad commodities, if the tokens were made current by authority among all; and to the poor it would be much relief, since men are like to give a farthing alms that will not part with a greater sum."

Thus, threepenny and fourpenny silver pieces are in great request at charity sermons, though it is a disputed point whether the collections are larger or smaller in consequence.

The issue of King James's royal farthings commenced on May 19, 1613, by proclamation. They had two sceptres in saltier, surmounted by a crown on one side, and the harp on the reverse—perhaps to indicate that, if refused in England, they would be ordered to pass in Ireland. They were not made a legal tender, but merely tokens, for which Government would give other coin on demand. This copper money was distrustfully received, and had but a small circulation. In 1635, Charles I. coined some with a rose instead of a harp. The following year he granted to Henry, Lord Maltravers, and Sir Francis Crane a patent to coin farthings, but they were not made a lawful tender. During the civil war, private persons issued tokens to a vast extent. Charles

II. coined halfpence and farthings at the Tower, in 1670, but two years elapsed before they were issued by proclamation. They were composed of pure Swedish copper, and circulated freely until 1684, when they were called in, owing to a dispute as to the value of copper: after which came a coinage of tin farthings, with a copper centre, and the inscription, "*Numorum famulus, 1685-1686.*" Halfpence of the same kind were used in the next year, and the use of copper was not resumed till 1696, when all the tin money was called in. Was it from this wretched coin that the cant phrase of "tin," instead of "money," came into vogue? Pinkerton winds up his account of tokens by informing us that "all the farthings of Anne's reign were trial pieces; they were struck in 1712, and are of exquisite workmanship, exceeding most copper coins, both ancient and modern." Croker the artist derived lasting honour from them. On the finest is peace in a car, inscribed, "*Pax missa per orbem.*" Another has Britannia under a portal. All readers of Swift's works must remember his "Draper's Letters," occasioned by the issue of a debased copper coinage in Ireland. It would probably have circulated without complaint but for the Dean's energetic invectives, which quickly raised the anger of the Emerald Islanders to fever heat, and, after a short but violent struggle, the obnoxious coppers were withdrawn. Anne's precious farthings are in great request with collectors, and are said to fetch their weight in gold. The shilling of the same reign is also a very fine coin. In the previous reign, the whole coinage of the country was miserably debased, and when Newton became Master of the Mint, in 1699, it was his grand object to restore its efficiency. In 1705, when he was knighted by Queen Anne, he had to a great extent accomplished this laudable object; at all events, the coin as restored by his labours remained in circulation with little or no change after the death of his royal mistress up to the close of the reign of George II.

The heavy coarse copper money, which now included pence as well as halfpence and farthings, was composed of a very debased species of copper, and often resembled cast-iron more than anything else. The pence, halfpence, and farthings, of George II. were especially clumsy: five shillings worth of them was quite a load, and though indispensable as small change—for there were no silver pieces of a lower denomination than sixpence—it was quite an object to escape such a burden in receiving or paying money. The iron money of ancient Sparta seemed reproduced, recalling to mind the Italian painter who died from fatigue owing to the weight of a money payment. Late in the reign of George III., when my boyish recollections of copper money commences, the pennies and halfpence continued to be uncomfortably heavy, and the king's ungainly effigy looked uneasy on the clumsy disc. The farthings probably were about the size of our present halfpence, but tradespeople readily received them in payment, because the silver coin was so scandalously deteriorated that it was often difficult to make out whether you possessed shillings and sixpences, or merely pieces of hammered tin.

One expedient to ameliorate the coinage was to stamp some Spanish Dollars, captured in a naval engagement, with a miniature die of the sovereign, and with that addenda they were circulated as tokens first at a value of 4s. 9d. each, and ultimately at 5s. A second plan was to issue silver tokens at a value of 1s. 6d. and 3s., but no attempt was made to substitute anything more satisfactory for the worn-out or spurious shillings and sixpences, which had become a positive nuisance. To add to the annoyance, during the long war, nearly all the great towns, and many of the chief manufacturing firms, coined copper money for themselves. This, it was alleged, was only a medium for the payment of workmen, and the restricted wants of the township. But how restrain it within such narrow limits? The whole country was quickly deluged with this unauthorized coin, while Ireland, eagerly seizing the example set up her copper mint; and few things were more troublesome than to distinguish between genuine and spurious copper money. During the Regency, and in the reign of George IV., the debased coin gradually disappeared, and some of the new coins, especially a five-shilling piece (never much circulated), were very beautiful. The pence, halfpence, and farthings grew perceptibly lighter, but in other respects were not improved. William IV. did not alter the coinage to any great extent, and the pieces we now occasionally handle—sovereigns and half-sovereigns being the most common—certainly have no pretence to elegance. Her present Majesty has nearly engrossed the whole coinage to herself. For one gold coin with the bust of George or William, at least ten or twelve bear that of Queen Victoria; and inspecting a handful of silver just now, there was only a single piece with a ghost-like shadow of George III., and a second with the nearly impalpable head of William IV., while all the others, over twenty,

rejoiced in the effigy of Victoria. As for the copper circulation, its tendency from the early years of our gracious lady has been to lightness, and the latest change has culminated in what is facetiously called a "bronze coinage." It is wonderfully light, and so far eminently convenient, but one's digital feelings have grown sadly at fault. Till recently, a penny was a penny, and a peripatetic philosopher was not likely to disburse twopence in almsgiving where he only reckoned upon one; now, on the contrary, pence, confounded with halfpence, are seldom definitely known, while a bright farthing has more than once passed muster for a half-sovereign.

There still seems an obvious want of some more manageable coin. Could gold be rendered available, and miniature angels do duty as small coin? Our silver piece of threepence and fourpence are so much alike that there is no distinguishing them without trying the edge. Gold will bear to be beaten extremely thin, and might be unmistakably marked with the real value.

It is remarkable that England possesses an unbroken series of pennies from Egbert to Victoria, if we except the reigns of Richard I. and John, whose coins were French and Irish. The earliest pennies weigh $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy. Edward III.'s weigh 18 grains; they then fell to 15, and in the reign of Edward IV. were but 12. Edward VI. reduced his pennies to 8 grains, and Elizabeth to little more than 7. We also meet with halfpennies and farthings of silver. Such coins were struck by Edward I., and were in use up to Charles I. There was also the groat piece, introduced by Edward III., and the testoons, or shillings, by Henry VII. Crown pieces of silver were originally issued by Henry VIII., and Queen Bess coined three-halfpenny and three-farthing pieces, which were not continued by succeeding monarchs.

The Rupee in Egypt.

Our Cairo correspondent sends us the following explanatory note on the recent introduction of the Indian rupee into Egypt as legal tender.

There has for some time been a shortage of silver and other change in Egypt owing to the great influx of troops. A considerable quantity of newly minted coin was imported last year, but it proved insufficient to meet the local demand. Some of the consignments shipped from England were lost at sea, and since it would take some time naturally to replace them, the Egyptian Government decided, with the consent of the Home and Indian Governments, to make the silver rupee legal tender. In anticipation of this the Ministry of Finance had imported a large quantity of silver rupees from India, and these were put into circulation immediately.

The value of the rupee has been fixed at p. t. 6.5 (the Egyptian "piastre tariff" equals $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.), or 15 to the sovereign of p. t. 97.5. Unfortunately for the completely successful working of this arrangement gold is not in circulation now, the standard taken being the bank-note of £ E1 equals p. t. 100; so that a complete number of rupees cannot be given in exchange for each £ E1 note. Nevertheless, no difficulty is expected to be encountered in the circulation of the rupee, which is an attractive-looking coin and has been well received. There was a proposal to make the English shilling legal tender (instead of the rupee) at p. t. 5—its value in proportion to that of the sovereign is p. t. 4.875—but the home stock of shillings was not considered to be sufficient to allow of export to Egypt.

The innovation is only a provisional one until sufficient new coin can be minted in England and sent out; and only silver rupees, i. e., no fractional coins, are legal tender.—*London Times*.

Australian Silver Coinage.

On Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, the first shillings coined in Australia for general circulation in the Commonwealth, were struck in the Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint. The coins are similar in design to those dated 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915 coined in the Royal Mint, London, but bear the mint mark M (Melbourne) below the date, 1916, on the reverse. Other denominations will be minted later.—*Spink's Numismatic Circular*.

A PAGE FROM MY "AUCTION RECORDS"

Business Today Depends on Character

Not on Imagination, Fancy or Sentiment

The Business that is without Character will soon
be without Friends

I realize that the success of **my business** depends upon the number of my pleased customers. And so I am constantly directing every energy toward serving the interests of **my customers** to their best possible advantage, which means simply this: I am fighting the game of competition clean—I am holding Character above all else.

Write me whenever you need Numismatic Service of **any** kind. If not already a customer, become one of my many satisfied customers.

I purchase entire Collections for cash up to any value.

GET ON MY MAILING LIST

For my sale of the Prof. Hutt Collection of Canadian Coins and Tokens, and the Ware Collection of United States Coins. Sale on July 12. Catalogue free.

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

Fort Worth,

Texas

THE NUMISMATIST

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CONFEDERACY BORROWS DESIGN FOR NOTE.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the portrait on the \$10 Confederate note of September 2, 1861, which has long been called that of Oldham, and more recently that of Elmore, is probably approaching a solution. Reference was made in the June issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* to the campaign being conducted by Mr. H. D. Allen of Boston to learn whose portrait it is, he having conclusively shown that it is neither Oldham nor Elmore.

While Mr. Allen's efforts have been directed toward solving the portrait problem, he has brought to light the interesting fact that the entire design of the \$10 Confederate note is the same as that used on the \$10 note of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Savannah, Ga., including the wagon load of cotton in the center, the mysterious bust on the left and the agricultural scene on the right, as well as the two ornamental designs containing the figures and letters of the denomination, which was issued more than two years before the Confederacy was even formed.

Mr. Allen has furnished *THE NUMISMATIST* with a copy of an article prepared by him for the Richmond (Va.) *Times-Dispatch* of a recent date, which gives a history of the events which led to the inauguration of his campaign for information as to the original of this portrait, and its developments to the present time. It contains much of interest to collectors of paper money, and we are glad to give space to the article almost in its entirety.

Mr. Allen's Story of His Experiences.

A curious and almost unbelievable mystery of the Civil War, as regards the South, has been developed in the case of the now-famous \$10 Confederate bill of September 2, 1861.

On August 13, 1912, an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C., stated that the Government had on hand a quantity of Confederate money, which "came into possession of the Union army at the close of the war;" that the room it took up was needed for other uses, and that, rather than destroy it, a selection of the notes would be sent to such public libraries as would agree to preserve and display them as historical exhibits, illustrating an epoch in the history of this country.

My niece was the librarian at Shirley, Mass., and I sent her the press clipping, with the suggestion that she apply for some of the money. Many other libraries did the same. In due time it came, and, after being held a couple of years, was finally sent to me by request of the trustees, to be framed. Up to this time I had never seen a Confederate bill. There were fourteen pieces in all, most of them ragged and soiled, and some with the edges charred and burned by fire. As soon as I looked them over, I discovered that there must be a lot more, so I gradually accumulated a few. The study then became so interesting that I decided to assemble a full collection for the public library of Brookline, Mass., where I reside, and to arrange a smaller exhibit for the Shirley Library.

I then conceived the idea of exhibiting them in frames about three feet square, under glass, and to put under each bill a typewritten historical note, reciting every fact of interest that I could find. I assumed that, for the purpose of a public display, one note of each kind would be sufficient, without going into minor varieties, so I have eighty-four bills in all. I have been at work on my historical notes for more than a year, and Southern people would be surprised at the amount of interesting history I have uncovered.

I have every note accounted for except this \$10 bill. At the close of the war, curio and coin dealers bought a lot of this money and brought it North. The first thing they did was to sort it out, arrange and classify it, and then issue catalogues with prices, expecting that Northern people would buy it as souvenirs. The expected happened, and there was, and still is, a large sale for it. The first catalogue issued gave the name of the party whose portrait appears on the \$10 bill as Williamson S. Oldham, a Confederate States Senator, representing Texas, and all cataloguers since have followed blindly. The portrait went unchallenged for fifty years, until July, 1915, when William West Bradbeer, 113 Milne Street, Cranford, N. J., issued a finely illustrated book on Confederate and State bills, which covered his studies for many years. In it are listed and described more bills than ever had been known to exist, and his book will be standard authority for years. He named the party on this bill as Edward C. Elmore, who was the Treasurer of the Confederacy, and whose personal signature appears on the early bills issued at Montgomery, Ala., which was the first headquarters of the Confederacy. Mr. Bradbeer gave no proof of his claim, but I learned that on a trip to Richmond in connection with his studies, he had met a party of gentlemen who had served in the Treasury Department of the Confederacy, and that on being shown one of the bills, one of the party exclaimed, "Why, that is my old boss, Ed. Elmore."

I did not question the authority in the least, but, partly out of curiosity, started a hunt to see if I could add more proof to his statement. I had a circular printed with a fine half-tone picture of the bill, and sent out sev-



\$10 Note of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Savannah, Ga.
Design Borrowed by the Confederacy.

eral thousand. The South became very much interested, and I began to get letters by the score, until now I have more than 400. My correspondents have named a lot of prominent Southerners, but no one has sent any positive proof as to who it is. It can be stated definitely that it is not Mr. Oldham. For proof of this, see "A Comprehensive History of Texas," by Dudley G. Wooten, Vol. 2, page 144. I also have a letter from Mr. Oldham's son, stating that the portrait on the bill is not that of his father. I next learned of Edward C. Elmore, Jr. (Box 142, Columbia, S. C.), and have a letter from him stating that the portrait is not that of his father, Treasurer Elmore. My correspondents make the assertion that the portrait is one or the other of the following:

William L. Yancey, R. M. T. Hunter, Alexander H. Stevens, Andrew Johnson, Governor Watts (S. C.), Governor Hamilton (Texas), Thomas Corwin (Ohio), Patrick Henry, Edward Everett, J. M. Mason, Hugh McCulloch, Howell Cobb, Jefferson Davis, John H. Reagan, Senator Orr (S. C.), Franklin Pierce, Robert Toombs, Thomas B. Huger, George A. Trenholm, John B. Floyd, Richard Yates (Ill.).

It is a positive fact that I have two letters, both from the South, calling the portrait that of Abraham Lincoln. All these good people cannot be right, and I am, therefore, constrained to say that they are all wrong. Now, we want the identity of this party fixed, and there surely should be somewhere in the South, from Texas to Virginia, at least one person sufficiently well-informed to furnish this information. I have access to several large libraries, and have followed up closely all suggestions sent me, and delved

into musty volumes in search of pictures or engravings to settle the mystery, but without avail. I recently took a trip to Richmond, hoping to find the secret. I visited the Confederate Museum, and talked with scores of people, including the veterans at the Soldiers' Home. They say it is William L. Yancey. They do not prove it, and can't.

I naturally thought that as the bill was engraved, printed and issued in Richmond, someone there would be sure to know. I certainly stirred up the Richmond people, but, much to my regret, made no progress. On my way home from Richmond it occurred to me to call on the American Bank Note Company, of New York, and talk things over with them. I met George H. Danforth, secretary of the company, and here comes a recital of facts that will fill the whole South with amazement. The portrait on the bill, as well as the load of cotton and farmer gathering corn, were copied from plates which the American Bank Note Company owns, and has in its possession now, as successors to the firm of Bald, Cousland Company, of New York and Philadelphia. This firm was in business in 1856 and made the plates. I have in my possession a proof of the portrait on this bill, made within the last thirty days, from the original plate, but the plate does not show who the party is, as was usually the case. In the late fifties this firm and several others, eight in all, were merged into the American Bank Note Company, which succeeded to all their business and acquired all their engravings, plates, etc.

About this time I received a letter from George H. Blake, secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Leather Belting Manufacturers,



\$10 Note of the Confederacy.

New York City, who has been a collector for many years, first of postage stamps, then of fractional currency and United States legal tender money, of which he has a large and valuable collection, including, by the way, the first \$1 paper bill ever issued by the United States government. He has brought to light more obsolete United States paper money than any one else. He has made a particular study of United States paper money, and published a work on the subject called "Paper Money of the United States," in which is listed, with much valuable information, all paper money issued by the government, and the work has received the highest praise from banks, government officials and others, it being in general use in the United States Treasury and banks all over the country. He is very sanguine that the original of the portrait will be named in a short time, provided the public-spirited people of Savannah give their aid, an opinion in which I concur.

Within the last few days, I have received a package of so-called "broken bank" bills. Among these is a \$10 bill of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Savannah, Ga. This bill, dated February 1, 1859, is here reproduced, and the almost unbelievable fact appears that the design is exactly the same as that of our \$10 Confederate "mystery bill." The proof is therefore absolute that the exact design was used by a local savings bank in Savannah, two years before the Confederacy was even organized and two and one-half years before it was used by the Confederacy. In Willis & Co.'s list of banks, of July, 1851, there is no mention of this bank, but it is listed in "Leonore's Bank Reporter" of December 6, 1856. In "Thompson's Bank Reporter" for May 1, 1858, this bank is mentioned with the following officers: John S. Mountmollin, president; S. B. Williams, cashier.

In the same "Reporter" of August 1, 1858, the officers are given as: John Richardson, president; James A. Bradley, cashier; agency at Marietta, John H. Glover, agent.

The above John Richardson signed the bill I am illustrating, but the name of the cashier as of the date written on the bill is I. E. Gandry. In "Davis's Bank Note List" of March, 1858, the following is given: John S. Mont Mollin, president; S. B. Williams, cashier; agency at Columbus, J. J. Ridgway, agent; agency at Marietta, John H. Glover, agent.

In "Gwynee & Daly's Bank Note Register" for September, 1858, the following is given: John Richardson, president; James A. Bradley, cashier; agency at Marietta, John H. Glover, agent.

In "Hodges's New Bank Note Safe Guard," of 1860, it is recorded that the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Savannah, Ga., issued \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 bills. In "Messenger's Metropolitan National Bank Note Reporter" for February 17, 1866, there is no mention of this bank, but this, of course, was after the war, and most Southern banks had gone out of existence. It easily can be seen that we are now in close touch with the identity of the portrait, and there is, in the facts just given, almost positive proof that the mystery is locked up in the city of Savannah.

It is quite probable that the portrait is that of one of the organizers of the bank, or its officers, maybe some prominent official of Savannah (Mayor), or a Governor of the State, and it is more than likely that, as the design was used on a Savannah bill two years before the Confederacy was even organized, and two and one-half years before the Confederacy borrowed or used the plate (with a slight change), the portrait was that of a man not in the slightest degree connected with the Confederacy. It is, however, without doubt, a Georgian. The information given from various bank note lists, is from George H. Blake, and I believe that nowhere else in the United States could it be obtained.

I now appeal to the whole city of Savannah, and to the State of Georgia, as a duty they owe to Confederate history, to unlock the vault which contains this secret and furnish me the name of the man whose portrait appears on these two bills, with a history of his career and a daguerreotype or photograph duplicating the picture on the bills. I would like to have everybody and anybody who can furnish the slightest information write to H. D. Allen, 21 Winter Street, Boston, Mass., and also send me for inspection any and all evidence, which I will return promptly.

After what I have done for Southern history on this bill, which is now easily the most famous of the entire Confederate series, I expectantly and confidently look to you to finish the case with evidence which shall be incontrovertible and last for all time. Let us now write another chapter into Confederate history. Is it not amazing to have such a thing as this come up after fifty years, and after thousands of books have been written on every possible phase of the Civil War, both from the Confederate and Union sides?

In the early period of my research work, I was greatly aided by Dr. George Brown, of Atlanta, president of the Georgia Confederate Museum and Historical Society, and his friend, G. B. Nevin, of the *Atlanta Georgian*, who opened up the columns of his paper for a history of my research. Dr. Brown's museum of Confederate relics is now assuming proportions, and it is hoped that all true Georgians will send in war relics or curios, for the society. Do not be satisfied with the "Georgia Room," in the Confederate Museum at Richmond. Have a State society of your own, and make it a place of interest for all Georgians to visit. A fine relic owned by a family in some small secluded town does nobody any good, but if put where it can be seen by hundreds and thousands it becomes a live wire. So send him your contributions. If you do not care to give them, let the society have them as a loan, in which case you retain your ownership, and you or your heirs can get them at any time.

I have received a suggestion that the picture may be that of Judge Thomas J. Withers, a member of the Provisional Congress, February 4, 1861, to February 17, 1862, or John Walker Fearn, born in Huntsville, Ala., in 1832; admitted to the bar at Mobile in 1853, and secretary of First Confederate Commission. In 1866 he practiced law at New Orleans, and was a professor in the University of Louisiana.

I give these last two suggestions for what they are worth. I have not been able to run them down to anything definite, but in this article, I have given, I believe, what you need, and all you need to settle this mystery.

(The design of the wagon load of cotton on these two notes was also used on a \$2 bill of the Bank of Athens, Ga., issued in 1859, and the locomotive and train of cars on the Confederate \$100 note of 1862 was also used on the \$1 and \$2 bills of the Mousam River Bank, Sanford, Maine, in the 50's, as was pointed out in the January, 1916, issue of THE NUMISMATIST, which, with Mr. Allen's contribution, shows that the Confederacy's designs for its notes were not all original.—EDITOR.)

U. S. Coinage for Fiscal Year 1916.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1916.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the fiscal year 1916.

Denomination	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Double Eagles	1,049,800	\$20,996,000.00
Eagles	548,575	5,485,750.00
Half Eagles	588,075	2,940,375.00
Quarter Eagles	606,100	1,515,250.00
50 Dollars (Round) *	1,510	75,500.00
50 Dollars (Octagonal) *	900	45,000.00
Dollars *	19,534	19,534.00
Total Gold	2,814,494	\$31,077,409.00
SILVER.		
Half Dollars	2,018,450	\$ 1,009,225.00
Quarter Dollars	7,030,450	1,757,612.50
Dimes	5,620,450	562,045.00
Total Silver	14,669,350	\$ 3,328,882.50
MINOR.		
Five Cent (nickel)	35,809,363	\$ 1,790,468.15
One Cent (bronze)	101,230,317	1,012,303.17
Total Minor	137,039,680	\$ 2,802,771.32
Total Domestic Coinage	154,523,524	\$37,209,062.82

*Panama-Pacific Exposition coins, coined during 1915.

Other coinages were as follows:

	Pieces.
For Philippine Islands, Silver	1,435,000
For Philippine Islands, Bronze	5,500,000
For Cuba, Gold	3,092,890
For Cuba, Silver	11,574,450
For Cuba, Nickel	25,912,150
For Colombia, Silver	852,663
For Ecuador, Silver	1,000,000
For Salvador, Nickel	1,000,000
For Venezuela, Nickel	2,000,000
For Peru (Planchets), Gold	100,000
For Peru (Planchets), Silver	500,829

**1916 Convention of American Numismatic Association,
Baltimore, Md., September 23 to 27.**

CAMPAIGN ACCOUTREMENTS.

BY WALDO C. MOORE, LEWISBURG, O.

So many events are crowding the calendar for 1916 that a possible old-time political campaign this Presidential year may be overlooked by the masses. Be that as it may, this should be a campaign quite distinctive for the nation and mayhap the entire world. Already the enthusiast has been experimenting with campaign advertising along both rhetorical and numismatic lines. Americanism and national preparedness are topics already receiving much numismatic attention.

Rivalry arrived with the retirement of Washington, and along with it came the campaign song. The metallic token as a campaign accoutrement was also ushered in about the same time and soon had a popular following. The value and peculiar advantages of this mode of publication began soon to be felt and appreciated. The metallic plan of spreading the candidate's name and advertising his political measures was very generally adopted. As party feeling grew high, this was also found a convenient mode to fan the flame, and to increase the excitement already intense.

Going back over the pages of American history one will find that both the ditty and token have contributed more than oratory to the prosperity or downfall of candidates. Many are the dreams which politicians and candidates have seen floating in the genial vapor which curled upward from the ox-roast barbecues, and have as many times heard echoing and re-echoing in wireless waves which wafted skyward from throats chanting the favorite campaign ditties; but none of them were any more durable nor had any more fascination than did the little metallic lapel or pocket piece—a curious feature of many bitter and hard-fought campaigns—which collectors have of late learned to study and appreciate.

In the coming weeks, if history repeats itself, the American voter will be repeatedly harangued by stump speakers urging the merits and demerits of the President and his opponent of the campaign of 1916. The harrassed candidate will be roused from uneasy slumber to address from the Pullman platform his fellow citizens bent on getting their "money's worth" for staying out so late. There will be nights of kerosene-torch parades, massings of heavy artillery in packed halls, persuasive addresses of Websterian length, liberal distributions of metallic campaign cards, hot coffee and ham sandwiches. The brass band will blare wherever the campaign committee has the price.

The citizen comfortably blessed with yesterdays has listened much in vain through recent campaigns for the old-time campaign songs. In recent campaigns there has been little to stir the bards. While such occasions have been overlooked somewhat by the extollers of "Presidential timber," the worker of metals has busied himself somewhat with each successive four-years, and especially was this true of the 1896 campaign. From present indications the several issues of the coming campaign promise to furnish thought enough to cause the medallic designer to do overtime.

Behind stretches the arid waste of recent years. Perhaps the principal reason for the rapid disappearing of the campaign ditty and the gradual passing of the vote-getter token is found in the fact that the generation past was, and the generation present is, emotionally cramped by grinding pressure of fierce competition to succeed; of fiercer competition to survive. Then, again, perhaps the political leaders, with rare exception, were yesterday and today are not men such as would stimulate to song and to art.

Campaign literature and campaign art were greatly enriched during several hotly-contested nineteenth-century Presidential campaigns. During an early administration there had been established, as one of the measures of Hamilton, the great financial minister of his time, the United States Bank, in which the National Government had a large interest as a shareholder and

partly also as a director. On many of the campaign tokens issued at a later date will be found utterances exemplifying hostility to the Bank.

As already hinted, rivalry arrived with the retirement of Washington. In those days every citizen was in the most personal sense a politician. Washington, foreboding the coming of party strife, was very much grieved, and therefore penned the following words to Hamilton: "I hope that liberal allowances will be made for the political opinions of each other. Without these I do not see how the reins of government are to be managed, or how the Union of the States can be much longer preserved." This letter to Hamilton is recorded on a medal by Bolen.

During Jefferson's campaign a very lively jingle was sung by the supporters of the Sage of Monticello.

The Federalists are down at last.
 The Aristocrats are stripped of power.
 Lord! How the Federalists will stare
 At Jefferson in Adams' chair!

Song writers and token makers were stimulated to energetic redundancy during Jackson's campaigns. His military record was his principal political asset at first, so much was made of it.

You've heard, I s'pose, of New Orleans,
 It's famed for youth and beauty;
 There are girls of every hue, it seems,
 From snowy white to sooty.
 Now Pakenham had made his brags,
 If he that day was lucky,
 He'd have the girls and cotton bags
 In spite of Old Kentucky!
 But Jackson, he was wide awake,
 For well he knew Kentucky's boys,

Jackson's campaigns, together with those of his immediate successor, Van Buren, were extremely rich in political tokens. Friends and enemies used these metallic pieces freely, hoping thus to win popular feeling for the party of their choice. Political animosity and fierce sarcasm were favorite weapons employed without mercy to accomplish the desired end.

The political controversies and exciting times of Van Buren's campaign, together with those of his illustrious predecessor, elicited many curious and interesting pieces, both ditty and token. By the ink-slingers he was extolled a soulless servant of the rich.

That Matty loves the workingman.
 No workingman can doubt, sirs;
 For well he doth pursue the plan
 That turns the workers out, sirs!
 He turns them out of bread, sirs;
 And middlemen doth he annoy,
 By striking business dead, sirs!

The song "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," with play on the general's victory over an Indian army of the "Prophet" in the battle of Tippecanoe River, made Harrison's reputation more enduring than any chronicle of the historian.

What has caused the commotion,
 'motion, 'motion,
 Our country people through?
 It is the ball a-rolling on, for
 Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!
 Van is a used-up man,
 Let them talk about hard cider,
 And log cabins, too.

That the liberties of the country were alarmingly threatened under the Van Buren administration policies cannot be gainsaid. This feeling of insecurity was real cause for the President being a used-up man. The various

tokens then in circulation, working good or mischief, allude to the follies of the time.

With the defeat of Van Buren for a second Presidential term, the campaign token, with its sarcastic devices and satirical quips, seems to have made its exit. An era of peace and good feeling, save for the growing opposition to slavery, was regnant.

The dinner pail arrived as a campaign exhibit in the Clay-Polk Presidential stir. Clay's followers announced their organization as the same "old coon" that had won four years before.

The moon was shining silver-bright,
The stars with glory crowned the night,
High on a limb that same old coon
Was singing to himself this tune—
Get out of my way—you're all unlucky,
Clear the track for old Kentucky.

The election medalets advertising the political issues of the Clay-Polk campaign were numerous and very temperate. Of the phrase "The flag we wear at our masthead should be the credentials of our seamen," which will be noticed on one of the tokens of this campaign, it may be said that its author was no other than Henry Clay—"The Mill Boy of the Slashes."

After Polk's victory his supporters celebrated with a parody of "The Burial of Sir John Moore."

Not a cheer was heard, not a single shout,
As away to the ditch they hurried;
No bank-paid orator rose to spout
O'er the hole where that coon was buried,
* * *

President Fillmore was complimented as follows:

There lives a man in Buffalo,
His name is Millard Fillmore,
Who thinks the Union's sunk so low
It ought to take one pill more.
* * *

Although Mr. Fillmore was counted almost a failure by many critics, credit is due him for the phrase "Be vigilant and watchful that internal dissensions destroy not your prosperity"—a legend gracing the reverse of one of his numerous election medalets.

Campaign songs of 1860 were marked by bitterness. A favorite of the opposition was one ridiculing the personal appearance and homespun reputation of "Honest Abe."

Tell us he's a second Webster,
Or, if better, Henry Clay!
* * *
Tell again about the cord-wood;
Seven cords or more a day;
* * *
But, O don't, we beg and pray you—
Don't, for land's sake, show his picture!

"The Man of Sorrows" came to the fore with his share of campaign satiricals. With the death of "The Emancipator" the little advertising pieces almost passed from circulation. The political issues and financial disturbances of the Grant campaigns again brought new life to these little metallics.

Johnson's "swing around the circle" was satirically celebrated to the tune of "Just Before the Battle, Mother."

Just before election, Andy,
We are thinking most of you.
* * *
Oh, you tried to veto Congress,
But, I guess, we'll veto you!

When Grant first ran for President his ardent supporters phrased their fervor in terms of "Auld Lang Syne."

Should brave Ulysses be forgot,
* * *

Garfield's humble youth was serviceable to party songsters as the following lines indicate.

He early learned to paddle
Well his own forlorn canoe;
Upon Ohio's grand canal
He held the helm true
* * *

It was McKinley, the gentle, that suffered the distinction of praise in "barber-shop" tunes of 1896, while the "Silver-tongued Orator of the Platte" was accorded ovation after ovation and was given a great deal of notoriety by way of the metallic campaign token, dubbed "Bryan Money."

The citizen of the present is not interested in competitive singing. By day he is too busy in pursuit of the dollar; and at night, he prefers travel by trolley to zigzag marching. But with all this, the campaign just making its debut, as it were, is making a great stir and bids fair to become one of the greatest and liveliest in American annals.

Prices Realized at Bement Sale.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at the sale of the collection of coins of Clarence S. Bement, by Henry Chapman, May 29, 1916:

1 Mass., Oak Tree Shilling. Unc.	\$35.00	286 Do., 1793, C. 4-C. Unc...	300.00
9 Do., Pine Tree Shilling. Unc.	72.50	287 Do., 1793, C. 6-F. Unc...	520.00
15 Carolina Half Penny, 1694. E. F.	140.00	288 Do., 1793, C. 7-F. Unc...	360.00
16 Rosa Americana twopence (1722). Unc.	14.00	291 Do., 1793, C. 12-L. Unc...	720.00
42 Vermont Cent, 1786. V.F.	18.00	296 Do., 1794, Hayes 46. Unc...	115.00
60 New York Cent, Washing- ton, 1786. E. F.	430.00	300 Do., 1796, G. A. Unc...	210.00
65 Do., Immunis Columbia, 1787. Unc.	22.00	308 Do., 1799, perfect date. V. F.	160.00
72 New Jersey Cent, 1786. M. 16-L. Unc.	18.00	312 Do., 1801, 1-000. Unc...	210.00
81 Do., 1787, M. 62-q. Unc...	42.50	320 Do., 1807, comet var. Unc...	240.00
100 Washington Half Dollar, 1792, struck in copper. E. F.	62.00	321 Do., 1807, large 1-100. Unc.	170.00
105 Cent, 1783, Nova Constel- lato. Proof	31.00	350 Do., 1823. Unc.	200.00
109 Fugio Cent, 1787. Unc...	33.00	363 Do., 1831, small letters. Proof	32.00
117 Pattern Half Dol., 1838, A-W. 77	42.00	376 Do., 1837, beaded hair cord. Proof	28.50
148 Do., Dol. 1872, A-W. 1248	30.00	380 Do., 1838. Proof	26.00
149 Do., Dol. 1872, A-W. 1258	42.50	389 Do., 1842, small date. Unc.	26.00
156 Do., Trade Dol. 1873 ...	16.00	401 Do., 1852. Proof	37.50
172 Do., Stella, 1879, A-W. 1575	71.00	413 Half Cent, 1793, C. 1-A. Unc.	35.00
174 Do., Dol. 1879, A-W. 1590	62.50	416 Do., 1795, let. edge. Unc...	45.00
175 Do., Dol. 1879, A-W. 1595	67.50	426 Do., 1811. Ex. F.	21.00
177 Do., Dol. 1879, A-W. 1611	22.00	439 Do., 1836, original. Unc...	30.00
197 Eagle, 1797. V. F.	47.00	440 Do., 1843, original. E. F.	56.00
197 Do., 1798 over 7. V. F. ...	70.00	441 Do., 1849, small date. Proof	180.00
209 Half Eagle, 1797. V. F. ...	230.00	450 \$20, U. S. Assay Office, 1853. Unc.	27.00
219 Do., 1830. Unc.	54.00	455 \$10, Clark Gruber & Co., 1860. E. F.	42.00
227 Quar. Eagle, 1834. Proof	28.50	458 \$2.50, Bechtler. V. F. ...	72.00
231 Silver Dol. 1795. Unc...	67.00	462 \$5, Bechtler. E. F.	77.50
234 Do., 1798. Small eagle V. F.	33.00	464 \$5, Bechtler. V. F.	240.00
251 Half Dol., 1794. E. F. ...	80.00	498 Russia, 12 roubles, plati- num, 1830. E. F.	155.00
279 Dime, 1809. E. F.	28.00	553 Innocent X, scudo, 1651. E. F.	87.50
284 Cent, 1793, C. 1-A. Unc...	220.00	618 Brunswick, broad 4 Cwns. Augustus, 1666. V. F. ...	36.00
285 Do., 1793, C. 3-C. Unc...	115.00	826 Washington Indian Peace Medal, 1793	240.00

THE HALF CENT VARIETIES OF 1809.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.

This year entirely new designs were adopted for both obverse and reverse, the obverse having a large head facing left, a band inscribed "Liberty" across it, the hair curly, with two long locks behind the ear, ending in curls, the first curl lying on the shoulder and the second in field below the nape of the neck over right side of date, and with seven large stars before face and six behind head near rim. The wreath on the reverse is of a single branch with twenty-seven leaves and thirteen large berries, the ends of the branch being bound together by a ribbon loosely wrapped around. The fraction is omitted and a bar is under "Cent."



Combination of
1—A.

Combination of
2—B.

OBVERSE—1809.

Date.

	Base line.	Perfect or not.	Spaced.	To stars. 1st. 13th.	Curl over.	Shoulder angle and l.
1	8	Overdate	80 close	1 : 4	0 and 9	On line
2	8	Perfect	09 close	2 : 3½	0 and 9	Bet. 18
3	7½	Inner line	Close	2 : 4	0 and 9	Bet. 18
3a	Crack, hair across neck to bust.					
4	8	Perfect	09 close	1 : 4	On line 9	On line
4a	Crack connects left stars.					
4b	Same, crack connects right stars.					
5	7½	Perfect	Close	2 : 4	0 and 9	Bet. 18

REVERSE—1809.

Leaves and		Letters	
S	F	Double cut	Close
A	$\frac{1}{4}$ mm. right	On line of ceriph	None
B	1 mm. right	On line of ceriph	None
C	$1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. right	$1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. to right	None
D	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. right	Under r. foot	ED ST
Da	Crack connects ED STAT		
E	$\frac{1}{4}$ mm. right	Under r. foot	None

COMBINATIONS.

1—A	3—C	4—Da	4a—E	5—C
2—B	3a—C	4—E	4b—E	

Coinage. 1,154,572. Five obverse and five reverse dies are found and six combinations. Date large. In botany or zoology these would be classed as species, while the subvarieties would be called varieties. The rarest combination appears to be 4-Da, of which only one has been found, and none with perfect reverse. The subvarieties of No. 4 also appear to be very rare. No. 5 seems to be the scarcest of the perfect obverses.

Obverse 1.—Overdate. 9 probably cut over a knobless 6. Base line 8 mm. The 80 closer together than the other figures. The date is 4 mm. from first star and 1 mm. from the thirteenth. The angle of bust and shoulder is on line with right side of 1. The curl is equally over 0 and 9.

Obverse 2.—Perfect date. Base line 8 mm. 09 closer together than the other figures. Date is $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from first star and 2 mm. from the thirteenth. Angle of bust and shoulder midway between 1 and 8. Curl over one-fourth of 0 and half of 9.

Obverse 3.—Inner line. The 0 double cut, an outline of another 0 showing inside. Base line $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. All figures close, equally spaced. Date 2 mm. from first star and 4 mm. from the thirteenth. Angle of bust and shoulder between 1 and 8, very close to 1. Curl over one-fourth of 0 and one-half of 9.

Obverse 3a.—Crack from near ribbon across neck to bust.

Obverse 4.—Perfect date. Base line 8 mm. 09 closer together than the other figures. Date 1 mm. from first star and 4 mm. from thirteenth. Angle of bust and shoulder on line with 1. Curl over one-half of 0 and on line with left side of 9.

Obverse 4a.—Crack connects left stars.

Obverse 4b.—Same. Second crack connects right stars.

Obverse 5.—Perfect, close date. All figures close and equally spaced. Date line $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Date 2 mm. from first star and 4 mm. from thirteenth. Angle of bust and shoulder midway between 1 and 8. Curl over one-fourth of 0 and one-half of 9.

Reverse A.—All letters of legend in position. Left foot of right stand of M wanting. End of highest leaf $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. right of S. The end of the highest of next set of leaves on line with ceriph of F. D-S, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; S-O, 2 mm.; F-A, 3 mm.; A-U, 8 mm.; A to stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; U to ribbon, 1 mm.

Reverse B.—All letters of legend in position. Left foot of right stand of M wanting. Tip of highest leaf 1 mm. to right of S. The end of high-

est of next set of leaves on line with ceriph of F. Stems of berries opposite H over leaves. D-S, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; S-O, 3 mm.; F-A, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; A-U, 8 mm.; A to stem, 1 mm.; U to ribbon, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Reverse C.—E's of United States small and high. S's small. STAT close. Left foot of right stand of M wanting. Highest leaf's tip $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. right of S. Tip of highest leaf of next set of leaves $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from foot of F. D-S, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; S-O, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; F-A, 4 mm.; A-U, 9 mm.; A to stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; U to ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Reverse D.—E's of United States small and high. S's small. ED ST double cut. AT close. Left foot of right stand of M wanting. Highest leaf's tip $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from right of S. The upper of next set of leaves ends under right foot of F. D-S, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; S-O, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; F-A, 4 mm.; A-U, 9 mm.; A to stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; U to ribbon, 1 mm.

Reverse Da.—Crack connects ED STAT.

Reverse E.—E's of United States small and high. S's small. Left foot of right stand of M wanting. Tip of upper leaf ends $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. right of S. Highest leaf next set of leaves ends under right foot of F. D-S, 2 mm.; S-O, 3 mm.; F-A, 3 mm.; A-U, 8 mm.; A to stem, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; U to ribbon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

More Than Money.

Uncle Sam has some coins coming from his mint this month that are sure to be coveted by collectors. For the first time since 1891 we are to see new dimes, quarters and half-dollars, and on each of them is to appear some reminder of our advanced and advancing status as a nation. This is as it should be if in the future, as in the past, numismatics is to follow the course of human history. Coins yield dates, recite the vicissitudes of dynasties, record the rise and fall of empires. More than one great personage or episode of antiquity comes back to us impressed upon a coin. As the bust outlasted Tiberius, so the coin persists centuries after the generation that handled it has crumbled to dust. And when the fiftieth century looks back in its museums to the twentieth it will realize from our three new coins something of where we now are on the high-road of our national life.

In at least two of them we shall continue to proclaim our trust in God; in all three the liberty to which our republic is dedicated gets impressive presentment. On the dime the goddess will appear with a winged cap, a bundle of rods and battle-axe, symbolical of the unity "wherein lies the nation's strength." On the 25-cent piece, taking a new pose and gesture, she is to be seen stepping toward the country's gateway, bearing upraised a shield from which the covering is being drawn, and in her right hand the olive branch of peace. This is the coin of the preparedness movement; it indicates, as Secretary McAdoo tells us, that the country is "awakening to its own protection."

Then there is the half-dollar with the forward look on its face. Liberty stands full length, fronting an American flag flung freely to the breeze; she is striding toward the dawn of a new day, with branches of laurel and oak in her hands, the "symbols of civil and military glory." Turn the coin over and you will find "an eagle perched high upon a mountain crag, wings unfolded, and springing from a rift in the rock a sapling of mountain pine typifying the United States. Here the patriotic symbolism culminates, for our bird of freedom is of a decidedly western make-up. In one mood he is prepared, yet not belligerent; aspiring, yet minding his own business:

He clasps the crag with crooked hands,
Close to the sun in lonely lands;
Ringed with the azure world he stands.

But he can swoop when need is:

The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls;
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunderbolt he falls.

—*Boston Herald.*

**1916 Convention of American Numismatic Association,
Baltimore, Md., September 23 to 27.**

RECENT ISSUES OF FAR EASTERN COINS.

We reproduce below several recent issues of coins of Far Eastern countries from specimens furnished by Mr. Farran Zerbe:



No. 1—Rupee of Portuguese India.

No. 1—This type of rupee of Portuguese India has been issued for a few years, but has not heretofore been illustrated in *THE NUMISMATIST*. It passes in India at the same value as the British rupee. As will be noted, it is of the Republic, taking the place of the old type bearing the head of the ruler.



No. 2—Half Tical of Siam.

No. 2—This type of silver coins of Siam has been issued for two or three years, but as yet specimens are scarce in this country. Ticals and quarter ticals have also been issued.



No. 3—Nickel 5 Satang of Siam.

No. 3—This piece was issued several years ago, but has not heretofore been illustrated. It was in use only a short time when it was withdrawn from circulation. Four different denominations of this type were issued.



No. 4—Nickel 10 Satang and Copper 1 Satang of Siam.

No. 4—This type is at present in use. A 5-satang piece in nickel is also coined.

The Chinese copper coins described and illustrated below are the last issues of the Empire and come in two series. Regarding them Mr. Howland Wood of New York writes:



No. 5.



No. 6.

"No. 5 is a 2-candareen piece. There are also two smaller sizes of this type—the 1-candareen and the 5 li or $\frac{1}{2}$ candareen, or 5-10 of a cash, as we would call it. The other series, No. 6, is a 20 cash, and there is also a smaller piece of 10 cash of the same type. Why they should have these two series I do not at present know."

Mr. Zerbe writes that under date of April 20, 1916, the Financial Adviser of Siam, in reply to a letter of inquiry of some months previous, stated:

"The gold 10 tical piece (Dos) authorized by the Gold Standard Act of 1908, has not yet been minted.

"As you are probably aware, the coinage of Siam has, since 1908, been on a decimal basis, the pieces being:

"Bronze—1 satang or 1 cent.

"Nickel—5 and 10 satangs.

"Silver—1 salung ($\frac{1}{4}$ tical or 25 satangs), 2 salungs, and 1 tical (100 satangs or cents)."

Steel and Lead Coins for Bulgaria.

It is reported that the Bulgarian Government has ordered \$2,000,000 worth of 2 and 5 stotinki coins in steel and lead. About \$3,000,000 are to be shortly issued in small bank notes of the respective value of 20 cents and 40 cents each. These bank notes are being printed in Germany.

A first series of bank notes of the face value of 96 cents, \$1.92 and \$3.84 apiece, and amounting altogether to \$5,000,000 nominally, are awaited by the Bulgarian Treasury from Germany almost immediately as a first installment. Further daily deliveries are to be sent to Sofia, representing \$4,000,000 each time in these new notes, until the total order for \$100,000,000 in bank notes has been supplied. All this new Bulgarian money is made in Germany.

The Dated Alexander Coinage of Sidon and Ake.

The work with the above title, by Mr. Edward T. Newell, and published by the Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., has just been issued, a copy of which has been received by THE NUMISMATIST. Announcement was made in these pages a few months ago that the work was in preparation.

The dating of the Greek coinages was such an unusual proceeding that a treatise on the issues of these two Phoenician cities, the only coins of the many of Alexander that are actually dated, is of more than ordinary interest for that reason alone. But the work will appeal to collectors for numerous other reasons. The author has divided the 70 varieties of coins of Sidon into seven series, and the 51 of Ake into seven series also, chronologically arranged. Following this he devotes a short chapter to a historical sketch of each series, in which he also discusses different features of the coins, particularly the Phoenician and Greek characters denoting the date. There are also chapters on "Irregular Issues," "Misread Dates and Corrections" and "Dies." Ten full-page plates show the obverse and reverse of each of the varieties in the list.

To the student of the coinages of Alexander the Great, which have been handed down to us in such abundance, Mr. Newell has given a work that will be more than helpful. So much has been written on the coinages of ancient Greece by numerous scholars that to the casual observer it would appear that every feature of the subject has been covered, treated from every point of view and discussed from every possible angle; yet with the appearance of each new work collectors find that the fund of knowledge and information on which they draw has been added to and enriched; and this is particularly true of the volume just given to them by Mr. Newell. And a particularly pleasing feature to contemplate is that it is a product of one of America's most prominent numismatists. This country has produced few writers on ancient Greek coins. The work is published at \$2.50.

How Coin Values Disappear.

Showing how the public may sometimes be misled by the publication of numismatic news in the daily press, and how exorbitant and false values may be placed on common coins by their owners through failure to understand that it is sometimes the seemingly unimportant details of a coin that spell big values, we reprint the following from a recent issue of the Washington (D. C.) *Post*:

"A copper penny, coined by the State of New Jersey in 1786, and which was sold recently by Howard F. Lewis, executor of the estate of his father, Senator Griffith W. Lewis, has a duplicate in the possession of Michael H. Raftery, 1908 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. The penny owned by Mr. Lewis was sold for a record price of \$900 after the owner had offered it to coin collectors throughout the United States. The only other known duplicate of this coin is in the James Ten Eyck collection, which was presented to the city of Albany, N. Y. Mr. Raftery has had the coin in his collection for 20 years, and not until recently, when he saw an article in The Washington *Post* concerning the penny sold by Mr. Lewis, did he realize that the penny was worth anything."

This clipping was forwarded to us by Mr. B. H. Collins of Washington with the following note:

"I personally inspected Mr. Raftery's coin. The obverse is poor and the reverse good. It is a common variety of the New Jersey cent of 1786, and its value is possibly nine cents."

Error in Mr. Allen's Advertisement.

In the advertisement of Mr. H. D. Allen, 21 Winter St., Boston, Mass., last month, it was stated that one of the broken bank bills wanted was a \$10 of the Merch. Sav. Bank, Savannah, Ga. It should have read "\$10.00 Mechanics Savings Bank, Savannah, Ga."

THE COMING BALTIMORE CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

The committee of arrangements for the 1916 Convention of the American Numismatic Association, to be held in Baltimore, Md., has announced the important details, as follows:

Date—September 23 to 27, 1916.

Place for Holding Sessions and Exhibit—Peabody Institute.

Headquarters—Hotel Belvedere.

The registration of members with the General Secretary will take place on Saturday, September 23, at the Hotel Belvedere. The installation of the exhibits in Peabody Institute will also take place on that day. The following day, Sunday, the 24th, the exhibit will be open to the public, as well as on the succeeding days of the convention.



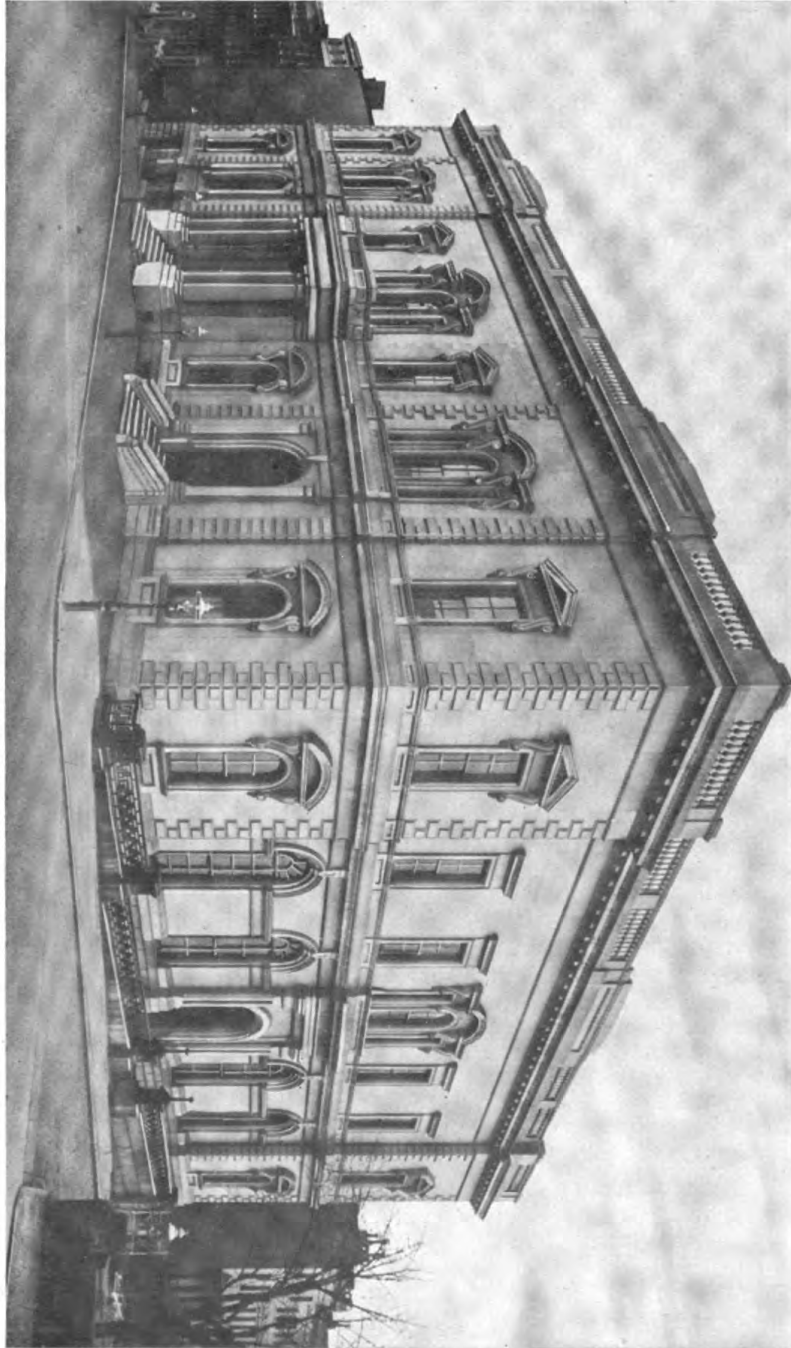
BELVEDERE HOTEL, BALTIMORE, MD.
A. N. A. Convention Headquarters.

A building more suitable for the exhibit and sessions of the Convention than the Peabody Institute would be difficult to find in Baltimore. It is located at the corner of Washington and Mount Vernon Places, just outside the business section of the city. Its surroundings are historic as well as picturesque. Washington and Mount Vernon Places are widened parts of Charles and Monument streets, at the intersection of which stands the Washington Monument, with street parks adjoining it on the four sides. Within the shadow of the Washington Monument, on the southeast corner, is Peabody Institute. In the street parks are fountains, shrubbery and flowers, as well as bronze figures and statues of noted Marylanders.

The Peabody Institute is the acknowledged center of art, music and literature in Baltimore. Its library is one of the best of its class in America, in which numismatics is well represented. The main art gallery has been placed at the disposal of the A. N. A. for the exhibit, as well as the audito-

rium for the business sessions of the convention. Executive Secretary Louis H. Dielman of the Institute has courteously placed every facility of the building at our disposal, and has offered to supplement the exhibition

PEABODY INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE, MD.
Where Convention Sessions and Exhibit will be held.



cases with those of the Peabody if ours are not sufficient to accommodate all the exhibits. A feature of the exhibit this year will be portions of the magnificent collection of Mr. Waldo Newcomer of Baltimore, which contains many unique specimens.

The Hotel Belvedere, which has been selected as Convention headquarters, is an up-town hotel, located at Charles and Chase streets, in one of the best residential sections of the city. It is but a five-minute ride from Union Station (Pennsylvania Railroad) and Mount Royal Station (Baltimore & Ohio Railroad), and about five minutes' walk from the Peabody. The hotel is fireproof and modern in every respect, having been built about ten years ago. All rooms face outside, and it is conducted on the European plan. Those desiring accommodations should communicate with Manager Hager at least a month before the convention and secure reservations. The rates announced are as follows:

Single room with bath, for one person, per day, \$3, \$4, \$5.

Double room with bath, for two persons, per day, \$5, \$6, \$7.

Twin beds in rooms, \$1 per day extra.

Suites of parlor, bedroom and bath, per day, \$10, \$12, \$15.

The program of the Convention sessions has not yet been arranged, but will be announced next month.

Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia announces that he will be present at the Convention with a splendid exhibit of coins. Mr. John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass., also writes to THE NUMISMATIST that he will be on hand with an exhibit. Mr. Morse is boosting the Convention by sending out specimens of "tainted money", with his advertisement and a request to meet him at Baltimore, Md., September 23-27, printed on one side. All the regular convention attendants who yearly contribute so much to the success of the exhibits are expected to be present.

The time selected for the Convention this year is a little later than usual, but this has its advantages. Visitors will not have the heat of the summer to interfere with the thorough enjoyment of sightseeing and other social features. Vacation time will be over, the places of amusement will be open, and the many good things which Maryland furnishes for the inner man will be in season. During the last few years Baltimore has been constructing a system of smooth streets, which will be appreciated by the visitors who prefer to motor to the convention city.

The genuine brand of Maryland hospitality will be extended to all during convention week. Remember the date—September 23 to 27.

Medal Issues and Awards.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Allied Relief Bazaar, held in New York City in the month of June, included a bronze medal which was struck in Berlin to commemorate the sinking of the S. S. Lusitania. It had been lent by a member of the British Admiralty. The date of the disaster as shown on the medal was May 5, 1915. The Lusitania was sunk on May 7. This was held by the British authorities to be absolute proof that the sinking was planned in Berlin, and that medals had even been struck to commemorate the deed before it had been committed, although the plans had miscarried to the extent of the ship being sunk two days later than scheduled.



In connection with the exhibit at the above-mentioned bazaar, we now reproduce the Allied Relief Medal mentioned in the proceedings and at the meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, June 9th. The motto is inspired by the inscription upon one of George Washington's dress swords. On the shield, held together by the Sword of War and supported by the American Eagle with the ideals of the Thirteen Original States (the stars

on the border), we see Great Britain and her colonies (the ship) divided by water from the Latin races. France (the cock), Italy (the Cross of Savoy), Savoy and Montenegro (the lion's head). To the right, the Russian bear breaks out toward the sea, and the Belgian lion appeals to England and France. The E's are the first four letters of Serbia's motto, "Union creates strength," and the rising sun is Japan's insignia.

The Committee of One Hundred at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Newark, N. J., has the design for a commemoration medal by Kratina, of which, when struck, we trust to give our readers full details.

We desire to call our readers' attention to a war medal, designed by the distinguished English sculptor, Mr. Alfred Drury, R. A., reproduced in the June number of *The International Studio*. The obverse represents Minerva crowning with a laurel wreath a dying warrior, above which is the inscription "Lest We Forget." The reverse: Two soldiers reverently placing branches and wreaths of laurel at the embankment near a sea-wall, above which a mural decoration of war vessels appear.

On June 25 Captain Paul H. Kreibohm, formerly commander of the Red Star Steamship Kroonland, trading between New York and Antwerp, received the American Cross of Honor for rescuing eighty-nine passengers from the Steamship Volturmo when she was destroyed by fire at sea, October 9, 1913. Captain Kreibohm has received several medals for his action in the Volturmo disaster, including the Order of the Belgian Crown, awarded to him by King Albert. (See *THE NUMISMATIST*, June, 1914, page 301; February, 1915, page 45, and January, 1916, page 37).

The City of Philadelphia, acting on recommendation of Franklin Institute, has awarded the John Scott League Medal and premium to Clement F. Street of New York for the street locomotive stoker; to Hans Hanson of Hartford, Conn., for his invention embodied in John Underwood & Co. combined typewriting and calculating machine. Also, to Frederick A. Hart.

The School for Printers' Apprentices, New York City, awarded on the 9th instant four medals for marked proficiency in typography and English. The recipients were Victor Gardella, Thomas Powers, Jacob Cohen and George Meullen. Meullen received a special prize, the Charles Francis Medal, besides a medal for English.

A bronze medal was recently awarded John J. Mangin, Jr., of Townsend Harris Hall, winner in the Alexander Hamilton Essay Contest, which the Sons of the Revolution, in New York State, conducted among senior class students in high and preparatory schools in the State.

Eric L. Holmgren, University of Manitoba, Canada, has been awarded a gold medal for proficiency in electrical engineering.

The first member of the American Ambulance Corps at Paris, William Motley Barber of Columbus, Ohio, who was seriously wounded at Verdun, was decorated July 4th with the "Medaille Militaire" and the "Croix de Guerre."

J. DE L.

Fred Michael Has Not Retired From Coin Business.

One of those regrettable errors which occasionally creep into publications occurred in last month's issue of *THE NUMISMATIST*, in the paragraph which stated that Fred Michael of Chicago had retired from the coin and stamp business. The notice should have read that Edward Michael had retired from the coin business. Fred Michael writes that he is still in business and intends to stay, and that he has largely increased his floor space and stock during the last few months. His advertisement will be found in this issue.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the **20th of the month**. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
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EDITORIAL.

Using the Searchlight in Numismatics.

There is a numismatic moral to the story told in this issue of THE NUMISMATIST by Mr. H. D. Allen of his experiences in tracing the original of the portrait on the \$10 Confederate note. Mr. Allen has not yet fully accomplished his purpose, but the field of his labors has been narrowed to a single city, and a solution of the mystery seems to be only a matter of a short time.

The moral of the story should be easily read between the lines. If it has escaped any of our readers and needs to be pointed out, it is this: **Most**

collectors are too much inclined to accept as a fact that which has been told them often, instead of investigating for themselves, and that persistent application will solve most of our numismatic problems.

Mr. Allen has devoted many months, as well as many of his dollars, to disprove what many collectors have long accepted as a fact. His campaign was not iconoclastic; it was educational. He was handicapped at the start by the large field he was obliged to cover, and he was compelled to conduct a great part of his campaign from a distance.

But these disadvantages did not deter him from undertaking the work. His failure for many months to secure the necessary proof has not caused him to grow weary in a good cause. He still has the searchlight playing on this portrait, and the publicity given to it should soon reveal its identity.

The solving of numismatic problems constitutes one of the greatest pleasures of our study. Those who follow the beaten path are robbing themselves of one of the greatest joys of numismatics.

It is only those who have attempted to trace the origin of some enigmatic token, or the career of some almost-forgotten issuer of a numismatic specimen, or to solve some puzzling feature such as is so deeply engrossing the attention of Mr. Allen, who know the absorbing power of such a quest. The search will lead one up many a figurative blind alley, and at other times he will seemingly be left alone on a desert waste with not a thing in sight, and he will be compelled to retrace his steps and begin the search anew along some other line. Those who have had the experience will testify to the genuine satisfaction that comes with success.

Those interested in the series of United States tokens have a splendid field for such work. There are numerous tokens about which we know little. Of some, nothing more than what the tokens themselves tell us. If you, fellow collector, feel that you would like to get in the game, here are a few suggestions:

The "S. S. B." Hard Times Token, Low No. 139.

The "Corporation of Philadelphia" Hard Times Token, Low No. 152.

The "Beck's Public Baths, Richmond," token. (This token is usually attributed to Richmond, Va., though we believe the proof that the Virginia capital was its home has never been produced.)

The history of any one of these three tokens would make an interesting story, and *THE NUMISMATIST* offers the necessary space to anyone to tell it if he can furnish it.

New U. S. Silver Coins Not Yet Issued.

Notwithstanding a press dispatch dated Washington, July 1, that the new silver coins had made their appearance in Washington and were in circulation there, it may be stated that none had been issued or even struck up to the middle of July. From the monthly reports of the Director of the Mint for the first six months of the present calendar year we learn that no silver coins have been struck, and the present type probably passed out of existence with the 1915 date. During the first two weeks of July operations at the Philadelphia Mint were suspended for the annual stock-taking and settlement. It is possible that the coinage of dimes of the new design may begin with the resumption of operations, and that this denomination may be in circulation by the time this issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* is printed. The coinage of the quarters and half dollars may not begin until fall.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I note your request to report the 1796 half cents, as well as Commodore Eaton's letter on the question. I partially agree with the Commodore in believing that the 1796 half cent (with pole) is not as rare as its price indicates, but I am not prepared to say that the one without pole is not a very rare coin. Therefore, in coming to this conclusion after hunting half cents quite vigorously for some little time, it is my opinion that it would be much more interesting to have these types listed, instead of the date alone. If it is not too late to make this request, I think collectors will not only be interested, but very much surprised in the results.

I am not a member of any numismatic society, and, in fact, but a collector in a very small way, and therefore do not care to become at all prominent on this question, but do not mind reporting the ownership of a 1796 with pole.

I do not wish you to understand that I believe the 1796 without pole is very rare simply because I do not have one, though, again, I do not mind saying that a half cent that I do not have, in type, is some rare coin, but the facts are I have had passed along to me for sale in the past year not less than eight 1796's with pole, and have never had a chance to bid upon but one without pole, and only lost that because I would not go above \$120 for a coin that was not even fine.

I realize that I am putting the 1796 without pole in its prominent position when I do not own one, but however that may be, we are simply looking for facts.

It has been my opinion for several years that whoever started the idea of the extreme rarity of a 1796 half cent simply neglected to say "without pole."

Very truly yours,

F. R. ALVORD.

York, Pa., July 12, 1916.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I agree with Commodore Eaton as to the half cent of 1796. I have two, both very poor, although catalogued higher. The lettered edge of 1797 I think is harder to find, as is the broken die of 1826, and quite a number of others.

Yours truly,

GEO. R. ROSS.

Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 8, 1916.

The 1861 D Gold Dollar and 1796 Half Cent.

The announcement last month that we would publish a list of the present owners of the above coins has brought a few replies. We did not expect many gold dollars to be reported, but we are disappointed that the owners of the half cents should be so backward. The list will be continued for a few months to give all an opportunity to report them. Those reported to date are:

1861 D Gold Dollar.

- 1—S. C. Stevens, Chicago, Ill.

1796 Half Cent.

- 1—Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. N., Hamilton, N. Y.
 2—F. R. Alvord, York, Pa.
 3—Geo. R. Ross, Lebanon, Pa.
 4—Geo. R. Ross, Lebanon, Pa.

Mr. Frank H. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "There is a freak 1796 half cent in the Congress Hall collection, Philadelphia. It is stamped over a 1795 half cent. The date 1796 is perfectly plain. I gave \$75 for it and gave it to the city of Philadelphia."

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

British Numismatic Society.

Report of the meeting held on May 24th, 1916. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the chair.

Mr. David T. Harris was elected a member.

Mr. H. A. Parsons read a paper on the coins of Eanbald, Archbishop of York at the dawn of the ninth century, in which—by a close examination, and comparison with the contemporary regal coinage, of the names of the moneyers, the types of the coins, certain characters in the lettering of the legends, and the assay of the metal of some of the stycas—he proffered new evidence in support of the attribution of the issue to the second archbishop of the name. In illustration of his arguments he exhibited stycas of Eanbald of all the four moneyers whose names have been preserved to us on the coinage, with analogous coins of the regal series to bear out his comparisons.

Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited, and read a paper on, a silver penny of Henry, Prince of Scotland and Earl of Northumberland in the reign of Stephen. It was issued from the mint of Carlisle, and was a type of which only one other specimen had, with certainty, been attributed to the Earl. Two more examples of the type were known, but, so far as their poor preservation indicated their legends, they seemed to bear the name of his father, King David. The coin was a finely preserved penny, bearing for its obverse design an imitation of Stephen's contemporary type of a crowned bust with sceptre to right, but with the legend, contracted in the genitive case to HENCI COM, for Henrici Comitis. The design of the reverse was Scottish in character, being a plain cross fleury, with the legend WILLEM : ON : CARDI : C. The moneyer, William of Carlisle, was William Fitz-Erembald, who, for the purposes of his mint, rented the Cumberland silver mines from the English Crown at a hundred marks; and the form of the mint-name was interesting as contracted from the Carduill of contemporary charters with the addition of the initial of Civitas, in recognition of the then recent establishment of the see of Carlisle in 1133.

Amongst other exhibitions were a shilling of Charles I. from punches designed by Briot, with the mint-mark triangle struck over the anchor, by Mr. Walters; and two Scottish pattern-pieces of Charles I., corresponding with the sixpence and fourpence of the English series, also designed by Briot, by Mr. Bearman.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, July 14, 1916, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Butler, Davison, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Nangle, Proskey, Smith, Swanson, Valentine, Wood and Wormser.

During the exhibition Mr. and Mrs. Moulton visited the meeting as guests of Mr. Davison.

After the roll-call the minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

The Secretary read letters from Mr. Schulman and Mr. deLagerberg, which contained personal matters of interest to the Club.

The Treasurer submitted a report.

The Executive Committee reported as the subject of the next meeting, "Counterfeit Coins and Paper Money."

Mr. Heaton read a very interesting clipping in connection with the history of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Messrs. Beesley, Frey, Butler and Wormser each made a few remarks in explanation of the exhibits which they were showing in connection with the subject of the evening, "Coins not Circular."

Mr. Frey called special attention to the exhibit of several coins in beautiful condition by Mr. Wm. F. Beller, which he had kindly loaned to the Club although not a member.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Frey: Daric of Darius III., B. C. 337-330. Assam, octagonal $\frac{1}{8}$ Mohur of Gaurianatha Simha (1780-1796). Java, 24 Krishnalas (Millies, No. 1). Hindustan, Schah Jehan (1628-1658), square mohur of year 14 (B. M. Cat. No. 577). Mozambique, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mizquals. Japan, Bunsei Koban Kin (circa 1820), Munro xx, 2. Japan, Tempo Koban of 1 ryo (1852), Munro xix, 2. Japan, varieties of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 bu. Austria, square ducat for Vienna, 1529. Nuremburg, square "hobby-horse" ducat, 1650. Nuremburg, set of 1/16, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 ducat, 1700. California, octagonal dollars, 1853, 1875.

By Mr. Wm. F. Beller: Middleburg, square necessity crown, 1522. Amsterdam, 40 stivers, 1578. Amsterdam, 50 stivers, 1672. Saxony, square crown, 1693, upon the conferring of the Order of the Garter. Saxony, Johann Georg, square crown with his portrait.

By Mr. Butler: Salzburg, 1593, single and double klippe "Tower" thaler. Transylvania, Gabriel Bethlen, 1627, Kashau klippe double thaler.

By Mr. Beesley: Sweden, plate money, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 4 daler of King Frederick; and 2 daler of Ulrica Eleonora. England, Henry I, $\frac{1}{2}$ penny. Newark, Charles I, 1646, sixpence. Several Japanese and Indian irregular-shaped coins.

By Mr. Wormser: Strassburg, klippe thaler upon Jubilee of Reformation, 1617. Lippe, Simon Henry Adolph, octagonal $\frac{1}{2}$ thaler upon 33rd birthday. Lippe, Frederick Adolph, octagonal thaler, 1715. Lippe, Frederick Adolph, klippe $\frac{1}{4}$ thaler, 1713, upon 46th birthday. Denmark, Christian V, medallie klippe thaler upon his coronation, with picture of elephant. Ost-Friesland, Enno klippe double thaler, 1615. Salzburg, Paris, klippe triple thaler, 1629. Saxony, klippe thaler, 1669, upon christening of Prince. Saxony, klippe thaler, 1697, upon visit of Polish magnates. Saxony, klippe thaler, 1678, upon opening of new shooting gallery. Saxony, Weissenfels, klippe thaler, 1717, upon pigeon shooting. Augsburg, octagonal kreuzer.

By Mr. Proskey: As usual, a large exhibit, 347 varieties, of copper, nickel, gold and silver coins in irregular and odd shapes, as follows: Siam, bullet money, 9 silver, 1 gold, 3 porcelain. Cochin China, oblong square bars, 7 silver. China shoe money, 4 silver. Akita, large oval, 6 silver. Japan, bullet or bean shaped (1 spectacle shape), 20 silver. Japan, oblong square, 21 silver, 1 pewter pattern, 12 gold. Japan, oblong oval, large, 3 silver, 4 gold. Corea, temple money, flower, fan and buckle shapes, 7 bronze. China, bridge, spade, sword, razor, key, bell, axe, cowrie, etc., shapes, 47 bronze, bamboo 5. Persia, Hindu States, Java, Japan, Tranquebar, Spain, Sicily, Morocco, Tunis, Milan, oblong bars, square, octagonal, oval, etc., 39 copper, 5 silver, 2 nickel. Pahang, square hats 2; Keda, rooster. Georgia, heart shape, copper (1200 A. D.). Ancient Athens, oval tetradrachms, etc., 7 silver. Persian daric, 1 gold. Judea, irregular mites, bronze 3. Ancient Roman, vertebraic bronze 1. Byzantine, cup shape (5 rulers), 1 gold. Mozambique onzas, octagonal oblongs, 2 silver. Spanish America, Mexico, heart shaped, oval, square, octagonal, scalloped, hacienda tokens in German silver, brass, copper, 10. Mexico, Peru, Costa Rica, cob money, odd shapes, 18 silver. Nuremberg, square, 4 gold, 3 silver. Regensburg, octagonal hellers, 1695 to 1797, copper, 15 dates. Cambray, siege (1595), octagonal, 1 lead, 1 leather, 1 parchment. Transylvania, 1663, crown. Majorca, 30 sous, 1808, octagonal, silver. Salzburg, 6 sizes. Saxony, crowns, 5. Denmark, 1648, and 2 bracteates, all silver, square. Siege pieces or necessity money: Amsterdam 4, Campen, Harlaem 2, Daventer, Leyden, Breda 2, Munster, Ziericksee 2, Middleburg 2, Breisach, Tournay, Strasburg, Silesia, Minden, Overysse, Landau 2, Julich, Groningen 4, Newark 3—all silver, square, lozenge or octagonal.

Mr. Valentine also exhibited the forerunner of the United States fractional currency, a cardboard ticket, 1c, issued by J. Bilyou, Jr., 19th St. and Broadway, about 1862.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

1916 Convention of American Numismatic Association,
Baltimore, Md., September 23 to 27.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The fourteenth regular meeting, and second annual meeting for the election of officers, was held at the office of the Secretary, 704 Hooker and Lent Building, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, June 27th. Meeting was called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart. Members present: O. G. Beardslee, A. Reimers, H. L. Hill, B. Brandon, Jno. Scott Wilson, Fred T. Huddart, Farran Zerbe, A. S. Twitchell, Jos. Haigh and I. Leland Steinman. Guest present: Lloyd E. Sherow.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Huddart, and unanimously carried by the members present, the same being two-thirds of the membership, the following amendment was made to the Constitution: Lines five, six, and seven of Article Four of the Constitution be stricken out and the following lines substituted: At this annual meeting there are to be elected the following officers: A President, a Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Consulting Expert, and a Secretary-Treasurer. The Second Vice-President shall be elected only after the adoption of the Constitution and By-laws.

The report of the Nominating Committee, Messrs. O. G. Beardslee, Jno. Scott Wilson, and A. C. Nygren, who had been appointed by the Chair, was then read. The following officers were selected for the ensuing year, to be voted on by the Society: President, Fred T. Huddart; Vice-President, A. C. Nygren; Farran Zerbe, Second Vice-President; Consulting Expert, A. Reimers, and Secretary-Treasurer, I. Leland Steinman.

It was moved by Mr. Zerbe, seconded by Mr. Hill, and unanimously carried, that the nominations of the Nomination Committee be approved, and that they be elected to the offices specified for the ensuing year. The Chair then discharged the committee and thanked them for their good work.

The Rules of Order as drawn up by the committee, Messrs. Steinman and Beardslee, were submitted for the approval of the Society, and with a few corrections were unanimously adopted, upon motion of Mr. Zerbe. The Chair then discharged the committee, commending them for their efficient work.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary of the A. N. A., which he had received, notifying him of his nomination for Second Vice-President of the A. N. A. for the ensuing year. Upon motion of Mr. Huddart, seconded by Mr. Reimers, the Secretary was instructed to write a letter to the A. N. A. through its Secretary, stating that the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was greatly honored by this recognition to the State, Society, and to the man.

Further business was dispensed with in order to exhibit the coins of the members.

Mr. A. Reimers showed a cob dollar of Peru of 1657; a Ratisbon crown 1710-40; a Zurich crown (view of the city); a crown of Henneburg; a crown of Ilemenau (showing interior of a mine).

Mr. Lloyd E. Sherow exhibited a collection of seventy pieces of U. S. silver and minor coins, in extremely fine condition.

Mr. Zerbe showed a complete collection of the war stamp money of Russia.

The meeting then adjourned until the next call of the President or Secretary.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Springfield Coin Club.

The 42nd meeting was held June 28th, 1916, at the Board of Trade Rooms. Meeting called to order at 8.15 P. M., President Oliver in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Curtis, Frazer, Stone, Fuller, Prevost, Hinckley, Pond, Morse, Oppenheimer, A. W. Morris, Chancellor, Kitson and G. M. Morris. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Treasurer's report to date read and accepted. The following letter was read to the Club:

"Lewisburg, Ohio, June 18, 1916.

"My Dear Mr. Oliver:

"Your name has been placed in nomination for the office of General Secretary of American Numismatic Association.

"Yours fraternally,

"WALDO C. MOORE, General Secretary."

Upon motion, duly seconded, it was unanimously voted that the Club give its hearty endorsement of the nomination of its President, Mr. John M. Oliver, for the office of General Secretary of the A. N. A.

The matter of a suitable emblem for the Club was generally discussed in connection with the report of the Emblem Committee, and upon motion, duly seconded, it was voted that the Club use as its official emblem a likeness of the statue of Deacon Samuel Chapin, and Mr. Kitson was authorized to prepare such likeness, within a circle and with approved legend, at a nominal cost.

Mr. John E. Morse exhibited a large collection of first issues of \$1 and \$2 National Bank bills, also many curious and interesting pieces of advertising and college paper currency. His relation of interesting anecdotes of by-gone banking years was enjoyed by all, and a vote of thanks was given him at the conclusion of his talk.

Mr. George H. Blake exhibited three unsevered sheets of the present issue of silver certificates—\$1, \$2 and \$5 denominations, with numbers very low, viz., 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The usual auction comprised books, medals and coins.

Adjourned to July 26th, 1916.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, June 20, 1916. In the absence of Mr. F. B. King, President of the Rochester Numismatic Association, the 102nd meeting was called to order by Vice-President F. E. Merritt. Members present: Messrs. Stanley, Bostwick, Savage, Horner, Nientimp, Maunovry, Bauer, Woodbury, L. G. Amberg, Koeb, Plumb, W. H. Amberg, Merritt, Yawger, Young, Tillotson, Loizeau and French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The committee appointed to make inquiry regarding applications of Messrs. F. T. Savage and G. T. Nientimp reported that everything was favorable and they were duly elected to membership.

As our next regular meeting night would fall on July 4th, it was decided to hold it on Wednesday evening, July 5th, instead of on Tuesday night.

The matter of the outing was next taken up, and after considerable discussion it was decided that it will take place on July 6th, provided the weather is favorable, and that the automobiles will leave here about 9 A.M., and it will be an all-day affair. The committee in charge will report the route, etc., at the next meeting.

The R. N. A. exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum has been enriched by a donation of fifty-five pieces, most of which were a part of the Harry E. Montgomery collection. Among these coins are primitive Japanese, Chinese, Siamese, cufic, glass, jade, porcelain, saddle and knife specimens; also several early English and necessity pieces, and a few ghost and ant-head pieces. The Association is much pleased with this addition to the collection, as these coins are some that we had hoped for a long time to have with our collection to make it more nearly complete.

Dr. French exhibited six varieties of 1807 cents—1807 over '06, large and small date, and 1807 over 06, large and small 1/100, as well as a comet variety. These are all uncirculated and two are in mint red condition.

Meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening, July 5, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, July 5, 1916. The 103rd meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. Stanley, Plumb, Clarke, Bauer, Merritt, Nientimp, Tillotson, Horner, Maunovry, W. H. Amberg, Handler, L. G. Amberg, King, Yawger, French, Kingston and Bunnell. Visitor present: Mr. J. Sage.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. L. G. Amberg made a motion, which was carried, that cigars and gum be purchased for the annual outing, to be held on the 6th.

Meeting adjourned to July 18, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Third Annual Outing of The Rochester Numismatic Association.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of July 6, 1916, four automobile loads of joyful numismatists left the Hotel Rochester in search of a day's pleasure, the weather being perfect, which fact alone was enough to bring forth smiles, after the month of solid rains that Rochester had been favored with.

The first stop was to be Mumford, to visit the State Fish Hatcheries, but unfortunately Dr. French (who rode in Mr. Bauer's car) got to telling one of his stories and had just reached the climax, where someone was to be hit in the head with a rolling-pin, the doctor's arm being raised high in illustration of how it was to be done, when—Bang! one of the tires exploded, which necessitated an unlooked-for stop of about half an hour. The doctor was not allowed to finish his story until the last stop on the trip, when nearly home.

A stop of half an hour was made at Mumford, in a very interesting visit to the Fish Hatcheries, the attendants at that point deserving really more than the few cigars, etc., bestowed upon them, for their efforts in showing the party everything of interest, feeding the fishes, and in other ways.

The next stop was at LeRoy, where a visit was made to the new office of C. F. Clarke & Co. After refreshments had been partaken of, LeRoy was left promptly on schedule time, and the party drove on through the beautiful Wyoming Valley, enjoying the wonderful scenery, and it being such a remarkably clear day, the valley was seen at its best.

Everybody was ready to do justice to the lunch which had been ordered at Warsaw, the next stop, with appetites equal to any quantity set before them. The Secretary of the Association was moved almost to tears at the consideration shown him, the committee in charge catering to his taste by providing four fine large peanuts for him, instead of the three which he usually consumed for his lunch at ordinary times.

After lunch an hour was allowed to see the town. Dr. Handler started out to find a stamp dealer, but decided he did not want to see him badly enough to walk up the hill where this particular dealer lived and moved and had his being. Others amused themselves by playing billiards, etc., while Messrs. Merritt, Bauer and Yawger called on Miss Lawrence, daughter of the Quartermaster-General of the U. S. Army during the Civil War. They were shown many relics of the Civil War, the most interesting of which was the Confederate flag that hung over Vicksburg when Lee surrendered. Miss Lawrence intends to give this flag to the United States Museum at Washington, D. C. General Lawrence had a rare collection of coins at one time, but they have all been disposed of, many of them having been purchased by members of the R. N. A. some time ago. The only member of the party not perfectly satisfied with the entertainment afforded at Warsaw was Dr. French, as he could find no moving-picture house open.

The automobiles were once more loaded at 2.30 and a start was made up the valley through Rock Glen, Gainesville, over the divide to Castile and Perry, into the Genesee Valley, stopping at Mt. Morris to view the High Bank, which was a revelation to most of the party, as few realized that New York State could boast such a beauty spot. All are hoping that the photograph Mr. Bunnell took at this point will do justice to his subject. According to the complaints heard from the last three cars, the dust on the county road from Perry to Mt. Morris must have been most unpleasant, to put it mildly, although those in the leading car thought the others must be mistaken, for they had not noticed any dust.

The ride from Mt. Morris to Avon, through the Genesee Valley, seemed to be through even more beautiful scenery, if possible, than through the Wyoming Valley.

Avon was reached at 5.45 P. M., where all enjoyed a chicken dinner at the Livingston Inn, even the Secretary displaying some evidences of appetite, although he had complained of indigestion during the afternoon, caused by his extra peanut. Mr. Bunnell took another picture at this point, of the entire party, the process being viewed with much interest, as his fine camera enabled him to get into the picture himself at a certain stage in the proceedings.

A start was made for home at 7.30, Rochester being reached before dark, as scheduled. A short stop was made on the outskirts of the city and a vote of thanks was extended to Messrs. King, Bauer, Horner and Yawger for providing their cars for the outing, after which all went to their various homes, happy and satisfied, and hoping for another good outing next year.

Government Checks for One and Two Cents.

What are said to be the smallest checks ever drawn by the United States Government, one drawn in October, 1902, for one cent, and the other drawn in January, 1906, for the sum of two cents, were recently placed on exhibition in Buckley's Stationery Store, Chicopee, Mass., of which Mr. Preston Pond, a member of the American Numismatic Association, is manager, and which attracted a great deal of attention.

Mr. Pond is the owner of the checks. He writes that they were picked up by Mr. John M. Oliver, President of the Springfield Coin Club, who secured them from relatives of the parties in whose favor they were drawn.

The checks were made payable to Parker & Thrall for the third and final dividends from the Merchants' National Bank of Rutland, Vt., before that bank failed. The checks were endorsed by Parker & Thrall but will probably never be cashed, because of their value as curiosities.

Both are signed by F. P. Kane, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. Both are similar, and both bear the portrait of Dexter, though the lithographic work about the portrait on the check for two cents is more elaborate than on the one shown here.

Prior to the issuance of these checks a check for five cents, issued to the late President Grover Cleveland, was believed to have been the smallest check ever made out by the Government. The check issued to the former President was for a balance due him by the Government as pay for services as the country's chief executive, and it is believed this too, is held as a curio.

Filipinos Sell Money at Good Profit.

The Philippine Government has just sold to the Government of British India 7,500,000 silver pesos at a profit of close to half a million dollars over the original cost of the currency. The pesos when coined each contained about 30 cents worth of silver, but the price at which they were sold was 38.6 cents.

The phenomenal rise in the price of silver the world over some weeks ago led officials of the insular government to study the question of the wisdom of disposing of a part of the silver hoard which the Philippines purchased at the low price current in 1902 and 1903. At that time this purchase was made necessary by law to secure the issuance of 34,000,000 pesos of paper currency (silver certificates). A later law, passed in 1906, permitted a large part of this issue of silver certificates to be secured by gold, but the Government then had in its vaults 34,000,000 silver pesos, coined at a cost of 30 cents apiece.

Some weeks ago J. L. Manning, the Insular Treasurer, was sent to Hongkong to look into the silver market and to confer with officials of the Government of India, then in the market for silver. The net result of his trip was the sale of about one-fifth of the Government's hoard. The delivery of the silver is to be made at the Manila branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in lots of a million pesos. The coin is then to be transformed to India, where it is to be melted into bullion in the presence of Insular Auditor C. H. French, who is now en route to India to fulfill this duty.—*Manila Correspondence of the Associated Press.*

Mr. Henry Chapman Corrects Statement.

Mr. Henry Chapman of Philadelphia writes to THE NUMISMATIST that the statement in his advertisement last month that in the Bement Sale "ten U. S. cents sold for \$454.50" was an error and should have read "ten U. S. half cents" sold for that amount.

Argentina's P.-P. I. E. Medal.

The medal reproduced here is that of Argentina issued in connection with that country's participation in the recent Exposition at San Francisco. These were not offered for sale, but were gifts to home folks and notable



visitors who called at the Argentina Building. It was struck in a hard white metal. The design is attractive, and is one of the few medals of foreign countries struck for the exposition.

A Rare Variety of Irish Gun Money.

The illustration below is that of a rare variety of the Irish Gun Money—a small half crown of April, 1690. Specimens of the small half crown of that month are seldom met with. The coinage of the large half crown was continued until and including May, 1690. Both large and small half crowns



were struck in May, the small-size pieces being common, but the large size of that month are scarce in fine condition. The reduction in size is said to be due to a scarcity of metal, yet we find the large ones coined in May after the size had been reduced in April—that is, if the pieces were actually struck during the months which appear upon them.

Unification of the Turkish Currency.

The Turkish provisional law of April 14, 1916, provides for the unification of the currency. It states that the basis of the monetary system of the Ottoman Empire is the gold standard. The piaster, which represents the monetary unit in gold, is coined in nickel and is worth 40 paras. The fractions of the piaster, the pieces of 20, 10, and 5 paras, are in nickel; the pieces of 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters are in silver, and those of 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 are in gold.

The monetary reform projected by the Ottoman Government for many years has made an enormous step by the law which, though provisional, becomes effective at once. By this law Turkey has got rid of a system of double standard in order to adopt the gold standard of all monetary States. It simplifies the rates of exchange of the currency, which were often so weird and varied between one Province and another, and it remedies the lack of small change caused chiefly by certain unhealthy speculations.

The law introduces the real gold standard, as silver or nickel coins are legal tender only up to 300 or 50 piasters, respectively, and they have, therefore, only the limited role of fractional money.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The following applications have been received prior to July 20, 1916. If no objections are received prior to September 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the September issue:

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Harold K. Bowen (U. S.)	L. T. Brodstone
Fort Dodge, Iowa.	Stevens News Co.
E. Lee Dorsett, M. D., (Roman)	B. Max Mehl
Wall Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.	Waldo C. Moore
L. Townsend Reckard (Roman, C. S. A. & B. B. Bills)	Waldo C. Moore
4036 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.	Fredk. J. Loer

Change of Address.

P. M. Wolsieffer, from 31st Street to 21 S. 17th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nominations for 1916-17.

To date the following nominations and re-nominations have been received by the General Secretary:

For President—H. O. Granberg, Oshkosh, Wis.; R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, Can.

For First Vice-President—W. C. Stone, Springfield, Mass.

For Second Vice-President—I. Leland Steinman, San Francisco, Cal.;

D. A. Williams, Baltimore, Md.

For General Secretary—John M. Oliver, Springfield, Mass.

For Treasurer—Herbert R. Wolcott, Springfield, Mass.

For Librarian—H. H. Yawger, Rochester, N. Y.

For Chairman Board of Governors—Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.

For Board of Governors—Judson Brenner, Youngstown, Ohio; Fred E. Merritt, Rochester, N. Y.; Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.; Wm. F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.; T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.; Moritz Wormser, New York City; S. Hudson Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ballots and proxies will be mailed to all members in good standing the first week in August.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, July 20, 1916.

Coinage Executed at the U. S. Mints During June.

Treasury Department, Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1916.—The coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of June is as follows:

No gold or silver coinage.

Five-cent (nickel), 13,002,297 pieces.

One-cent (bronze), 9,017,197 pieces.

Coinage executed for Cuba: Gold, 262,500 pieces.

Coinage executed for Colombia: Silver, 852,663 pieces.

New Cuban Silver Coins Being Counterfeited.

Mr. Leoncio Galan of Camaguey, Cuba, a member of the A. N. A., writes to THE NUMISMATIST that the new Cuban silver coins are being counterfeited. Mexican pesos are being used by the counterfeiters, which nets them about 50 per cent. profit. Mr. Galan's letter was accompanied by a clipping from a Cuban paper, "La Discusion," in which both the obverse and reverse of the genuine and false coins are illustrated, showing the slight differences by which the spurious coins may be detected. Judging from the illustrations, the counterfeits are remarkably well executed.



The
American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

Although no meetings of the Society are held during the summer months, varied exhibitions are maintained as in the winter time, and the Society's collections are accessible to anyone interested. Every phase of numismatics is taken up, and both the general collector and the special student will find in the Society's building much of interest.

The artistic side of the subject is especially varied and strong. The art lover and the art student can spend much time profitably in looking over early and modern European medals and coins, as well as the best works of our own medallists.

From the historical standpoint the collection is especially rich. Facilities are at hand for the investigator to carry on his work in the building for a long or a short time. It is manifestly impossible to keep on exhibition continuously all of the extensive collections of the Society, but it must be emphasized that it is not the exhibited portion alone that is placed at the command of our members or other students. The series in our vaults are equal in importance to those in the exhibition cases, and they are just as much at the command of collectors.

The collector of United States coins will find a well-developed collection not only in the regular series, but also in the token series, which is especially strong. The United States series is especially rich in proof coins, which was turned over to this Society from the American Museum of Natural History in 1908 with the consent of the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the original donor. The collection of Civil War tokens is based on the wonderful collection of Mr. Edward Groh, comprising over five thousand varieties. This series has been added to from time to time, and is by far the finest collection extant. The other tokens and store cards have been obtained from various sources, chiefly the pick from such well known collections as Messrs. Levick's, Groh's and others, and include many unique pieces.

The paper money collector has a most interesting and diversified collection of this form of money, numbering about eight thousand varieties, offered for his study. This includes one of the best collections of Confederate notes ever assembled.

The coinage of Latin America is well rounded out, and it is suggested that our collectors consider the possibilities of this field.

Exceptional advantages are offered our visiting friends in Far Eastern numismatics, which include several remarkable collections, among which is the Ro, Gregory, Kirkwood and other cabinets. The coins of the ancients, the war medal collection, both foreign and American, Masonic medals, American political medals and Oriental coins are also available for study.

The building will be open every day during the summer, and some member of the staff is always on hand.

Coinage of Silver for Colombia.

The Government of Colombia has arranged to purchase, with the co-operation of the Colombian Consul-General in New York, sufficient silver to coin a million 50-cent pieces. The silver will be coined in the United States mint at Philadelphia in accordance with Colombian regulations regarding size, weight, alloy, engraving, etc., the value of the 50-cent coin to be equal to that of the American half dollar. As coined, the money will be sent to Colombia in shipments of not less than \$100,000, in accordance with the requirements of the contract between the Government and the shippers, published in the *Diario Oficial* of March 21.—*Commerce Reports*.

Coinology—A Mysterious Publication.

THE NUMISMATIST is in receipt of a copy of Vol. I, No. 1, of *Coinology*, a publication that is dated New York, July 4, 1916, but which is without any other information as to its origin. It is devoted entirely to the humorous or lighter side of numismatics. It states that only 25 copies were printed, and that the price is \$1 per copy.

Uncle Sam's Laundry for Paper Money.

"By washing soiled paper money we save the Government \$300 every day," said Miss Annie E. Thomas, in charge of the "laundry" of the redemption division of the United States Treasury in Washington.

"Soiled money," she went on, "comes to us daily from banks all over the United States to be redeemed. Formerly all of this money was destroyed and new was issued in its place. Now we take the least soiled and worn bills and put them through the laundry to be washed and ironed. These are almost as good as new and are redistributed with the notes which come from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"We launder about 35,000 bills daily and call this a good day's washing. It costs 30 cents to wash 100 dirty notes and \$1.30 to print the same number. Through the laundry we save \$1 on 100 notes. Washing, as we do, an average of 35,000 bills a day, of which many are not fit to send out again, we estimate that our saving amounts to at least \$300.

"We wash 10 per cent. of all the money that comes to be redeemed. Nothing higher than a twenty dollar bill goes through the washing machine. The small bills are in constant circulation and wear out rapidly, so they have to be re-issued more frequently than those of high denomination. Bills of high value are never laundered.

"Banking opinion is divided on this subject of laundered money. Some banks desire new money and will not accept any other, while many banks request the washed bills, saying that they are softer than the others and are easier to handle.

"We have received this testimonial especially from men who have long pay-rolls and must handle thousands of dollars to fill many pay envelopes. These men tell us that the washed bills do not stick together as do the others and can be more readily counted out.

"Our laundry machines have been in operation for three years. The machine was used first at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where Berger Smith, its inventor, kept it in an experimental stage for two years. It has withstood a great amount of prejudice from many people connected with this work.

"Since installing the machines—we have four in use—we have gradually grown in favor in the redemption division. Our special room, for which we have no higher sounding name than 'the laundry,' is quite an institution by itself, with a special force of counters and operators.

"Situated, with the other offices of this division, in the basement of the Treasury Building, behind heavy bars, where sightseers may not trespass, we are one of the innovations of the Treasury Department little known to the general public."

The washing machines occupy a floor space of about four square yards and are combination washers and ironers. Two girls work at a machine, which is operated by electricity. One feeds the soiled money to the washer and the other catches the clean money as it leaves the ironer.

The bills are laid on a moving belt of wet blanket, which carries them on to meet another moving blanket from above. Thus secured between these two blankets they pass over and around a number of rollers in a tank of soapy suds which cleanses and sterilizes them. Then they pass through rinsing water and on to heated rollers which dry and iron them.

They drop out at the end of the course into the hands of a girl, who scrutinizes each bill to determine whether it is fit to be sent out into circulation. As she assort the bills she stacks those which she considers perfect into piles ready for the expert counters. When the counts are verified, the laundered bills are made into packages containing 4,000 of one denomination and kind, and sealed for redistribution among the banks.

Miss Thomas has supervision of all this work. She has six women working under her, and is personally responsible for all the money which is washed.

She has been at the head of this branch of work ever since its inception. Before taking charge of this work she was an expert counter of the old money that is destroyed. When the laundry was started she, as one of the best counters of the division, was chosen to supervise the work.

Miss Thomas was transferred from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where she first worked, to the issue division of the Treasury. She holds the distinction of having handled \$75,000,000 in one day in \$5,000 and \$10,000 bills.

"By this practice of redeeming money by washing it," said Miss Thomas, "we also have an extra means of checking up on the counterfeiters. Our expert counters spot counterfeits as soon as they are sent in with the Government money from the banks. They pass these bills along to the secret service detectives, who usually never fail to trace them to their makers.

"A counterfeit hasn't a chance to escape us. From the time the bank's packages are opened by the counters to be verified to the time the money leaves this division finally it is watched by expert eyes. When the washable money is separated from the rest and is turned over to me to put through the laundry I give it to the operators. They look at it carefully at the time it enters the washing machine and when it comes out. After this my counters go over it. By this time you may be sure any counterfeit is discovered.

"It is a remarkable sight to watch the sixty expert counters, who average 20,000 notes daily, run lightly through a bunch of bills and stop short suddenly when they come to a counterfeit in their hands. They identify these notes, almost perfect as they often are, by the 'feel' of the paper. Under their trained vigilance counterfeits seldom get as far as the laundry."—*New York Sun*.

Winning The Victoria Cross.

Of all insignia awarded for superb bravery none is more difficult to win than the Victoria Cross, or the V. C., as it is popularly termed. For example, here is the type of daring which gains that most coveted award:

"Second Lieutenant A. V. Smith given the V. C. for most conspicuous bravery. He was in the act of throwing a bomb when it slipped from his hand and fell to the bottom of the trench close to several of our officers and men. He immediately shouted a warning, and himself jumped into safety; but, seeing that the officers and men were unable to get into cover and knowing the bomb was due to explode, he returned without any hesitation and flung himself down on it. He was instantly blown to bits by the explosion. His magnificent act of self-sacrifice undoubtedly saved the lives of the others."

Needless to say, the V. C. is always the most treasured possession of a man or his family. Very occasionally, of course, one does fall into the hands of some pawnbroker or curio dealer, but as long as we can remember we have seen the Victoria Cross offered for sale only once.—*Baltimore Evening Sun*.

Egypt's New Coinage.

The Egyptian Government has issued a new coinage to signalize its emancipation from the suzerainty of Turkey and its severance of all connection with the Ottoman Empire. The new coins have on the obverse the monogram of Sultan Hussein I, with the Hegira date of his accession underneath, and on the reverse the words "Sultanate of Egypt," with the date of the year in which the coins are struck, and the value underneath the latter in both Arabic and European characters. The new coins are of the same size, shape and denomination as heretofore, with the exception that the nickel ones have a hole in the center.

Until now no European inscription has ever figured on any of the Egyptian coins, nor has there been any reference thereon to the ruler of the country, the monogram with which they were adorned having been that of the reigning Sultan of Turkey, in accordance with one of the stipulations of the Ottoman firman under which the Khedives hold Egypt from the Sublime Porte.

I have some Ten Thousand Dollars in idle cash that I wish to invest in a good Collection of Coins, either a general or specialized Collection.

Collection of any value from \$1000 up will be considered.

I am not looking for "bargains." Anything well worth the money, so as to allow me a fair margin of profit on the investment will be satisfactory, but of course the collection must contain rarities, and not merely an "accumulation."

Correspondence invited, and promptly and cheerfully attended to.

Write me whenever you want to buy or sell **anything** in numismatics.

Always Happy to Serve You.

B. MAX MEHL

NUMISMATIST

Fort Worth,

Texas.

THE NUMISMATIST

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SEPTEMBER, 1916.

No. 9

THE COINS OF JULIO POPPER, RED ROVER.

BY PORTUGUESE JOE.

Some years ago, after I had been collecting coins for some little time and had stored away in my mind the dates and denominations of the United States coins that were rare enough to command a premium, I felt that I knew pretty much all about coins that was worth knowing, so one day I confided to a friend that I was a coin collector.

"Is that so?" he asked. "Have you got a Popper Dollar?"

Even in the short time that I had been collecting I had received quite a lot of dealers' lists and auction catalogues, and knew, of course, that there were such things as Trade Dollars and Standard Dollars, and I had also seen catalogued Bryan Dollars, Nevada Dollars, California Dollars, Continental Dollars, 1804 Dollars, Bechtler Dollars and various other kinds of dollars, but I could not recall ever hearing of a Popper Dollar before, so I asked my friend to elucidate.

He was not a collector, and knew very little about this dollar. His brother had only a few days before returned from Buenos Ayres and wore upon his watch chain a gold coin, which he called a Popper Dollar. The brother knew little of the coin's history, except that he had been told down in Argentina that it was coined in Tierra del Fuego by a man named Popper, and that while he had seen a few of them in Buenos Ayres, they were rare and difficult to get.

I felt a little relieved at this explanation, for I had feared that this issue was one of the great United States family of dollars that so far I had not been introduced to. With the arrival of each auction sale catalogue after that I carefully looked through the various lots of coins offered, hoping to have a chance to bid on a Popper Dollar, for my curiosity was great to see one, and my desire to own one was even greater. In the years that have passed since then I have received hundreds of auction catalogues, both American and foreign, and just once in all that time have I seen specimens of this interesting coinage offered for sale—a very good guide to its rarity.

Julio Popper, "The Red Rover of Fireland," as he was called, was of Austrian descent, educated, the master of several languages, but of his early life little is known. He had a commanding figure, and a manner that drew men to him and made him a leader among adventurers. That was Popper's profession, combined with engineering.

In the 80's, with a band of kindred spirits, he had explored the Fuegian Archipelago and knew that great quantities of the precious metal were hidden in that desolate region. He determined that it must be brought forth. The early months of 1887 found him in Buenos Ayres. He frequented the fashionable cafes, endeavoring to interest capitalists in his proposed expedition to the Fuegian shores. To these he explained that at the foot of those barren cliffs could be found gold from microscopic atoms to the size of a grain of corn. When the storms undermine the cliffs and shift the sands the particles of gold sink to the soft clay. The smaller mix with the dark sands of magnetic iron which settle next, then upon them the sand of lighter weight and color, and the gold is later deposited on the shores by the action of the water. An exhibit of miniature Fuegian nuggets would accompany Popper's enthusiastic appeal for aid to his proposed enterprise.

He finally decided to appeal publicly to the men of wealth of Buenos Ayres, and early in March, 1887, he appeared in the hall of the Argentine Geographical Institute as a lecturer. The walls of the stage from which he addressed Argentine society were hung with maps and plans and trophies of his previous adventures, and he exhibited bottles of gold dust and yellow nuggets.

His hopes were soon realized by the formation of the "Gold Washing Company of the South," and he was appointed engineer and chief executive of the expedition. From the Government he obtained a concession of 2500 hectares (about 10 square miles), as well as official and military control over it. This he distributed over 100 miles of coast. The mining machinery and accessories were installed, and within three weeks from the time he landed he was obtaining gold at the rate of over a pound a day.

To his first settlement he gave the name of El Paramo, and those established later where there were well-paying sands he named Rio Cullen, La Punta and Rio Gelman. Communication with civilization was maintained by the company's schooner "Maria Lopez," which brought supplies and carried back to Buenos Ayres the company's share of the gold.

But Popper and his industrious band of workers were not to be allowed to accumulate this wealth undisturbed. When the schooner with the first Paramo gold—20 kilograms—stopped at Punta Arenas on her way to Buenos Ayres the people went wild with excitement, and other adventurers, criminals and sailors joined in one mad rush for El Paramo.

Popper's treatment of the native Indians had been considerate and their relations were friendly. But with the arrival of these invaders and their inhumanities toward the Fuegians they began a relentless warfare against all whites. The Red Rover's operations were also further handicapped by the interference of Felix M. Paz, who had been appointed Governor of a sub-prefecture on Sloggett Bay. This division of authority led to open hostility between the two. On one occasion the crew of the "Maria Lopez" was arrested, the schooner was stripped of Popper's private papers, and the company's gold disappeared. For two years the Red Rover struggled against severe odds. Reinforcements and supplies were finally sent to him, and a chance meeting between Popper and Paz disclosed the fact that neither was as bad as the other had painted him.



One Gramo.



Five Gramos.

THE POPPER COINS OF "FIRELAND."

It was at this time that "the mint of Paramo" began the issue of the Popper coins, and for a time it was the popular currency throughout the Magellan territory.

Later, when some old Buenos Ayres newspapers reached Popper he discovered that Paz's recent friendliness was only a thin veneer, and that the real Paz had been using the columns of the newspapers in a bitter denunciation of him.

The following month Popper appeared in Buenos Ayres and reciprocated by using the columns of *El Diario* for his famous series of articles against Paz. In addition, he compiled a booklet in which he summed up his accusations and proofs against the Governor and other Fuegian authorities. It was entitled "Tierra del Fuego," with a sub-title, "Abandon Hope All Ye Who Enter Here."

In 1891 Popper wrote: "No less than 600,000 grams of gold have been taken from the Tierra del Fuego sands in three short years. Ninety thousand grams went to Hamburg, through Punta Arenas, 170,000 entered Paramo, but the remaining 340,000 grams were taken away illegally by adventurers of Magellan territory."

The "Affair Popper-Paz" greatly increased the Red Rover's popularity and brought him many new supporters. His frequent visits to the Argentine capital were heralded in the press, and he was often the guest of honor at semi-political banquets.

At one of these banquets, when his appearance was momentarily expected, a messenger arrived with the information that Popper was dead, and that a decanter of wine and an empty glass were beside the body when found. He had been in excellent health and spirits. If it had been suggested that he had died by his own hand—well, no one suggested it.

Two denominations of gold coins were issued from Popper's El Paramo mint—1 gramo and 5 gramos, or 1 and 5 pesos. Each has its separate type, though they are similar. The 5 gramos has on the obverse the name POPPER on a band over crossed hammer and pick in a field of pellets (probably intended to represent gold nuggets), all within a circle. The inscription around the circle is TIERRA DEL FUEGO, and the date 1889. The reverse has the word GRAMOS on a band across a similar field and circle and large 5, and the inscription surrounding is LAVADEROS DE ORO DEL SUD (Gold Washing Company of the South).

The obverse of the 1 gramo is similar to that of the 5 gramos, except that the hammer and pick are absent from the field. The reverse has the crossed hammer and pick on the field of pellets, and the inscription is EL PARAMO. UN GRAMO.

Medal Issues and Awards.

The London correspondent of *The Medical Record* mentions two recent instances of awards of the Victoria Cross, the first to Captain Alexander Sinton, M. B. I. M. G., for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty. The second one was conferred on Sepoy Chatta Sing, Ninth Bhopol Infantry of the Indian Army, for his most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his commanding officer, who was lying helpless and wounded in the open, where Sing bound up the officer's wound and then dug a cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad has recommended to the American Lifesaving Society and the Humane Society of New York the honorable recognition of Joseph Blaha, a deckhand on the Long Island tugboat Wrestler, for saving life.

At the graduation exercises of St. Ignatius' School, New York City, on June 26, it was announced that the Mooney Gold Medal, offered every year for the best composition on "Frugality" in open competition to all New York parochial schools, was awarded to Richard M. O'Brien. O'Brien also won the gold medal awarded annually by the school for English composition. Richard M. O'Brien is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien of 49 East 90th street, and a grand-nephew of Ex-Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

J. DE L.

Battle of Morgarten Medal.



The medal here reproduced was struck by Messrs. Och Frères at Geneva, Switzerland, in commemoration of the six hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Morgarten, 1315, the first victory of the Swiss over the Austrian army. The ceremonies took place at Berne last year.

J. DE L.

MEDICAL MEDALS.

I have been much pleased to see in *THE NUMISMATIST* for May, Lt. Col. C. C. McCulloch, Jr.'s., letter regarding the increase of the collection of medals at the Army Medical Museum in Washington. It is evident that the close specialization which some of us have been advocating is at last rapidly becoming realized, for only thus can numismatics, like every other science, attain its true position among collectors. For forty years, as many know, I have myself been studying medical medals, and the interesting collection at the Boston Medical Library, possibly now the most complete in existence, is in part the result. For twenty-four years, from January, 1889, to December, 1912 (ninety-two issues), I continuously described in the *American Journal of Numismatics* nearly three thousand medical medals, including those then known to me of the United States, British, Central and South America, Great Britain, the Netherlands (Holland and Belgium), Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark), and most of those of Austria. There remain those of France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Italy, Switzerland and Japan, of which last there are quite a number which I obtained through the late Mr. H. A. Ramsden of Yokohama. To my already published list I can now add very considerable accessions, while of the remainder many have not yet been described. In all I have quite a respectable number of descriptions, probably at least five thousand, and very likely more, ready for the printer, and they will before long appear at the hands of my son, Dr. Malcolm Storer, President of the Boston Numismatic Society and Curator of the collections of the Boston Medical Library, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Harvard University.

The Boston Collection has been materially increased by gifts from physicians who have been honored by medals, general collectors who have possessed them, and artists by whom they have been executed. Mr. Tony Szirmai, the Hungarian sculptor in Paris; Mr. Victor D. Brenner, the Russian sculptor in New York, whose minute initials were so improperly ordered effaced from the Lincoln cent he had designed for the U. S. Government; Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, the Canadian sculptor and professor at the University of Pennsylvania, who is now a surgeon in the British Army; and the Whitehead & Hoag Co. of Newark, N. J., which has very creditably executed many minor pieces, have all very generously contributed of their productions and possessions. In this respect Dr. F. Parkes Weber of London, an authoritative numismatic author, has surpassed all others. For the Boston Medical Library I purchased the large collection left by the late Dr. George J. Fisher, of Sing Sing, N. Y., whose medical prints are now at Johns Hopkins University. I may state that many of the descriptions that I have of hospital, medical society and collegiate medals, of this country and foreign, have, as I have intimated, very largely never as yet been published. To separate those struck from dies from those merely engraved, and therefore numismatically illegitimate, has been in itself no small labor.

In the past, aside from the great general collections containing medical medals but incidentally, there have been the especial ones of Drs. J. C. W. Moehsen of Berlin, Johann Lucas Schoenlein of Zurich, Hippolyte Charles Louis Kluyskens of Ghent, Carl Ludwig von Duisburg of Dantzic, and Josef Brettauer of Trieste, all of which, save the last, which was bequeathed to the University of Vienna, were dispersed at auction after the death of their owners. From each of them specimens are in the Boston collection. At the present moment there exist the Boston, Washington, and the Philadelphia (University of Pennsylvania) collections, that of Professor Raphael Blanchard of Paris, that of the British Museum, and that of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum of London.

The late Dr. William Lee of Washington, whose collection formed the nucleus of that at the U. S. Surgeon-General's Office, accepted the view of Dr. Richard Mead of London in supposing that certain coins of Smyrna were struck in honor of physicians of that city, an opinion no longer held. Dr. Lee's paper was presented to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York upon May 18, 1880, but has never been published. Similarly, Dr. Brettauer of Trieste had prepared an article upon the medals illustrating ophthalmology, of which he was a distinguished practitioner. It is to be hoped that both these papers may yet appear.

Michael Friedrich Lochner of Nuremberg, at his death a hundred and fifty years ago, was preparing a work upon medical numismatics. I have long searched for his manuscript through correspondents in Europe, but have failed to verify its existence. And similarly, Heinrich Meibomius, also of Nuremberg, left incompleated in 1684 a *Florum sparsio ad rem medicam ex nummis antiquis*. I followed faithfully every clue that I could learn of towards the reclamation of this work, but fear that its notes were long ago destroyed. They were loaned by Hofrath Schleger of Gotha to Dr. Moehsen of Berlin, who also mentions uncompleted works upon the same subject by Reinesius and Welsch. Meibomius additionally prepared *Antiquitates medicæ ex nummis*, the title of which alone survives. There also exists somewhere, although I have never been able to find it, a work by Ulric and Langen, *De nummis et marmoribus medicorum memoriam referentibus*, published at Jena in 1715.

Medical medals are made the more interesting by still closer sub-division. Beside the general list already mentioned (*American Journal of Numismatics*, 1889 to 1912), I have myself published upon the medals of Sanitation (2947 Nos. *The Sanitarian*, N. Y., May, 1887, to September, 1891); those of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, the departments to which my active professional life was devoted (58 Nos. *N. E. Medical Monthly*, November and December, 1886), which I am now revising; and have completed in MS. those of Dental Medicine and Surgery (nearly 200 Nos.). I also commenced an enumeration of those of Natural Scientists (*Proceedings of the Newport Natural History Society*, 1891 and 1900), but the field proved too vast in comparison to what I already had in hand, and I had to relinquish it. The subject can profitably be sub-divided still further. I have written upon the medals of St. Charles Borromeo, Cardinal Archbishop of Milan, energetic in staying the plague in that city in 1576 (*American Journal of Numismatics*, July, October, 1888); Dr. Edward Jenner, who discovered vaccination (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, Aug. 8, 1896; *Proceedings of N. N. H. S.*, 1900); Dr. Benjamin Rush, "the American Sydenham," who foreshadowed the discovery and employment of anaesthesia in midwifery (*Journal of the American Medical Association*, September 7, 1889); Goethe of Weimar, writer upon vegetable physiology (*American Journal of Numismatics*, October, 1887, to January, 1888); Linnaeus, the great Swedish botanist (*Congres International de Numismatique et d'Art de la Medaille*, Brussels, 1910); La Princesse Charlotte d'Angleterre, Premiere Femme de Roi Leopold I de Belgique,—dead in childbirth, Sir Richard Croft of London, the attending accoucheur, killing himself in consequence (*Revue Belge de numismatique*, 1883; *Ibid.*, 1891; *Congres International* etc., 1900); and have in manuscript, ready for publication, those of Schiller, German military surgeon; Paracelsus of Basel, an educated physician, who, through jealousy of his contemporaries, was unjustly derided; Dante Alighieri, the poet, who was a pharmacist's assistant at Florence; and Alexander von Humboldt of Berlin, climatologist. I have also published a brief article on "The Medallic Medical History of the United States" (*Trans. Rhode Island Medical Society*, Vol. IV, Part III, 1891).

From the outset I have been greatly aided by other numismatists, and I cannot refrain from mentioning my obligations to a few of them. Such have been the late Drs. William Lee of Washington, already mentioned; George J. Fisher of Sing Sing, president of the N. Y. State Medical Society; Joseph LeRoux of Montreal; Winslow Lewis of Boston, commemorated upon three medals, two of them Masonic; James R. Chadwick, founder of the Boston Medical Library; and Messrs. Edward Frossard, Isaac H. Wood, Edward Groh, David L. Walter, Daniel Parish, Jr., and Samuel P. Avery of New York, Woodward of Roxbury, Mass., W. T. R. Marvin of Boston, and Robert Shiells of Neenah, Wisconsin.

Others still living are Messrs. Howland Wood, Curator of the American Numismatic Society; George F. Kunz, William Poillon, Bauman L. Belden, David Proskey, W.P. Brown, A.R. Frey, and Drs. Abraham Jacoby and Wm. J. Maloney of New York; Lyman H. Low, now of New Rochelle, N.Y.; Dr. B. P. Wright of Schenectady; Dr. J. M. Swan of Rochester; Mr. J. de Lagerberg of Passaic, N.J.; Dr. W. S. Disbrow of Newark, whose collection is now that of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. Frank G. Duffield of Baltimore; Messrs. Charles T. Tatman and Geo. L. Tilden of Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Geo. C. Arnold of Providence, R. I.; Drs. H. M. Whelpley and Joseph Grindon of

St. Louis; Messrs. Charles K. Warner, H. and S. H. Chapman and Dr. T. Louis Comparette of Philadelphia; and Mr. Farran Zerbe of Tyrone, Pa. Very especially am I indebted to Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs of Baltimore, who possesses many of the rarest and most costly medical medals, and Mr. Robert Wallace McLachlan of Montreal, who for very many years has enriched the Boston collection from his own incomparable general one, and has kept me informed of everything new to Canadian numismatics.

And so it has been with numismatists abroad. In London, Messrs. Lincoln & Son; Leonhard Forrer, a Swiss by birth, a noted writer upon obscure numismatic problems, author of the matchless *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, editor of the *Numismatic Circular*, and expert to Spink & Son; and very especially Dr. F. Parkes Weber, who, as gifts, shared his very fine collection of medical medals between the British Museum and the Boston Medical Library; W. C. Weight of Letchworth; the late Drs. William Frazer of Dublin, the most accomplished Irish numismatist; Sir Alexander Russell Simpson and G. A. Gibson of Edinburgh; the late Messrs. J. Schulman, J. P. Stephanik, and Adriaan Bom of Amsterdam; Camille Picque of Brussels; Mr. C. Ruland and Dr. L. Pfeiffer of Weimar; Adolph Weyl and Robert Ball of Berlin; Dr. Dompierre de Chaufepie of The Hague; Dr. A. Chereau of Paris, whose almost perfect series of the jetons of the Deans of the Medical Faculty of that city I was so fortunate as to obtain; Julius Meili of Zurich, the expounder of Brazilian numismatics; Dr. Josef Brettauer of Trieste; Ritter Carl von Ernst of Vienna; I owe much to them all.

Among the still living are Drs. H. Dauchez and Raphael Blanchard, pre-eminent as an author, of Paris; Francesco Gnechi of Milan, equally distinguished as such; Alphonse de Witte, F. De Nobele, and Frederic Alvin of Brussels; Dr. H. Fournia of Limoges; Dr. Edmund Gohl of Budapest; Arthur Lamas of Lisbon; and Dr. Gilleman of Ostend.

I make these statements with no desire to limit the success of the Washington collection for which Surgeon McCulloch is now striving. Indeed, for him and his colleague, Dr. Garrison, I bespeak the cordial assistance of all. It is only right that the Medical Museum at the U. S. Surgeon-General's Office, which contains many medals not otherwise to be found in this country, should be generously developed. For many years, since Surgeon Billings' inception down to the present accomplished incumbent, I have had the continuous aid of all the successive curators. I only hope that the Boston collection, which has so progressed through the co-operation of very many medical men and numismatists, may not be forgotten. Personally, though now eighty-seven, and until my strength fails me, I shall continue to welcome descriptions of all medical medals, from every source, private or public, that I may be favored with.

HORATIO R. STORER,

A. N. A. 25.

Newport, R. I., July 30, 1916.

A New Territorial Gold Coin.

What is believed to be an entirely new variety of the private or territorial issues of gold coins of the West has just been discovered by Dr. J. M. Henderson of Columbus, Ohio. It is at least new to collectors and is described as follows:

Obv., above, PACIFIC CURRENCY. Below, 1851. In the center, a forearm clasp an open book, surmounted by a liberty cap. To left, seven stars, and to right, six stars. Rev., in center, a defiant eagle grasping three arrows. Above, CALIFORNIA DOUBLOON. Below, 16 DOL.

Dr. Henderson writes that the piece is slightly larger than the old type of half dollar, and is struck in a metal which appears to be silver with a small amount of gold. Its appearance indicates that it was struck about the time it is dated, and its present owner states that it was owned by his grandfather. We hope to be able to illustrate the coin next month, and Dr. Henderson promises to have it on exhibition at the coming Baltimore Convention.

NOT OLDHAM—IS IT WARD?

If there are any collectors of paper money or others who still entertain a suspicion that the portrait on the Confederate \$10 bill which has been given so much publicity recently is that of W. S. Oldham, a glance at his portrait printed below should remove all doubt on that score. The most prominent and promising candidate for the honor at the present time is John E. Ward of Savannah, Ga., whose portrait appears side by side with that of Mr. Oldham.

Mr. H. D. Allen of Boston, Mass., who has shown such remarkable energy in tracing the original of this portrait, is not yet convinced that it is of Ward, though he concedes the chances are in his favor.

Last month's issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* contained the story of Mr. Allen's experiences in trying to solve the mystery of this portrait. It also contained a reproduction of the \$10 Confederate note, showing that the design was borrowed from a \$10 note of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Savannah, issued in 1859, which was also illustrated.

Mr. Allen now contributes the following additional information, which shows that the portrait is probably that of John E. Ward:



W. S. Oldham



John E. Ward
HON. JOHN E. WARD, LATE U. S. MINISTER TO CHINA.

Mr. Allen Wants Conclusive Evidence.

In the article published last month the solving of the mystery was put squarely up to Savannah, and that city has responded in no uncertain tone. It now is stated that the portrait on the \$10 bill of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Savannah, issued in 1859, the design on which later was duplicated and used as a bill of the Confederate States, is a likeness of John Elliott Ward, the Mayor of Savannah in 1854, prominent in the banking interests of the city and State, later President of the State Senate, and afterwards United States Minister to China. The Savannah men who contribute this evidence are William Harden, the librarian of the Savannah Public Library; Joseph M. Solomons, now ninety-one years old, and Robert H. Lewis, seventy-nine years of age. They think that the picture of Mr. Ward, which is submitted, shows him as he looked in the '50s, when he was president of the National Democratic Convention, which nominated James Buchanan for President.

In 1881 there was published in New York City "The History of the

State of Georgia from 1850 to 1881." The author was I. W. Avery, and he gives an interesting account of the service rendered by Mr. Ward, and opposite page 51 produces a picture of him, which is the same as the one used in this article. It must be admitted that this evidence is interesting, and probably cumulative, but I am not prepared to accept it as settling the mystery, because there are many marked differences similar to those which have forced me to discard all the other various candidates for honors, among which we should note the following:

The head is narrower. The hair is parted on the right instead of the left. The eyes are more round. The hair over the left ear is brushed forward toward the left eye, and, what is quite important, the center of the upper and lower lip show no pointed effects, which are quite pronounced in the portrait on the bill. The tuft of hair sticking out over the right ear seems to be the only thing in the whole picture of Mr. Ward which by any means could be classed as evidence. Librarian Harden states that the portrait could not be that of John Richardson, the president of the bank, whose features were much sharper than those of the man on the bill. He then appealed to Mr. Solomons, who was positive that the picture was not that of Mr. Richardson. He decided that the portrait on the bill most nearly resembled John Elliott Ward, and his opinion is sustained by Robert H. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis remembers clearly when his father, who was a member of the City Council, went to Mr. Ward's house for consultation, during the yellow fever epidemic of 1854. When Mr. Ward went to the Georgia Senate he carried on a brilliant fight against the then "Governor Joe Brown" to allow the banks to suspend specie payments, but in this he was not successful. According to history, Mr. Ward was not in sympathy with the idea of secession and was doubtful of the success of the Confederacy, and on his return from China established himself in New York City and built up a large and successful law practice.

Here enters the arena Dr. Ward Allen of Savannah (another Allen in the case), who is a nephew of John Elliott Ward. He declares that he has known of the portrait of his uncle as being the one on the bill for fifty years, and also remembers distinctly that while visiting the home of his grandfather at Richmond, during the war, his mother came into the room, where the children of the family were playing, and said: "Look, Ward, here is some money with your uncle John's picture on it."

His mother was Miss Georgia Ward, and she was a sister of John Elliott Ward. While it seems quite probable that there is much basis in fact that the mystery has been solved, I am not willing to announce it as such over my signature, without being able to find a picture of Mr. Ward which duplicates the likeness on the bill. That such a picture exists I have no doubt, and I shall continue my search a while longer. A man will "sit" for a daguerreotype, ambrotype, tintype, or photograph, but never for an engraver. The engraving must have been made from a picture of some kind. I am forced to do this, because I am receiving protests that the picture on the bill is not that of Mr. Ward. One letter is from a party who has lived in Savannah sixty-seven years, and knew Ward personally. He states that Mr. Ward was an attorney in Savannah and the head of the firm of Ward, Jackson & Jones (Henry R. Jackson and Charles C. Jones). He sees no good reason why a picture of Mr. Ward should have been on any bank bill, and thinks it entirely inconsistent that he should have been on a Confederate bill, when there were so many persons who were much more entitled to the honor.

He further states that Mr. Ward left Savannah in 1857 as an appointee of President Buchanan (two years before the Savannah bill was issued) as Minister to China, and when relieved by President Lincoln, did not return to the Confederate States, nor take any part that would entitle him to any honor, though the partners in his Savannah law firm, General Jackson and Colonel Jones, were loyal to the Confederacy to the end. He agrees that there is a slight similarity in the pictures, but thinks it is very slight, and that the matter is not yet proved, and that there is certainly enough dissimilarity to warrant continuing the search further.

Who in the whole South will come forward with a picture of John Elliott Ward duplicating the portrait on the bill, or of any other man, no matter who he may be, and name him? The people of the South may like

to see a picture of Williamson S. Oldham, who for fifty years has had the credit of being the person on the Confederate bill. After months of search I have obtained one, together with his actual signature, obtained from an old document. Now, good people, this mystery cannot be settled, as far as I am concerned, unless it is settled right, and I cannot accept "resemblances" or portraits taken later in life, when such acceptances bring forth protests as to their correctness.

German Medals of the War.

The two medals illustrated below are of a slightly different class from most of those heretofore illustrated in *THE NUMISMATIST*, and both are well executed.



No. 1.

No. 1.—Cast bronze medal by K. Goetz. Obv., Bust of the Crown Prince to left, in uniform with a collar of fur: Inscription (translated): "William, Crown Prince of the German Empire." Rev., The Prince represented like Siegfried, in the Nibelungen Lied, fighting a monster with the heads of a bear (Russia), a unicorn (England), a cock (France), and a lion (Belgium). Inscription (translated): "Young Siegfried. 1914-15."



No. 2.

No. 2.—Cast bronze medal by K. Goetz. Obv., Half length figures of Admiral Maximilian von Spee, and his sons Count Henry and Count Otto von Spee. Inscription, in the exergue (translated): "The Counts von Spee. The father was the admiral on the Scharnhorst and had a small squadron under his command. The eldest son was lieutenant on the Gneisenau, and the youngest son was lieutenant on the Nuremberg. Near the Falkland Isles, on the high seas, lie German heroes: lie three Counts Spee." Rev., An eagle holding an olive branch in his talons, and flying over the ocean. Inscription (translated): "December 8, 1914."

THE HALF CENT VARIETIES OF 1810, 1811 AND 1825.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.

1810.

Coinage given as 215,000. This large number of pieces appears to have been struck from one set of dies, the obverse die being finally broken on the edge at the first and second stars.



OBVERSE—1810.

	Date, mm.	Curl over 0.	Angle and 1.	Date to stars.	
				First.	Thirteenth.
1	8	2/3	On line	4	1 1/2
1a	Edge broken at first and second stars.				

REVERSE—1810.

Tip of leaves and letters.								
	D	S	F	Close letters	D-S	S-O	OF	A-U
A	Right of center.	3/4 mm. r.	r. of foot	AT	2	3	3	7

COMBINATIONS.

1—A 1a—A

The above charts give all the descriptions necessary, although it may be added that the curl does not extend over 1, the left side being to the right of it. To the reverse description should be added the distance from A to stem, 1 1/2 mm., and U to ribbon, 1 mm.

1811.

Authorized coinage 62,140. Two obverse and one reverse dies were made for this year. The first obverse die was broken on the edge at the first and second stars. There is included as a variety the restrike made in

later years with the reverse of 1802. At the time of making the restrikes both dies had become rusted. At first glance both obverse dies look to be the same, as the figures of date seem to be in steps and, having three ones, are widely spaced.



OBVERSE—1811.

	Date, mm.	Curl and first 1.	Angle and 18.	Date spaced.	Date and stars	
					First.	Thirteenth.
1	8	2/3	Midway	18 wide	3 1/2	2
1a	Die broken on edge at first and second stars.					
2	7 1/2	All	Near 1	Equally	4	2 1/2

REVERSE—1811.

Tip of leaves and						
	D	S	F	D-S	S-O	F-A
A	R. side.	1 mm. r.	1/2 mm. r.	2 1/4	3	4
B	Reverse 1802, rusted.					

COMBINATIONS.

1—A	1a—A	2—A	2—B
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Obverse 1.—Date 8 mm. 18 more widely spaced than other figures. Figures not in position, appearing as if in steps. Curl over two-thirds of last 1, and left side of curl nearly on line with the right side of next to last 1. Angle of shoulder midway between 1 and 8. In the milling opposite the eighth star is a wide tooth, double the width of the rest. The E in Liberty is large and is cut over a small E. Date to first star, 3 1/2 mm.; to thirteenth star, 2 mm.

Obverse 1a.—Die broken on edge at first and second stars.

Obverse 2.—Date 7 1/2 mm., equally spaced. Figures not in position, but as if in steps. Curl over all of last 1, and left edge of curl midway between the two 1's. Angle very nearly on line with right side of 1. Milling regular. E in Liberty small, cut over a large E. Date to first star, 4 mm.; to thirteenth star, 2 1/2 mm.

Reverse A.—Tip leaf under D is under right side. Under S, 1 mm. to right. Under F, 1/2 mm. to right. D-S, 2 1/4 mm.; S-O, 3 mm.; F-A, 4 mm.; A-U, 8 mm.; A to stem, 3/4 mm.; U to ribbon, 1 mm.

Reverse B.—Reverse of 1802.

1825.

Coinage 63,000. Two obverse and one reverse dies known and only two combinations. The one obverse is cracked and has only been found in this condition.



OBVERSE—1825.

	Date.	Curl over 5.	Angle and 1.	Date and stars.	
				First.	Thirteenth.
1	7	All	On line r.	4½	3½
1a	Cracked, edge through hair, ear to curl.				
2	7	½	On line l.	5	3½

REVERSE—1825.

Tip of leaf and letters					
	D	S	F	D-S	S-O
A	R. center	½ mm r.	Under	2½	3½

COMBINATIONS.

1a—A 2—A

Obverse 1.—Date 7 mm. Curl over all of 5, left edge close to but not over 2. Date spaced equally. Angle of shoulder on line with right of 1. First star 4½ mm. from date. Thirteenth star 3½ mm. from date. L of Liberty slightly imperfect. Stars all perfect, distant from milling and in position except the eighth, which is slightly turned, pointing inside or to left of ninth star. The hair of head is slightly different from the next, the end of lower curl pointing to right. In the next it points to left.

Obverse 1a.—Crack from edge over head through hair, E. ear to curl on shoulder.

Obverse 2.—Date 7 mm., evenly spaced. Curl over half of 5, left side over right of 2. Angle of shoulder on line of left of 1. First star 5 mm. from date; thirteenth star 3½ mm. from date. L of Liberty slightly imperfect. Star close to milling and irregularly spaced and slightly larger than in obverse A. Fifth and sixth stars close. Twelfth star double cut. End of lower curl points to left.

Reverse A.—Tip of leaf under right of center of D. Tip ½ mm. right of S. Tip of leaf under F. D-S, 2½ mm.; S-O, 3½ mm.; F-A, 2½ mm.; A-U, 9 mm.; A to stem, 1½ mm.; U to ribbon, 1½ mm. Half Cent—The punch used for these letters not being cut deep enough, leaves a rough base, showing around edges, except C. The higher parts of letters show no recutting, as in 1828 and later.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER 23-27.

Arrangements for the Baltimore Convention of the American Numismatic Association, September 23 to 27, are being perfected, and everything will be in readiness when the time arrives for what promises to be a most successful meeting.

Official headquarters will be at the Hotel Belvedere, at Charles and Chase streets. The Belvedere is one of Baltimore's best hotels. Its surroundings are refined, comfortable and luxurious, with an atmosphere of hospitality. It employs white service throughout. It is within five minutes' walk of the Peabody Institute, where the convention sessions and exhibit will be held. The main art gallery of the Peabody will be used for the exhibit, and the Concert Hall for the business sessions.



Concert Hall, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.

The program of the Convention has not been completed, but a synopsis of it follows:

Saturday, September 23—10 A. M.—Registration of members with the General Secretary at Peabody Institute. 11.30 A. M.—Preliminary business session. Reading of paper on "Maryland Numismatics," by F. G. Duffield. The afternoon will be devoted to the installation of the exhibits.

Sunday, September 24—Afternoon exhibition of coins, etc., at the Peabody Institute.

Monday, September 25—Business session at the Peabody Institute. A paper to be read that will be selected later.

Tuesday, September 26—Business session at the Peabody Institute. A paper, to be selected later.

Wednesday, September 27—Business session at the Peabody Institute. A paper, to be selected later. Final adjournment. Removal of exhibits.

Mr. Waldo C. Moore, chairman of the committee to secure papers to be read at the Convention, announces that he has secured promises for the following:

- 1.—"Maryland Numismatics," by F. G. Duffield.
- 2.—"Why Such Cranks As We Are Allowed to Exist," by Carl Wurtzbach.
- 3.—"The Development of Canadian Numismatic Art During the Past Eighty Years," by R. W. McLachlan.
- 4.—"War Decorations," by Bauman L. Belden.
- 5.—"Say and Hearsay," by Waldo C. Moore.
- 6.—"Numismatic Allusion," by Waldo C. Moore.
- 7.—"Some Paper Money I Have Met," A. A. Leve.
- 8.—"Some Cents and Nonsense," Dr. Geo. P. French.

One of the important matters to come before the Convention will be the report of the committee to revise the Constitution and By-Laws, which was appointed at the San Francisco Convention last year. The committee proposes a change in the method of the election of officers, and desires its report to be published in advance. It is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION.

To the Members of the A. N. A.:

The committee appointed at the San Francisco (1915) Convention to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association submits the following for your consideration:

The main object desired is to change the manner of electing the officers, and your committee submits for consideration the following changes. These amendments will be presented to the Baltimore Convention for adoption, and are published in advance that the members may give them full consideration; then be present at the Convention to vote for their adoption or rejection, or at least instruct the member to whom your proxy is sent how to cast your vote.

J. M. HENDERSON, Chairman;

WALDO C. MOORE,

August 12, 1916.

Committee.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Article III, Section 2.—Amend to read as follows: The Board of Governors shall be composed of five members elected as such, and the President, ex-officio. The presiding officer of the Board of Governors shall be elected as Chairman of the Association in the same manner as the other officers are elected.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS.

Article IV, Section 2.—Amend to read as follows:

At least sixty days previous to a convention the Chairman of the Board of Governors shall issue a call in the Official Paper for nominations for officers. Nominations for any office may be made by any member or branch society. Nominations made thirty days previous to a convention shall be sent to the General Secretary, who shall, immediately upon receipt of same, notify the member so nominated, and cause such nominations to be published in the Official Paper; and those who have not declined shall be considered as having accepted the nomination. Additional nominations may be made until noon of the second day of the convention, provided the written consent of the nominee to accept such nomination accompany the nomination.

A committee of three shall be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to see that nominations for officers are made.

Article IV, Section 3.—Amend to read as follows:

All elections for officers shall be conducted under the direction of a Committee on Credentials, appointed by the President for that purpose, and which shall consist of five members, a quorum of at least three being necessary for the transaction of business.

The polls for the election of officers shall close at noon on the second day of the convention, and the results shall be announced at the opening of the convention on the third day.

Article IV, Section 4.—Strike out entirely.

Article V, Section 1.—Any member who does not expect to be present at a convention shall have the privilege of naming any member who expects to be present to act and vote for him on any and all questions coming before the convention, including the election of officers; provided, however, a proxy shall not be used contrary to written instructions therein contained.

The General Secretary shall prepare printed proxy forms, with appropriate blank spaces, wherein may be written the member's choice for the various officers, and furnish one to each member. He shall also furnish them in quantities to members, upon request, on payment of cost of printing and postage.

Article V, Section 3.—Strike out entirely.

Section 4.—Make it Section 3 and amend to read as follows:

Proxies may be sent either to the member named therein or to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. The Committee shall tabulate the result, as far as possible, in advance of the opening session of the convention, and at said opening session, before the transaction of any business, they shall announce the total proxy representation received up to that time.

Section 5.—Make it Section 4.

Section 6.—Make it Section 5.

Francis X. Koehler, Die Cutter, of Baltimore.

The metal tokens of the merchants of the city in which the annual convention of the A. N. A. is held always take on added interest at convention time. This is partly due to the fact that at the public exhibit held in connection with the convention many of the local tokens are brought in with coins by visitors to learn their value. Even without this stimulus the merchants' cards at all times have had a strong hold on the numismatic affections of many collectors. On the following pages we illustrate a number of the Baltimore issues, and among them collectors will recognize a number of old friends and perhaps form a few new acquaintances.

The Baltimore cards were for the most part the work of local die cutters. Among them perhaps the greatest number from a single establishment were by Koehler. On his early cards his name sometimes appears. Though he cut the dies for the cards of many others, it is a little odd that he issued none for himself.



FRANCIS X. KOEHLER.

Francis X. Koehler was born in Swabish Gmund, Wurtemberg, on October 8, 1818. He received his first instructions in the art of engraving from his mother, who was an engraver of jewelry in his native town. Later he went to Stuttgart, where he served an apprenticeship as a goldsmith and die cutter, and where he was employed until 1850, when he came to Baltimore. For a short time after his arrival here he was in the employ of Jacob Seeger, a silver-plater, with whose card all collectors are familiar. In 1851 he began business as a manufacturing jeweler and die cutter on New Church street near Sharp. In 1853 he removed to 124 West Fayette street, and the following year to 140 West Fayette street, and remained there until 1863. At that time the demand for his services as a die cutter caused him to relinquish the manufacture of jewelry, and he removed to Liberty and Marion streets, and later to 11 North Liberty street, where he remained until 1869. In that year he removed to 54 German street, and in 1879 to 20 German

street, where he conducted the business until a year before his death, which occurred March 22, 1886.

One of the earliest pieces of work by Mr. Koehler was the Wreckers' Medal, struck for presentation to the lifesavers of our seacoast for services in saving the lives and property of shipwrecked mariners.

Other pieces by Mr. Koehler were the Award Medal of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. for faithful services, on the obverse of which is shown the railroad viaduct on the B. & O. at Relay, Md.; the Award Medal of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association of Wilmington, N. C., and the Award Medal of the Jackson-Hope Virginia Military Institute, besides anniversary medals for local institutions and commemorative issues.

Mr. Koehler enjoyed the friendship of and an intimate acquaintance with Anthony C. Paquet, one of the assistant engravers at the Philadelphia Mint under Longacre, and frequently entertained him at his home on the latter's visits to Baltimore.

Mr. Koehler was a member of most of the German societies of Baltimore, and was for a number of years vice-president of the Concordia German Association. Most of these societies issued cards, the work of Mr. Koehler.



Merchants' Tokens of Baltimore—Obverses.



Merchants' Tokens of Baltimore—Reverses.

The "Cotton Notes" of Mississippi.

Upon the outbreak of the present European war in August, 1914, the cotton planters of the United States were confronted with the probability that the European markets, which ordinarily take a large quantity of this staple, would be temporarily closed to them, leaving on their hands a good part of the cotton crop of that year. As a result, a movement was inaugurated throughout the country, known as the "buy-a-bale-of-cotton" movement, by which much of the crop was bought by parties who had no use for the cotton, merely to aid the Southern planters.

This condition in the cotton trade was similar to that in which the planters found themselves during the Civil War. While the South was producing all the cotton, at that time it was using much less of it than it is today, the greater part being taken in the North and abroad. To relieve the condition of the cotton growers, who found themselves with a crop of cotton on hand with no market for it, the State of Mississippi, the only State in the South, came to the rescue of the planters with the issue of "cotton notes," which form an interesting series for the collector of paper money.

From "Reconstruction in Mississippi," by James Wilford, Garner, Ph. M., a member of the Mississippi Historical Society, we gather the following information regarding the "cotton notes":



Shortly after the outbreak of the war provision was made for the issue of \$1,000,000 of Treasury notes. This was soon followed by the famous "cotton money" scheme, under which Treasury notes to the amount of \$5,000,000 were issued and put in circulation. Any person who desired to accept these notes in payment for cotton, for which there was little demand on account of the blockade, could make application to the Auditor, who issued notes equal to the value of the cotton at five cents a pound. The owner, in turn, promised to deliver the cotton at such time and place as the Governor might direct by public proclamation. By November, 1863, 8587 applications had been made for advances, and these notes eventually came to be the chief circulating medium of the State.

In addition to flooding the country with its own notes, the State authorized the several railroads to issue scrip. The Mobile & Ohio was empowered to issue \$300,000, the Mississippi Central \$300,000, the Mississippi & Tennessee \$125,000, the Southern \$150,000, the West Feliciana \$50,000, the Grand Gulf & Port Gibson \$13,000, and the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern \$300,000.

After the close of the war the validity of many of the laws passed by the State during the war was questioned. The decision of the High Court on the "cotton money" was as follows, according to Mr. Garner:

"One of the most notable decisions involving this question was the well-known 'cotton money' case, decided at the October term of 1869. In May, 1866, a tender of one of these notes was made to the Sheriff of Hinds county in payment of taxes due the State. The Sheriff refused to receive it, alleging that the act under which this currency was issued was illegal, having been passed by a revolutionary body calling itself the Legislature of Mississippi. The High Court sustained the position of the Sheriff and held that the notes in question, having been issued at a time of great pecuniary want to supply a circulating medium, and to furnish the means by which an empty treasury might be replenished, were, in operation and effect, in 'aid of the rebellion,' and therefore illegal and void.

"As already intimated, the character of the currency was such as to materially hinder the work of speedy economic reconstruction. The circulating medium consisted chiefly of about four million dollars of 'cotton notes' issued at the beginning of the war, and the notes issued by several of the railroads by permission of the Legislature. After the surrender of Lee the millions of State and Confederate Treasury notes were of course worth nothing. There was also great uncertainty as to the status of the so-called 'cotton money.' It will be remembered that these notes were advanced in consideration of pledges for the delivery of an equivalent of cotton upon the demand of the Governor, who was authorized to issue his proclamation for delivery as soon as the Federal blockade was raised. On the 8th of January, 1866, Governor Humphreys called



upon all those to whom advances had been made to fulfill their promises and deliver the cotton at certain specified points. It was, of course, a great hardship, inasmuch as the cotton notes had fallen in value to 15 or 20 cents on the dollar. This proclamation had the effect, however, of causing a rise in the value of cotton money to 75 cents on the dollar, and speculators were soon doing a good business. There was still much uncertainty as to whether the act under which they were issued was in aid of the Confederate cause or not. If the former was the case, the act would be declared unconstitutional, and the money would be worthless. Public sentiment was divided on this question. The *Jackson News* advised the people not to be 'humbugged' by purchasing or dealing in cotton money, said it was veritable trash, and not a dollar would ever be redeemed. The *Hinds County Gazette*, however, said the people did not believe in repudiation and dishonor, and that no court in Mississippi would hold the cotton notes void. The editor congratulated an 'old and valued friend' who had succeeded in buying \$2500 worth in Jackson for 30 cents on the dollar. He declared that many persons were purchasing it to pay debts with, as they should do, and that one bale of cotton would buy enough to lift a debt of \$2000. The *News* was right. The Supreme Court held the cotton-money act to be null and void, as being in 'aid of the rebellion.'"

For ten years after the close of the war the government of the State was

conducted on a basis by means of warrants, which ranged in value from about 40 cents on the dollar to 99 cents in 1876.

With such a large issue of these cotton notes, specimens are easily obtained at a very moderate price. There are several varieties, only a few of which are rare. In appearance they suffer much in comparison with the handsome Treasury notes which the State of Mississippi issued a little later. The skill of the engraver was not called into use for the cotton notes, though they compare favorably with much of the paper money issued in the South during the war. They are in denominations of \$1, \$2.50, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100, and are printed with black ink on a light-tinted paper. The design of each denomination is different, but all read the same, viz.: "On demand, after proclamation to present, the State of Mississippi will pay to bearer the sum of _____ out of proceeds of cotton pledged for redemption of this note, at the Treasurer's office, in Jackson, Mississippi. Receivable in payment of all dues to the State and counties, except the military tax."

All have written date, and are signed by the Auditor and Treasurer, or by persons acting for them. Across the notes are printed the words "Cotton Pledged" in green, blue or drab ink. On most of them the denomination of the note is likewise printed in the same color. On each end of the notes there are representations of commerce and agriculture, or Ceres, Justice and Indians. In the center of several is a train of cars. The illustrations show the notes considerably reduced in size.

Prices Realized at Low's 186th Sale.

The following are the prices received for some of the lots at the sale of Lyman H. Low on July 28 last, the collection of C. M. McCrea of Chicago:

1 Eagle, 1797. Fine	\$25.00	263 Dime, 1798. Abt. fine	\$ 2.90
3 Half Eagle, 1796 over '95.		267 Do., 1804. V. fair	4.00
V. F.	34.00	284 Do., 1859, Rev. of 1860.	
8 Do., 1834, motto. Fine	155.00	Proof	17.00
9 Do., 1857. Br. Pf.	37.50	301 Half Dime, 1802	44.00
11 Quar. Eagle, 1796. Ex. F.	81.00	313 Do., 1860, Obv. '59. Unc.	4.25
13 Do., 1808. Fine	20.50	329 Five Cents, 1877. Pf.	1.90
19 \$5 Oregon Exchange Co.,		334 Three Cents, 1877. Pf.	2.00
1849. Fine	152.00	337 Small Cent, 1856. V. G.	6.00
20 \$50 Augustus Humbert,		343 Cent, 1793. C. 1-A. V. G.	21.00
1851, Oct., V. G.	160.00	344 Do., 1793. C. 1-C. V. G.	10.00
21 \$50 U. S. Assay Office,		346 Do., 1793. C. 4-C. V. G.	11.25
1852. V. G.	116.00	350 Do., 1793. C. 12-L. Abt. F.	14.00
23 U. S. Silver Dollar, 1794		355 Do., 1796. G. 15. V. F.	8.00
(Cstp.). V. G.	36.00	357 Do., 1799 over 8. Good	16.00
41 Do., 1836, Gobrecht below		358 Do., 1799. Pf. date. Fair.	14.00
base. V. F.	140.00	365 Do., 1803. Ex. fine	5.25
42 Do., 1838. Abt. fine	90.00	367 Do., 1804. V. G.	12.00
43 Do., 1839. Pf.	40.50	370 Do., 1809. V. G.	2.60
52 Do., 1851. Br. Pf.	72.00	375 Do., 1826 over 5. Unc.	14.00
53 Do., 1852. Br. Pf.	70.00	388 Half Cent, 1795, punctu-	
59 Do., 1858. Br. Pf.	23.50	ated date. Ex. F.	15.50
102 Half Dol., 1796, 15s. V.G.	33.50	389 Do., 1795, let. edge. Fine	5.00
103 Do., 1796, 16s. V. G.	48.00	390 Do., 1795, let. edge. Ex. F.	15.00
104 Do., 1797. V. G.	23.00	393 Do., 1796, no pole. Worn	29.00
203 Quar. Dol., 1823. Abt. G.	66.00	394 Do., 1796, pole. Worn	15.00
205 Do., 1827. Proof	225.00	395 Do., 1797, let. edge. Good	9.25
257 20 cents, 1877. Pf.	4.00	402 Do., 1852, sm. ber. Pf.	20.00
258 Do., 1878. Pf.	3.25		

The Numismatist a Good Advertising Medium.

"My advertisement in THE NUMISMATIST has brought me splendid results, my greatest trouble being that I am not able to supply many of the calls for the exceedingly rare broken bank and Confederate notes."—*S. Archie Hamilton, Cresco, Iowa.*

A Rare Note of Panama.

Below we illustrate a very rare note for 10 pesos of the Sovereign State of Panama, from a specimen in the collection of paper money of Mr. A. A. Leve of Syracuse, N. Y. The note bears but one signature, which time has almost obliterated, and if it was numbered and dated at the time of issue, all traces of these have disappeared. The probability is that it was regularly issued with two signatures, date and number, as the note shows evidence of having been in circulation for some time. It was issued, according to the note itself, under the law of 1865.



Panama was a part of the Vice-Royalty of New Granada created in 1718, and in 1819 became a part of the independent nation of Colombia, and in 1831 of New Granada, from which in 1841 Panama and Veragua provinces seceded as the State of the Isthmus of Panama, which, however, was short-lived. The constitution of the Granadine Confederation of 1853 gave the States the right to withdraw, and in 1857 Panama again seceded, but shortly returned. The constitution of 1863 made the component States severally sovereign. The constitution of 1886 made Panama a department, and not a State, with no local government.

Australian Medals of the War.

Below are illustrated two small medals issued in Australia in connection with the first anniversary of the landing of Australian forces in the Gallipoli Peninsula on April 25, 1915.



The larger medal was distributed by the Government among the school children of the State of Victoria, and the smaller one was sold in quantities to the people in Melbourne to be worn in their buttonholes. This is uni-face, and the large hole was to accommodate a red, white and blue ribbon by which it was attached to the garment.

The word "Anzac" is the name by which the Australian soldiers are known.

The specimens were furnished THE NUMISMATIST by Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

For One Issue, Cash with copy. Yearly, payable quarterly in advance. To insure prompt insertion of advertisement copy must be in by the **20th of the month**. THE NUMISMATIST will not guarantee the appearance of the "ad" in current issue if copy is received later than this date.

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

The Confederate Bill Still in the Limelight.

It has been a comparatively easy matter to prove that the bust on the Confederate \$10 bill now so prominently in the limelight is not that of W. S. Oldham, though for fifty years or more it has been so called. It is not so easy to determine whose portrait it is. It is just possible that if the Southern States had as many collectors as other sections of the country the error would have been discovered years ago. But for some reason which has not been satisfactorily explained, there have been few in the South attracted to numismatics.

From the article by Mr. Allen printed in this issue it appears probable that the portrait is that of John E. Ward of Savannah, Ga., but Mr. Allen wants convincing evidence, and THE NUMISMATIST appeals to its readers in the South, or elsewhere, for that matter, to assist him in every way they can.

If it should be proved that the portrait is that of Ward, the South

will be confronted with the fact of having used on the Confederate paper currency the portrait of a man who was in no way identified with the cause and whose sympathies were in opposition to the idea of secession.

New U. S. Coins to Be Postponed?

It now seems probable that coins of the new designs will not be issued for some little time, possibly not until 1917. With the resumption of operations at the Philadelphia Mint in July, after the annual stock-taking and settlement, the coinage of silver dimes was commenced—the first silver coins struck in 1916—but these were of the old designs. It is reported that the model for the new design of the dime, which was not quite satisfactory, has been worked over and important changes and improvements made, and that the dies for these are now being cut. We hope to illustrate the new coins in *THE NUMISMATIST* as soon as specimens are issued.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I am very anxious to ascertain what medal is referred to in the excerpt of which I enclose a copy. While familiar with the Centennial medals in the collection of our Society (The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia), as well as with those of my own collection, I do not recognize the medal referred to. Can any of the readers of *THE NUMISMATIST* give a description of this medal?

Yours very truly,

F. D. LANGENHEIM.

240 South 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(The excerpt referred to by Mr. Langenheim is from the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* of July 19, and is as follows:)

"Its character as an international, and not simply national, fair, was thus assured. Here was also an explanation as to how more money might be raised among the people. It had been found that there were many who wanted to do something, but who could not afford to pay ten dollars for a share of the Centennial stock. Therefore, a project had been designed by which when anybody paid one dollar he would receive a memorial medal, thus being furnished with 'an imperishable evidence to go down to posterity that he had some part or parcel in commemorating the first Centennial of American Independence.' Doubtless not a few of them may still be found in Philadelphia homes.

"(Signed) PENN."

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

In *THE NUMISMATIST* for June we note an article headed "Only Face Value Paid For Rare Coins Lost In Mail." We had occasion to take this matter up with the Postoffice Department, and have received the enclosed letter from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. We think the contents of this letter will make interesting reading to anyone that has occasion to send coins by insured parcel post mail.

Very truly yours,

Le Roy, N. Y., August 5, 1916.

C. F. CLARKE & Co.

July 31, 1916.

Messrs. C. F. Clarke & Co., LeRoy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: You are informed that this office is in receipt of a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury covering the payment of indemnity for United States coins lost in parcel post mail, which reads in part as follows:

"The actual value of coins is not necessarily their legal-tender value, and while, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the legal-tender value of United States coins might well be accepted as their actual value, if, in any case, it should be shown by satisfactory evidence that the actual value is other than the legal-tender value, payment of the actual value as established by sufficient evidence, if within the amount for which insured in accordance with the regulation, would be authorized."

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, August 11th, 1916, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Butler, Frey, Kohler, Nangle, Newell, Proskey, J. W. Scott, Swanson, Valentine, Wilson, Wood and Wormser.

After the roll call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of several advertisements; a monthly magazine; and read a letter from corresponding member Lanfranco, Director of the Royal Mint, promising a contribution to the library in the near future.

The Treasurer reported no essential change.

Mr. Swanson showed a model in bronze of the Luther Medal soon to be issued by the committee in charge of the Luther Quadri-centennial, designed by himself, showing on the obverse a portrait of Luther, and on the reverse a very fine conception of the young monk affixing the theses to the door of the church.

The subject announced for the September meeting is an address by Mr. Wormser on "Coins of the Wild-Man Type."

The subject for exhibits of the evening was "Counterfeit Coins and Paper Money," and the following were shown:

By Mr. Wood: 32 Greek and 52 Roman coins.

By Mr. Kohler: A number of United States silver 3-cent pieces. Several trays of foreign counterfeits of all sizes, especially French, English, German, Spanish and Mexican money. Copies of the Jewish shekel and one-half shekel. An imitation of a dekadrachm of Alexander the Great.

By Mr. Proskey: A wide range of variety, 450 pieces of fakes, imitations and counterfeits. Among them Becker's Greek, Roman, German and Spanish coins, and a general line of European and Oriental counterfeits. Especially interesting were siege pieces, the Sommer Islands shilling, sixpence and twopence in silver, and Wyllis Betts' die for the Lord Baltimore penny, and several American colonials.

By Mr. Wormser: Lucerne, 1603, one-half thaler (catalogue Schulthess-Rechberg, No. 6423). Mansfeld, David, 1609, motto thaler.

By Mr. Newell: Modern Greek counterfeits as follows: 1 Theban stater, struck from electrotyped dies. 65 silver counterfeits (mostly didrachms of Larissa and Corinth), said to be the handwork of Christodoulos of Athens. Also 16 bronze specimens from the same mint. 6 silver Becker tetradrachms. 2 gold counterfeits of Kushan staters made by modern counterfeiters in India. Good counterfeits of gold staters of Lysimachus, Philip one-half stater of Cyrene; one-third stater of Amyntas, and many other cast, struck and electrotyped.

By Mr. Gutttag: 60 counterfeit silver issues of Mexico, Spain, etc., all of the five-franc size. Included were a number of spurious Trade Dollars. About 200 coins of smaller denomination. Paper Money—200 reis of the Bank of Brazil, counterstamped "Falsa." 10 pesos of Uruguay. 10 milreis of Brazil. 5 lira of Italy.

Exhibits of other interesting coins apart from the subject of the meeting were as follows:

By Mr. Proskey: A silver pattern of the Hamburg double ducat of 1742; New York store card of Stillgebauer's Restaurant, "Unter den Linden" Clam Bake, 1903.

By Mr. Wood: 12 silver coins and 18 copper coins of the Mexican State of Oaxaca, revolution of 1915, the silver pieces showing the head of Juarez, among them the centavo in rectangular shape.

M. WORMSER, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The fifteenth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on July 25th at the office of its Secretary, 704 Hooker & Lent Building, San Francisco.

Meeting called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart. Members present: Messrs. Huddart, Beardslee, Reimers, Zerbe, Hill, Sherow, Hitchcock, Wilson, Brandon, Moore and Steinman. Guest present: Mr. A. C. Charlot.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Zerbe, it was unanimously carried that Rule 6 of the Rules of Order be amended to read: "If the condition of the exhibits of the exhibitors as described by the exhibitors remain unchallenged, the Secretary shall record the exhibits as per exhibitors' description."

The financial report of the Society to date was then read by the Secretary.

Upon motion by Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Huddart, and unanimously carried, Mr. R. T. Moore's membership was changed from associate to active.

Upon motion by Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Wilson, and unanimously carried, it was decided that the September meeting of the Society be held at the Union League Club, a dinner costing not more than \$1.50 per plate to precede the meeting.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Joseph Haigh, a member of the Society, giving reason for his inability to attend this meeting and enclosing a check for \$3 to start a fund for the purchase of a coin cabinet.

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Steinman, it was unanimously voted that this donation be accepted by the Society, and the Secretary was instructed to inform Mr. Haigh of its action, and to thank him for this contribution. Mr. Steinman announced that he would contribute a like sum to this fund.

The President stated that this was a worthy cause and Mr. Steinman was commended for his donation.

The Secretary passed around Mr. Lyman H. Low's catalogue of the McCrea Collection for the inspection of the members.

Further business was dispensed with in order to show the exhibits of the members.

Mr. Hitchcock displayed three California Vigilante Medals in fine state of preservation. These medals were each from different companies.

Mr. Zerbe exhibited the medal awarded to his exhibit by the P.-P. I. E. This is the second medal ever awarded an exhibit of coins by an international exhibition. He also showed a complete set of Oil City (Pa.) banknotes, \$1 to \$1,000 inclusive, in crisp condition, and two sets of Silver Mining Co., Austin (Nev.) banknotes, \$1 to \$100 inclusive, crisp. It states on these notes that they are payable in merchantable silver.

Mr. Moore exhibited the rare 1873 C. C. dime.

Mr. Huddart showed a set of four checks used as gambling tokens in California, 1849-1852.

Mr. Steinman exhibited a Matthias crown, 1612-19 (not dated); a Leopold the Hogmouth double crown, 1658-1705 (not dated); a Charles VI double crown, 1711-40 (not dated). Mr. Reimers purchased these coins from Mr. Steinman during the session.

Mr. Reimers exhibited a Louis XVI Constitutional Crown, 1792 (France); Ferdinand IV, 1785, 3 ducati (Sicily); Innocent XII, 1691-1700, ½ scudo (Rome); Clement XI, 1706, ½ crown (Rome), all in fine condition.

The meeting then adjourned until the next call of the Secretary or President.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Springfield Coin Club.

The 43rd meeting was held July 26th, 1916, at the Board of Trade Rooms. Meeting called to order at 8.15, President Oliver in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Frazer, Bugbee, Stone, Prevost, Hinckley, Pond, Morse, Drowne, A. W. Morris, Chancellor, Kitson and G. M. Morris.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Treasurer's report read and accepted.

The President announced that our fellow member Dr. N. P. Bugbee had presented to the Club a large and substantial "strong box" wherein to de-

posit for safe keeping the Club's collection of coins, medals and paper money. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the genial doctor.

Upon motion of Mr. Hinckley, seconded by Mr. Morse, it was voted that the nomination of our member Herbert R. Wolcott for Treasurer of the A. N. A. has the hearty approval of all members of this Club.

Mr. Kitson laid before the Club his original drawing and reduced photographic reproduction of the accepted design for an official Club emblem. All present were delighted with Mr. Kitson's work, and he was given a formal vote of thanks for his splendid work—an emblem of beauty, typical of Springfield's early historic associations.

Mr. Hinckley tendered with regret his resignation as Secretary and Treasurer, this action being necessary because of a new business connection which will require removal from the city. It was moved by Mr. Frazer, seconded by Mr. Prevost, and unanimously carried, that the following vote of thanks be extended to the retiring Secretary and Treasurer: "That the Club extend a vote of thanks to the retiring Secretary and Treasurer, Charles N. Hinckley, for the efficient and highly satisfactory manner in which he has carried on the work of his office for the past two years. To him belongs much credit for the enthusiasm and life of the Club. His unique notices have kept all members of the Club interested and well informed of the activities."

The President appointed Mr. Albert W. Morris Secretary and Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hinckley.

Mr. Stone gave an interesting talk on "Coins of the Bible." He commented on the earliest references in the Old Testament to money down to the time of Christ, and displayed type pieces from the Greek, Roman and Jewish coinages.

The usual auction concluded the program.

Adjourned to August 23rd.

C. N. HINCKLEY, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, July 18, 1916. 104th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: King, L. G. Amberg, Tillotson, Plumb, French, Horner, Nientimp, Borradaile, Woolsey, Clarke, Merritt, Bauer, W. H. Amberg, Savage, Bunnell, Maunovry and Yawger. Visitor present: Mr. F. R. Kimball, of Boston, Mass.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. F. R. Kimball of Boston, Mass., being in town, came to our meeting and gave a short talk on his experiences going from town to town selling his coin book and picking up coins at banks throughout the country. He has traveled as far South as Savannah, Ga., and his talk was very interesting. All those who met Mr. Kimball hope he may visit Rochester again and attend a meeting of the R. N. A.

Motion was made and carried that the Association have another outing, on August 9th, and the same committee which arranged for the last outing was appointed to make arrangements for this one.

Meeting adjourned to August 1, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Many German Soldiers Receive Iron Crosses.

More than 400,000 Iron Crosses have been issued since the start of the war, according to figures which were published in a recent issue of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, a German daily newspaper. The great bulk of these are crosses of the second class, such as are given to privates in the ranks for distinguished service on the battlefields. There are 401,103 of this class alone.

Besides these crosses of the second class, the Iron Cross of the first class is held by 8506 persons. This includes 275 generals and 5605 other officers. There are 368 aviators who have this decoration, 399 naval men and 136 in other branches of this service. This brings the total of Iron Crosses of both classes which have been distributed in the course of the war up to 409,609.

The Bust on B. 1007.

Of the merits of the discussion on the "mysterious bust" on some of the Canadian tokens, and particularly with the contention as to the genuineness or falsity of a variety of B. 1007, papers bearing on which have appeared recently in this magazine and *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly*, THE NUMISMATIST does not attempt to be the judge. Students of Canadian tokens must be the ones to decide the question. It is one of the provinces of a numismatic publication to give publicity to the views of these students, and we will gladly give space to any communication or contribution that will help collectors to arrive at a conclusion on this disputed question.

Mr. S. S. Heal of Toronto sends the following extract from the catalogue of the sale held by Mr. Lyman H. Low, December 29, 1900:

579. Bust r. Border of dots. Rev., SHIPS | COLONIES | & | COMMERCE. Breton 1002. Good, scarce. 25 1/2. (Sold for 80c.)
 580. Bust from same die as last, but planchet smaller, excluding border of dots. Rev., COMMERCIAL | CHANGE. Type of Breton 1007, of which he gives but one variety and probably the more common piece, which has a smaller bust, with a sharp-pointed nose. Good. Extremely rare. I have seen more "side-views" and "sheaves of wheat" than of this token. (Sold for \$3.70.)

Our correspondent adds: "The token offered in lot 580 is the variety of Breton 1007 (the large head) which Mr. McLachlan, in your June issue, claims to be false and the work of a fakir."

The 1861 D Gold Dollars and 1796 Half Cents.

But few additional pieces have been reported the past month. They are as follows:

1861 D Gold Dollar.

- 2—A. W. Reeves, Chicago, Ill.
 3—Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.

1796 Half Cent.

- 5—F. R. Alvord, York, Pa., without pole. (The piece reported by Mr. Alvord last month was with pole.)
 6—Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wis., in the collection of John H. Booth. (Reported by J. Levin, Milwaukee.)
 7—American Numismatic Society, New York City.

Springfield Coin Club Adopts Emblem.

The Springfield Coin Club has adopted an official emblem, which is here illustrated. It is a likeness of the statue of Deacon Samuel Chapin, which



stands in that city, with the name of the club and date of organization surrounding it. The design was made by Mr. Harry G. Kitson, a member of the Springfield Coin Club.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted Sept. 1, 1916.

- 1862 Harold K. Bowen, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
 1863 E. Lee Dorsett, M. D., Wall Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 1864 L. Townsend Reckard, 4036 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to August 20, 1916. If no objections are received prior to Oct. 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the October issue.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

Daniel J. Sullivan (Dollars and Cents)	F. J. Loer
3014 Flounoy St., Chicago, Ill.	Waldo C. Moore
Jean Maunovry (American)	Fred E. Merritt
40 Joslyn Place, Rochester, N. Y.	L. G. Amberg
F. R. Simmonds (Cents and Half Cents)	Geo. J. Bauer
192 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.	Fred E. Merritt
John W. Horner (General)	Fred E. Merritt
112 Comfort St., Rochester, N. Y.	Geo. P. French

Lewisburg, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1916.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

Mr. Steinman Withdraws as a Candidate.

Mr. I. Leland Steinman of San Francisco, who was nominated for Second Vice-President of the A. N. A., has sent to THE NUMISMATIST a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Judson Brenner, Chairman of the Board of Governors, withdrawing as a candidate, and asks that it be published. The letter is as follows:

Mr. Judson Brenner,
Youngstown, Ohio:

Dear Mr. Brenner—I recently received a notification from our General Secretary, Mr. Waldo C. Moore, that the writer had received the nomination for Second Vice-President of the A. N. A.

I sent in my acceptance of this honor, but since sending my acceptance I have received the August NUMISMATIST, and I note therein that Mr. D. A. Williams of Baltimore, Md., has also been placed in nomination for Second Vice-President.

I do not know Mr. Williams personally, but I do know of him through reputation. He is a man of years, wisdom and numismatic knowledge, and knowing that I am a young man, although an old numismatist, it would, in my opinion, be to the advantage of the A. N. A., as stated in my letter of acceptance, to retain my District Secretaryship in the A. N. A., so I hereby withdraw my name for Second Vice-President.

Thanking those who have been so kind as to propose my name for office, I have the honor to remain,

Fraternally yours,

San Francisco, Cal., August 10, 1916.

I. LELAND STEINMAN.

New Director of Mint.

Mr. F. J. H. von Engelkeng of Florida has been appointed Director of the Mint in place of Robert W. Wooley, who resigned to become Director of Publicity for the Democratic National Campaign Committee. Mr. Von Engelkeng is a fruit grower and farmer of East Palatka. He was born in Germany. He was chosen by the Southern Commercial Congress to go abroad with its commission appointed to study rural credit systems. He has been active in advocacy of a rural credits law and was an applicant for membership on the Farm Loan Board created under the law recently enacted.

A Commemorative Thaler of Waterloo.

In these days the moral line separating England and France from Germany is well defined, even if the physical line wavers slightly from day to day. Just a little more than 100 years separates these three countries from a time when the lines were differently formed, and midway between that time and the present we have a numismatic specimen that links these three countries. This is a thaler of the German State of Hanover, issued in 1865, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, the end of a struggle that exhausted and impoverished Europe to crush the Corsican Soldier. In this thaler we have an issue by a German State commemorating the decisive battle between the leaders of the forces of England and France. It also has an indirect though not remote relation to the present war. The Kaiser's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick, is a grandson of George V of Hanover, under whose reign the piece was issued, and whose portrait it bears, who was a grandson of King George III of England.



George V of Hanover is known as the blind king. He lost the sight of one eye in an illness in childhood, and the other by accident in 1833. He became king in 1851, and reigned until 1866, when Hanover was annexed to Prussia.

A remarkable series of afflictions and fatalities has followed the members of this family, the latest of which is, if press reports are correct, that the Kaiser's son-in-law has become insane as a result of the disaster to an entire brigade under his command, which perished to a man in a Polish morass, disappearing beneath the surface of the ground without leaving a trace. The Duke of Brunswick's father is also said to have lost his reason in the early weeks of the present war, and has been under restraint ever since.

Sage—Merritt.

Mr. Fred E. Merritt of Rochester, N. Y., a member of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., has sent out announcements of the marriage of his daughter, Ruth Ermina, to Mr. James Russell Sage, on Wednesday, June 28, 1916, at Rochester.

Miss Merritt has attended some of the recent conventions of the A. N. A. with her father, and her charming personality and many accomplishments have contributed much to the success of the social features of these gatherings.

THE NUMISMATIST and the A. N. A. extend their best wishes for many years of happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Sage.

An Assay Office Check for Four Cents.

Another Government check for a small sum has been reported. Mr. Frank I. Liveright of Newark, N. J., sends to THE NUMISMATIST a check for four cents given by the New York Assay Office. It is dated February 18, 1909, payable to A. Blum, and is signed by Kingsbury Foster, Superintendent, and Chas. A. Moore, Cashier. It is payable at the U. S. Treasury, New York. Not the least interesting feature about it is that it is payable in "gold coin."



**The
American Numismatic Society**

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1905

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

Japs Speculating in Chinese "Cash."

Seitou, as the Japanese have named Tsingtao since they took it from the Germans, is now the hub of very heavy speculations in copper "cash." These Chinese coins, which are carried in bulk or strings threaded through the hole in their middle, are worth only about one United States dollar the two thousand. By swift and energetic cornering of the "cash" of a district or province Chinese banking houses, which are mainly of shady reputation, frequently affect the quotations for paper notes with considerable profit to themselves.

The Seitou cornering of "cash," however, appears to be the work of Japanese. One Japanese firm there has now, I learn from one of my correspondents in Manchuria, several thousand tons of these coins in its warehouses. More than 20,000 tons of "cash" are being held by Seitou speculators. It is worth 168 United States dollar a ton, freightage extra.

Thirteen thousand tons were exported to Japan from Seitou between May, 1915, and February 28 this year.

It is an amusing business shopping in a Chinese city where quantities of copper "cash" and "cash" notes are in circulation. The more you spend the more money you get.

When I was up in the north Manchurian city of Tsitsihar, during the pneumonia plague of 1911, I used to potter around the bazaars for curios and inexpensive odds and ends, tendering a Russian piece when I made a purchase. For my Russian coin of 50 kopecks—equivalent to one of our quarters—I received my little purchase, a small bale of some scores of paper bills, and a double handful of copper coins. So long as I continued to spend the coins the cost of living seemed enormous. It was decidedly a wrench to have to count out and pass over, for instance, thirty fair sized coins for a box of matches. But when I began to spend "cash" bank notes the situation reversed itself with a vengeance. Buying some quaint little object and tendering a 10-cent banknote in payment I used to have my purchase handed over with fifteen or twenty more banknotes and two or three pounds of coins. Riches simply grew. A little petty shopping meant loading one's self up like a baggage mule, a constant succession of having pounds of coins and sheaves of banknotes thrust upon one. Each little banknote bred its dozen even little banknotes, and no tiny banknote was so small that it did not ultimately breed half a handful of "cash."

I arrived back in Kharben with more than a thousand "cash" notes and half a bushel of "cash" in coins. It was sad work exchanging them for \$7 worth of Russian currency—three lonesome blue 5 rouble notes.—*Bassett Digby in the New York Globe.*

The Arkansas Medal at the P.-P. I. E.



The Arkansas Medal issued for the recent P.-P. I. E. belongs to the class issued for presentation to "home folks" and notable visitors. The obverse shows the Arkansas Building at the Exposition and contributes the information that "Arkansas Supplies the World With Aluminum." The reverse has the seal of the State, and both sides have appropriate inscriptions. The medal is struck in aluminum.

Medals and Plaques.

The Whitehead & Hoag Co. of Newark, N. J., has issued and is sending to numismatic societies, clubs, etc., and others who have occasion to issue medals, a pamphlet entitled "Medals and Plaques," with illustrations of a number of specimens of medallic art recently executed by the company, some of which have been reproduced from time to time in *THE NUMISMATIST*. Among the medals illustrated are the Archer Milton Huntington Medal in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the American Numismatic Society, and the Aviation Medal of the Chicago Numismatic Society. The introductory page of the pamphlet has the following:

"The history of nations and of peoples has been written in metal from the earliest recorded times. As early as the seventh century B. C., medals were used to perpetuate the memory of great achievements and great men.

"Coming down through the ages there has been increasing interest in the medallic art, until in the last few years it has reached a breadth of treatment and artistic perfection never before attained. The medallic art has been defined as 'the link between sculpture and painting.' It has not only contributed to the progress of civilization, but has marked that progress by memorials that would otherwise have been lost.

"In the early ages medals crudely represented symbolic ideas of religion, of national power and greatness. In these later years they represent the actual achievements of power, the artistic conception of strength, of progress, of success. Medals are struck in honor of great military victories and military chieftains. But the victories of peace are likewise preserved in enduring bronze when medals perpetuate the designs of great manufacturing plants, the achievements of industry and commerce, and when they become memorials of great leaders of business and great moral and political movements of human interest.

"In the pages following we show a few reproductions of medallic art work that we have done in the last few years. We have executed commissions commemorating national celebrations, great manufacturing and commercial achievements and great religious, educational and political events. We have reproduced models made by sculptors of international reputation. Our plant is equipped with the most modern facilities for this class of work, including one of the celebrated French die-cutting machines—the kind that is used at the mints in all of the capitals of the world.

"The interest in medallic art fostered by numismatic societies and art-loving men is growing rapidly, as the treatment of this art broadens it into a permanent memorial of the events and actions and achievements of today."

Coinage Executed at the U. S. Mints During July.

Coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of July, 1916:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
(No Gold Coinage).		
SILVER.		
Dimes	500,000	\$ 50,000.00
Total Silver	500,000	\$ 50,000.00
MINOR.		
5-cent (nickel)	1,638,000	\$ 81,900.00
1-cent (bronze)	2,283,000	22,830.00
Total Minor	3,921,000	\$104,730.00
Total Domestic Coinage	4,421,000	\$154,730.00

Miscellaneous Numismatic Notes.

All who have been decorated with the Russian Cross of St. Andrew have the right once to demand a pardon for a Russian subject condemned to death.

Carranza says he is going to burn up a million dollars, but he isn't. He is merely going to burn up what have been masquerading as a million dollars.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Leather discs stamped from dies and printed muslin have been issued by merchants of Mexico City for use as money. Z.

Dispatches received in El Paso, Tex., from Mexico City by Andres Garcia, local Mexican consul, said that for the first time the Carranza Government is preparing to coin gold money. For the purpose of making twenty-peso pieces, it was said, \$1,500,000 worth of 23-carat gold has been purchased in the capital.

The San Francisco Mint reported on August 10 that no dies for the new series of silver coins had yet been received. Z.

Hon. W. A. Ashbrook, an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association, has just been renominated by his party for another term in Congress by a flattering majority. He is now serving his fifth consecutive term, representing the 17th Ohio district. The Federal charter of the A. N. A. was secured in 1912 largely through the efforts of Congressman Ashbrook, who is chairman of the Committee on Coinage of the present House of Representatives.

Mr. Farran Zerbe, who has been connected with the P.-P. I. E. as chief of the coin department, has just issued a pamphlet, "Money Reference and Values." It contains chapters on the history of coinage from the earliest times, describes coins of the American colonies and the United States, including the commemorative and souvenir issues, and has lists of the rare coins of the U. S. and their approximate values. It also has chapters on other subjects of interest to the collector, with numerous illustrations.

One of our readers reports a dime of 1899 which has on the reverse ONE DIMF instead of the usual lettering. There is no trace of the letter having been altered. Have any others been noticed by our readers?

THE NUMISMATIST has been advised of the death a few months ago of Mrs. I. F. Wood at her home in Rahway, N. J. The older collectors will remember Mr. Wood as one of the most prominent numismatists of his day.

It is said that during the blockade in Scandinavia there were many instances of violation of the Swedish Government's export prohibitions. When copper ingots and copper ores were put on the forbidden list one Swedish firm is said to have filled a contract for several thousand copper medals bearing the likeness of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg for distribution to German soldiers in the trenches.

The *Bankers' Home Magazine* of New York City, in its July issue reproduces the article on the Irish Republic notes which appeared in the July issue of THE NUMISMATIST, as well as illustrations of two of the notes.

Mehl's Numismatic Monthly for August-September contains an article by S. S. Heal, in which he discusses the merits of the Canadian token B. 1007 with the reverse of B. 1006, claiming that it is a genuine piece. There is also an article on "The Inscriptions on Roman Imperial Coins and How to Read Them." There are also several short articles on timely subjects, which, with the editorial and reports of meetings of societies, makes the issue one of much interest.

THE NUMISMATIST

VOL. XXIX.

OCTOBER, 1916.

No. 10

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

BALTIMORE, MD., SEPTEMBER 23-27, 1916.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

The annual convention of the American Numismatic Association was called to order at noon at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md., by Judson Brenner, Chairman of the Board of Governors, in the absence of President Granberg and both Vice-Presidents.

The report of the Committee on Proxy Representation was called for and read by the chairman, Waldo C. Moore, which was as follows:

Report of Committee on Proxy Representation.

The Committee on Proxy Representation is pleased to report that sufficient members are present or represented by proxy to constitute a quorum, as constitutionally provided. Proxies are held as follows:

B. Max Mehl	3	Carl Wurtzbach	1
Fred E. Merritt	3	Farran Zerbe	3
Henry Chapman	8	Dr. J. M. Henderson	3
John E. Morse	5	Judson Brenner	2
F. G. Duffield	17	W. C. Stone	2
Edgar H. Adams	2	Waldo C. Moore	85
Robert Hosbury	1	Elmer S. Sears	2
S. Hudson Chapman	4	George J. Bauer	1
John M. Oliver	2	The Committee	14
R. W. McLachlan	15		

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,
FRED E. MERRITT,
HARRY H. YAWGER,
Committee.

Baltimore, Md., September 23, 1916.

The report of the Committee was ordered received and placed on file.
The following communications were read:

Mr. F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.:

My Dear Duffield—I just arrived in town today from line in response to a telegram, stating that I was expected to leave tonight on an inspection trip, which will keep me away from town for the next two weeks. I certainly am sorry that I will be unable to take in the convention next week, and hope you will explain the situation to my friends in the Association.

Sincerely yours,

D. A. WILLIAMS.

Lee, Mass., Sept. 20, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Duffield—I am writing you because you are on the ground. I fear I am doomed to a great disappointment. All summer I have planned to attend our convention and haven't taken even a day's rest except an

occasional fishing trip. I have been more than busy with some large interests pending. Now I find I must be here Tuesday, September 26, so I think it best for me not to go at all, especially as I have much to arrange for Tuesday. I feel pretty sore and shall miss seeing you all. Give my regards to all the boys. I sincerely hope the Convention will be most successful. Please convey to the members present my heartfelt thanks for additional honors conferred upon me. While for reasons that occupy every minute of my time I ought not to accept any office, I will try to do the best I can. I am enclosing a short paper I told Mr. Moore I would prepare. Kindly get it to him and have someone read it if the Program Committee think it is worth reading. With kind personal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CARL WURTZBACH.

The Chairman appointed a committee, consisting of Howland Wood, Dr. J. M. Henderson and Wayte Raymond, to audit the accounts of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST.

A paper on Maryland Numismatics was then read by F. G. Duffield, as follows:

Much Money and Many Medals Made for Maryland.

Dollars that are worth one hundred cents each under any and all circumstances are the only kind of dollars the average Marylander of the present generation is familiar with. The dollars he handles in his daily business transactions, those he receives in return for his services, and those he spends for the necessities and luxuries of life are the only kind he knows very much about. As far back as he can remember this money has been of a uniform character, either of gold, silver or paper, the product of Uncle Sam's mints or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

This same average Marylander has never, perhaps, given serious thought to the kind of money his grandfather or great-grandfather handled in his business transactions or received for his services, or with which he paid bills for the shoes, the hats and other things for his boy that later on became the father or grandfather of this same average Marylander of today.

Dollars in Maryland have not always been worth one hundred cents each. There have been times when their owner did not know just how much they were worth until he tried to spend them or consulted a Bank Note Reporter. There have been times when paper money was almost worthless in Maryland—when one was obliged to exchange \$40 worth of an old issue for \$1 of a new issue if it was to be of any value whatever to him, and even then he had no guarantee that the new issue would not in a short time depreciate to the same low level as the old issue which he just had redeemed.

A paper on Maryland numismatics cannot be confined to a review of the different forms of money which have served the people of this State as a medium of exchange. It must include the medal and token issues as well. These are distinctly State issues, while our coins since 1793 and our paper money since 1863 have been Government issues. Within the limits of a paper such as this it is impossible to do justice to the subject, for Maryland has played an important part in American numismatics, and no attempt will be made to do more than touch the ground in the high places, and perhaps some of those may be passed without stopping.

Ordinarily very conservative, the people of Maryland have at different times shown a disposition to do things their own way, regardless of the conventional forms of society. To this trait of character is no doubt due the practice they established early in their career as colonists of growing their money on bushes, instead of manufacturing it in the time-honored way. Of course, the tobacco they raised wasn't actual money, but it bought for them what they needed or what they wanted, paid their taxes and otherwise liquidated indebtedness, and the yellow metal disks in use today which bear Uncle Sam's guarantee can do no more for us than the brown leaves of tobacco which the colonists of Maryland grew on their plantations did for them. It was their money.

The use of tobacco as a medium of exchange in Maryland dates from about 1639, when a law was passed making this staple legal tender at the rate of five shillings sterling for every thirty pounds of tobacco. Just how

long it served as a medium of exchange is uncertain, but there is no doubt it was used largely until the introduction of the colonial notes, the first issue of which is said to have been in 1733. Even considerably later than that, we are told, it was continued in use through the use of Inspection Notes, very similar to the Tobacco Notes in Virginia. These Inspection Notes were issued to the owner or producer of tobacco, in the nature of a receipt, when it was deposited in the public warehouse of his county. These notes were legal tender in the county in which they were issued, and the holders of the notes could obtain at any time from the warehouse the amount of tobacco which the face of the note called for.

While specimens of almost all kinds of money and substitutes for money have been preserved and are in the cabinets of collectors, it seems that none of the Maryland tobacco money has been handed down to us. If it had been, and a piece should appear on the coin market, the catalogue description would probably read something like this:

23. A genuine specimen of the tobacco money used in Maryland about 1650. The leaf measures 13 15-16 inches in length and $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in width. No doubt this leaf of tobacco was once part of the private stock of Lord Baltimore, and possibly may have been grown upon the plantation of Margaret Brent and cured under her personal supervision. It has several large but unimportant nicks on the edge, and there is a perforation 29mm. in the lower left-hand side. The stem is broken in seven places, but can easily be mended. Otherwise fine. Splendid light chocolate color. Extremely rare. Only one or two other specimens known. It should easily bring umpsty dollars.

The first issue of State or colonial paper money in Maryland was in 1733. From that time until the close of the Revolutionary War, at intervals of only a few years, almost any object became a sufficient excuse for a new issue. Although large quantities are said to have been authorized, collectors find that specimens of the early issues are difficult to obtain, and the various denominations of the issue of January 1, 1767, are the earliest that can be regarded as common. In the decade between 1767 and 1777 there were seven different issues of State notes, and it is from these that come most of the available specimens for collectors. The issues after 1777 are as difficult to obtain as the earlier ones.

Paper money reached its flood tide in Maryland during the Revolutionary War. It was composed of the various issues, which were known by the distinctive titles of Convention bills, Provincial bills, State Continental bills, State money, Black money and Red money. Of course it was impossible to keep this mass of paper money, issued merely on a pledge of faith, at anything like par. In October, 1780, it had so fallen in value that the State fixed a date after which it should not pass current.

By an Act of the Assembly of May 10, 1781, there was an issue of bills which was given the name of "Red Money." This differed from previous issues in having the border of the notes printed in red. About £200,000 in face value was issued, and it was based upon the confiscated lands of British subjects in Maryland of an estimated value of £500,000. Most of this confiscated property was in lands, for which there was not a ready market, and the greater portion was disposed of on credit, and final settlement was not effected until long after the war was over. Of all the issues of Maryland colonial bills the "Red Money" depreciated the least.

During the Revolutionary War a form of money, at first not intended to circulate as currency, made its appearance. These notes were called "certificates of debt," which were found to be a more feasible method of coining the public credit. These certificates were issued in a variety of forms, and were practically interest-bearing treasury notes. They bore 6 per cent. interest, and were payable at the close of the war or some specified date. As they were not intended to circulate as currency, the early issues were of no lower denomination than £20, but later smaller denominations were issued. They were issued for almost every kind of treasury payment, and they became the usual means of meeting a treasury deficit. When the State was lax in paying the interest, these certificates depreciated to the same level as the other issues of the period.

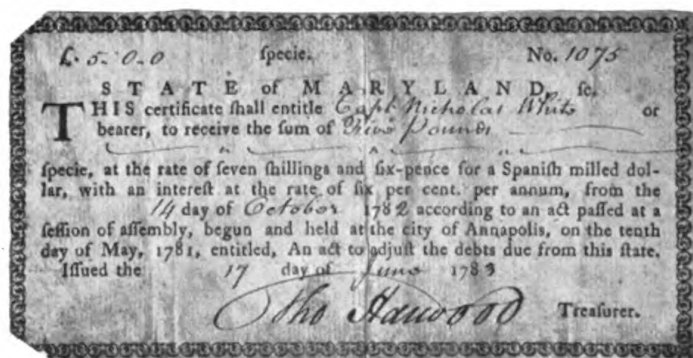
Occupying the premier position in age and importance in Maryland

numismatics are the coins known as the Lord Baltimore series. Like many other coins of Colonial America, little is really known of their history, and it is probable we shall never know more of these early coins of Maryland than we know today. Numismatists do not all agree as to their origin and history. The fact remains that a few specimens of shillings, sixpences and groats bearing the portrait of Cecilius Calvert have been handed down to collectors—not enough to supply the demand for them, if we may judge from the competition to secure them when they appear on the market.

We have been told they were struck in a mint established by the Assembly of Maryland in 1661, but the generally accepted opinion is that they were coined in England in 1659 and sent to Maryland. It appears that they were not as popular with the colonists as they are with present-day collectors, and it is recorded that the Assembly endeavored to force them into circulation by compelling every householder in the province to take ten shillings for every inhabitant within his dwelling and to make payment therefor in tobacco at twopence per pound.

Rare as these silver coins have now become, they are quite common compared with the Maryland copper penny generally placed with the same series. Of these but two specimens are known.

Though these coins are the earliest metal currency of Maryland, it is also recorded that in 1645 the General Council of the Province resolved to issue a copper coinage of the value of 9, 6, 3 and 2 pence. As none of these coins have ever come to light, it is more than probable that the issue did not materialize.



Certificate of Debt, used as currency in Maryland during the Revolutionary War.

With the close of the Revolutionary War and the freedom of the American colonies established, numerous coins or patterns for coins began to make their appearance, some for coinages of the States, others of a national type. Among the earliest of these were the Annapolis coins by I. Chalmers, in 1783. These, however, are classed rather as tokens, having been issued by an individual. They were of the denominations of threepence, sixpence and shilling, each of different design, and even two distinct types of shillings. Chalmers, who issued them, is said to have been a silversmith, and beyond that very little of their history is known. From the condition in which most of them are found, they were evidently popular with the people and had a circulation for considerable time. Of the designs on these tokens, some easily explain themselves—the clasped hands, the 13 circles and stars and the liberty cap and eye. But we cannot help but feel that Mr. Chalmers' explanation of the design on one of the shillings—that with the serpent and the doves, as they are usually termed—would make interesting reading. Though placed in the list of rare coins, they are more plentiful than the Lord Baltimore pieces.

Of Standish Barry and the little silver threepence issued by him, dated July 4, 1790, we know little more than collectors of a generation or more ago knew. He was a silversmith or jeweler of Baltimore, and in the city directory of 1802, the earliest directory available, we find the entry "Standish Barry, watchmaker, 20 North Gay St." On the supposition that he was located at the same address in 1790, these little coins, now so rare and precious, were probably minted on North Gay street in the neighborhood of

Fayette or Lexington street. It is recorded in Scharf's history that Col. Standish Barry died November 6, 1844, aged 81 years, according to which he was born in 1763. Scharf's history also records that Col. Standish Barry, Assistant United States Treasurer at Baltimore, died October 20, 1866, in his 70th year, and we may infer that the latter was the son of the issuer of the threepence.

From what has been recorded in histories of Baltimore City, it does not appear that on the date of this threepence, July 4, 1790, any event took place in the city to justify the issue of such a coin. Perhaps the reason for striking it is to be found in the fact that in the preceding year, 1789, the token of Motts, jewelers, of New York, our earliest American business token, had been issued, and that the pieces by Barry were for a similar purpose—primarily as an advertisement, and secondly to add to, even in a slight degree, the currency of the period.

The rarity of these pieces makes it possible that only a few were issued. The bust which they bear is sometimes called that of Washington. As the workmanship on the piece is very good, we may infer that Barry was a skillful engraver, and that if the portrait was intended for Washington it would have more closely resembled other portraits of our first President. It is not improbable the portrait is that of Barry himself.

The issues of paper money in Maryland since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States form an attractive series for the collector. They consist principally of the notes of the State banks prior to the passage of the National Banking Act in 1863, supplemented by the notes of some of



\$5 Note of the Bank of Maryland, 1832.

the larger corporations. They do not, however, differ materially from similar issues in other States, but there is a notable lack in Maryland of the paper issues of small business concerns, especially during the period of 1837 and 1838, and during the Civil War, which are so well represented in some of the other States.

The first bank to be established in Maryland, and one of the first in the United States, was the Bank of Maryland, located in this city, which continued in existence until 1834, when it suspended. Its management during the latter years of its career was bitterly criticised, and no report was rendered to its creditors until seventeen months after its suspension. A mob which held sway in the city for five days is said to have destroyed the homes of some of the bank's officials, and upon petition to the Legislature an indemnity of over \$100,000 was granted to those who suffered by it.

The second bank to begin business in Maryland was the Bank of Baltimore, chartered in 1795, which is still in business, having enjoyed a banking career of 121 years.

This bank is one of the few business institutions of the city that has stood at once location since its foundation. Originally it started in a dwelling converted to its purposes, at Market street and St. Paul lane. About 50 years ago it erected a building on the site better suited to its needs, which was destroyed in the fire of 1904, when its present building was erected. In its career as a State bank it issued nearly nine and a half million dollars' worth of notes, and about \$30,000 worth are still unredeemed. In times of necessity it is said to have issued notes of 5 and 10 cents de-

nomination. Specimens of the notes of the Bank of Baltimore and of the Bank of Maryland are in the exhibit here today.

By 1807 six banks had been established, four in Baltimore, one in Annapolis and one in Hagerstown. After that time new banking institutions sprang into existence all over the State, and at the time of the passage of the National Banking Act between 55 and 60 banks or branches had been chartered, and many of them were still doing business. Most of them, if not all, availed themselves of the privilege of issuing circulating notes, several of them of different denominations.

A charter was granted by the Maryland Legislature in 1793 to the Bank of Columbia, which was to be located in the District of Columbia, the object of which was to assist the District for occupancy by the Government. The bank immediately passed from the jurisdiction of Maryland.

The Farmers' Bank of Maryland, located in Annapolis, chartered in 1804, has the distinction of being the first bank in America to pay interest on deposits.

A feature of Maryland laws regulating savings banks, and which does not seem to have existed in other States, was the right given to some of them to issue circulating notes. This feature was first conferred by the Legislature of 1844, and by 1860 nine savings banks had acquired this special privilege.

The issue of notes by the banks of Maryland of smaller denominations than \$5 was uniformly prohibited by their charters, but this provision was sometimes violated. During the suspension of specie payments in 1837 and 1838 most of the banks were driven to a violation of this provision. The law which provided for the resumption of specie payments allowed the issue of notes between \$5 and \$1 to the amount of at least \$5000 by each bank.

In addition to the note issues of the banks a portion of the circulating medium was made up of the paper of some of the larger corporations of the State. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad companies, and the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Tidewater Canal companies were authorized to issue up to \$4,000,000 in what were termed toll notes, stock notes, or certificates of debt, and were secured by bonds. The orders issued by the city of Baltimore and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had general circulation. In 1842 an attempt was made to prohibit the circulation of the paper of incorporated companies except those permitted by their charter to do so, but the Baltimore and Ohio, the Annapolis & Elkridge Railroad and the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal companies were excepted from the provisions of the law.

In addition to these there were a number of other concerns which issued notes, some of them of several different denominations. These include the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Co.; S. L. Fowler & Bro., who conducted an Exchange Office in the 40's, and who had a branch office in Washington, which also issued notes; John Clark, a lottery broker, located in the old Baltimore Museum building at Calvert and Baltimore streets; the Citizens' Savings Institution of Baltimore; the Baltimore Savings Institution; the Patapsco Savings Fund; the Deer Creek Works of Harford county; the Corporation of Port Deposit; the Savage Manufacturing Co.; the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of Frederick, and a one-cent note by D. L. Fleming, an apothecary of Snow Hill.

Not the least interesting feature of a collection of the circulating notes of the State banks is the progress and development of the engraver's art as shown on them. A decided improvement took place in the 50's, and from that time till the passage of the National Banking Act, with which the State bank issues ceased, some very beautiful notes were issued. This applies to Maryland as well as the other States. It not infrequently happened that some of the least important banks, or those in small towns, had the most elaborate or gaudy notes. The American Bank of Baltimore, an institution that does not seem to have played an important part in the financial world, issued a series of very showy notes. The Allegany County Bank of Cumberland, the Clinton Bank of Westernport, the Farmers and Merchants' of Cecil County at Elkton, and the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Greensboro all issued beautiful notes.

The metal token issues of Baltimore and Maryland are quite numerous, and form a very interesting part of the State's numismatic history. The number of distinct varieties can only be estimated, as new or heretofore

unknown specimens come to light frequently, but it is perhaps safe to say that there are at least 250 different tokens of the city and State. The earliest of these, as far as we can fix the date of issue with reasonable certainty, is the token of J. Randel, Jr., who acted as engineer in the construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and the New Castle and French Town Railroad, a history of which appeared in *THE NUMISMATIST* last fall. This token is dated 1825.

The Maryland tokens do not differ materially from those of other States, either in the quality of the workmanship or in the purpose for which they were issued, except that many are of the smaller sizes. Comparatively few of the large-cent size were issued. Quite a number were issued during the period when almost any piece of stamped metal passed current for a cent, and as these had a purchasing value, they were actually money, though not issued as such. A goodly portion of the Baltimore tokens, however, were redeemable or current for a fixed value stamped on them. As the line which separates the advertising and redeemable tokens is not well defined, collectors have become accustomed to treat all tokens as money or substitutes for money. When the collector in his career passes beyond the rudiments of numismatics and learns of the many and varied substitutes for currency that have served the people of the world for more than 2000 years he does not hesitate to class as a numismatic specimen anything that looks like money, and even some which does not bear much resemblance to it.

To the layman it may seem that the advertising or redeemable tokens of the merchants of Baltimore and other cities in days gone by are not numismatic specimens and that they are not of sufficient importance to occupy the serious attention of men who make coins and medals their life study. But about some of these tokens there is a charm and fascination not easy to explain that draws collectors to them. It is not necessary for me to tell you how spirited the bidding will be when a particularly choice specimen of a very rare token is placed under the hammer, bringing sometimes \$5 or \$10, while a coin of Julius Caesar or of Alexander the Great will go begging at \$1.

To the local flavor which these tokens bear much of their popularity may be attributed. In a collection of the tokens of Baltimore we see reflected many features of the city's commercial and social life of fifty or seventy-five years ago. The tokens of Fairmount Gardens in East Baltimore, Vauxhall Gardens in South Baltimore, and Columbia Gardens in West Baltimore are visible reminders of the nature of the places of amusement and recreation provided for the people of two or three generations ago. In contrast to the present-day soda-water fountains which greet us at every turn of the street, we learn through a collection of Baltimore tokens that in the 1830's, 40's and 50's our ancestors quenched their thirst at the mineral-water establishments of Keach and Knight, both on Baltimore street, and Randall, in the basement of Barnum's City Hotel. The oval and octagonal omnibus checks, good for one ride, of Zimmerman's Citizens' Line, Mitchell's People's Line, Johnson's Accommodation Line, and the line of Granniss & Taylor, also bring us in close touch with the system of transportation over the streets of the city in the 40's and 50's by means of the bright-colored omnibuses, seating about a dozen persons, which made hourly or half-hourly trips over their route.

There are two Baltimore tokens of extreme rarity, as only one specimen of each is known. One of these is the Fairmount Gardens token, dated 1834. But more surprising than its rarity is the fact that its existence was unknown to collectors until about 10 years ago. From what little we know of the Fairmount Gardens the token was probably intended for use as a season ticket for admission to the Gardens. This piece is struck in a soft white metal, which would make it unsuitable for such use, and the probability is that it was merely a trial piece from the dies, and that the idea of having a season ticket struck in metal was abandoned even before it was put in actual operation.

The other token of which only one specimen is known is the large-size card of Geo. P. Steinbach, which was illustrated in *THE NUMISMATIST* some months ago. The obverse and reverse designs are almost identical with those of the \$20 gold piece—the type discontinued in 1907. This fact probably explains its rarity.

The practice of borrowing the designs of United States coins for use on tokens was indulged in by several of Baltimore's merchants. Besides the large card of Steinbach just referred to, which was patterned very closely after the \$20 gold piece, his smaller card has an eagle very similar to that on the type of half dollar discontinued in 1891. The card of Chas. W. Hamill has a head of Liberty identical with that on the Standard Dollar. Although his card was only the size of a half dollar and did not otherwise resemble the dollar, the issue in white metal was suppressed by Government authorities, and only permitted to be continued with the understanding that subsequent pieces be gilded. On the small cards of Robert Soulsby of Vauxhall Gardens and the Keach soda check are eagles similar to those on the dime and half dime of the type discontinued in 1837, while the cards of Benjamin Jury, an earlier proprietor of Vauxhall, and Smith & Wicks each had a seated figure of Liberty patterned closely after that used on our coins for over fifty years. The card of Pyfer & Co., lottery brokers, has a Liberty head closely resembling that used on the large cent.

It was also the custom of a few of Baltimore's merchants to use Government issues of coins for advertising purposes. In the period, roughly speaking, from 1825 until the time of the Civil War, when the advertising token also became a part of the circulating medium, it was quite a common practice for merchants to stamp their advertisement on coins of the United States, as well as on the Spanish coins which formed a part of our currency. This method of publicity was less expensive than an issue of metal tokens, and perhaps more effective in bringing or keeping one's business before the public. Coins so stamped did not suffer a loss in metal and circulated as freely as the unstamped pieces, though in these days they would be classed as mutilated and refused when tendered in payment. The large copper cent seems to have been the medium usually selected for this purpose, and the large number of them so stamped that have come to the attention of collectors shows it was extensively used. Baltimore merchants, however, do not seem to have indulged in this practice to a great extent. One of them was Wm. Peters, a brass founder and hardware dealer in the 40's and 50's. Albert Knight, who conducted a mineral-water saloon on Baltimore street near Holliday in the 50's, used Spanish coins for his advertisement. The name of "Kunkel's Opera Troupe", which held forth in the old Baltimore Museum at Baltimore and Calvert streets, is also found stamped on a Spanish coin. The advertisement of Lyon, Hall & Co., matting importers, is also found stamped on specimens of Chinese cash. The most noteworthy of these advertising coins were provided by Jacob Houck, manufacturer of a botanic panacea, who was in business here between 1830 and 1850, most of the time located on Baltimore street near South street. Mr. Houck evidently considered the humble copper cent too unimportant a medium for his advertisement, and we find it impressed upon silver half dollars of the early 30's, and in one instance we find it upon a silver dollar dated 1795. The stamp reads "Houck's Panacea, Balto." It is also found on some of the Spanish coins in circulation here about that time.

If we form our opinion of what the small change or fractional parts of the dollar consisted in Baltimore during the Civil War by the numismatic specimens that have been handed down to collectors, it could not have differed greatly from that of other times. While the people of other States, North and South, resorted to various expedients to provide a substitute for the small change which disappeared as if by magic at the outbreak of the war, and issued paper money in small denominations, encased postage stamps, card money and metal tokens, the people of this city and State do not seem to have found it necessary to provide substitutes in any great quantity. In fact, there was almost a dearth of such issues here.

Of the great quantity of metal tokens issued during the war, less than half a dozen varieties were issued in Baltimore, though no doubt some from other localities found their way into circulation here.

Of the series of encased postage stamps, issued in several of the large cities for advertising purposes as well as to supplement the supply of small change, none can claim Baltimore as its home.

The pasteboard or card money, which had a restricted circulation in some other localities, appears to have been unpopular in Baltimore, and I do not recall seeing or hearing of but a single specimen of this class issued

here. This was a piece printed on blue cardboard for one cent, issued by J. Brady, Bookseller, 104 Lexington Street, Baltimore.

The more modern medallic issue of Baltimore and Maryland have not been numerous, especially those of a high grade. And when I say Baltimore and Maryland issues I mean those struck to commemorate events which took place in the city and State, regardless of whether they were struck here or elsewhere. To the best of my knowledge there has never been a die-cutting establishment in Baltimore producing strictly high-grade medals, though there have been a number which have turned out very creditable tokens and small medals.

Of first interest, perhaps, are three medals which relate to the settlement of Maryland, and which are included in Betts' work on colonial medals. These three medals are not dated, but they are said to have been issued in 1632, two years before the Maryland colonists under Lord Baltimore arrived at St. Mary's City. Two of them bear the bust of Lord Baltimore (Baltimore on the medals), and on two of them the inscription refers also to his wife, Lady Anne Arundel. They are all in silver, two of them cast and chased, one of them oval in shape. All are extremely rare, and seldom does one of them appear on the market.



Medal Relating to the Settlement of Maryland, 1632.
Betts' Colonial Medals, No. 35.

Another early Maryland medal, and one which deserves special mention on account of its rarity and its association with Maryland colonial life, is that of the Annapolis Tuesday Club, which was founded between 1740 and 1745, and existed until about 1780. A portion of the inscription on the medal is the date, May 14, 1746, and from it we learn that Charles Cole, Esquire, was president of the Club at the time of its issue. The medal was struck in copper, and is also included in Betts' work.



Medal of the Annapolis Tuesday Club, 1740-1780.
Betts' Colonial Medals, No. 383.

Quite a few medals belonging to the Presidential or political series had their origin in Baltimore. In the 30's, 40's, 50's and 60's many of the Presidential candidates were nominated in Baltimore. Some of these conventions have been commemorated by medals, including a few rare ones. The campaign of 1844 is noted for the large number of medals issued by

the supporters of Henry Clay, and on three of them reference is made to the Baltimore convention which nominated him. One of them, in white metal, with the bust of Clay, refers to the "Young Men's Convention, Baltimore, May, 1844," and also has the inscription "The flag we wear at our masthead should be the credentials of our seamen," and is by Mitchell of Boston. Another has the bust of "The Farmer of Ashland," and a portion of the inscription is "Nominated by the Baltimore Convention, May 1, 1844." This medal comes in various metals. A third, in copper, has the bust of Clay and the inscription "In Commemoration of the Great Convention Held in Baltimore, May, 1844," and also a view of the Washington Monument in Baltimore.

The Baltimore convention in 1852 which nominated Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency is also commemorated by a medal which bears his portrait and "Nominated by the Baltimore Convention" as a portion of the inscription.

A very pretty medal, by Faulkner, was issued by Robert Gilmor, one of Baltimore's early merchants, upon his golden wedding anniversary, the 25th of September, 1821. The obverse bears the conjoined busts of Mr. Gilmor and his wife Louisa, while the reverse has a Cupid and the inscription "To Conjugal Happiness."

A medal presented to one of Baltimore's honored citizens is dated 1825, and on the obverse bears the inscription "From the Corps of Cadets to J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq." The reverse has the view of a monument and the inscription "U. S. Military Academy, West Point." J. H. B. Latrobe was the father of the late Ferdinand C. Latrobe, who had the distinction of serving Baltimore seven terms as Mayor.

A political medal of the turbulent times in Baltimore before the Civil War bears the bust of Mayor Swann and the inscription, "Thomas Swann, Mayor of the City of Balto., 1856." The reverse has a United States shield and "Re-elected 1858."

Many of the celebrations, anniversaries, etc., that have taken place in Baltimore within the last fifty years have been commemorated by issues of medals. Unfortunately, few are of more than ordinary merit. Some of the Masonic medals are of a higher grade, a few of them really artistic. One of the commemorative issues with which all collectors are or should be familiar is the brass medal issued in 1880 upon the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Baltimore, the obverse bearing the bust of Calvert. The supply of these medals, even at this time, seems almost inexhaustible, and is greatly in excess of the demand. The majority of the 20,000 or more school children who marched in the parade on that occasion, each wearing one of these medals, evidently failed to appreciate the numismatic value of them, and permitted them to drift into the collectors' market.

A medal issued in Maryland a few years ago deserves special mention for several reasons. It is not a work of art, but perhaps other medals have been struck that were less beautiful. It is struck in lead or a metal resembling it, and measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is of the political class, and evidently was issued in Southern Maryland, where politics thrives luxuriantly throughout the year without artificial irrigation. On one side of the medal is an elephant bearing the letters "G. O. P." Beneath it, "1904." The inscription surrounding it is as follows: "BOY'S REMEMBER THE MAIN & VOTE FOR TEDIE THAT HE REMAIN." The other side has a heraldic eagle with the usual clouds and stars above and the arrows and olive branch in its talons, and the inscription, "THERE IS LOTS OF MUDD IN MARYLAND BUT NONE LIKE SYDNEY E. MUDD." For the information of our visitors it should be said that Sydney E. Mudd ably represented Southern Maryland in Congress for several terms, but died a few years ago, and the district is now represented by his son of the same name. I know of only one specimen of this medal, which is exhibited here today with other Maryland medals. Perhaps others were also issued.

One of the most notable medals struck for Baltimore in recent years is that issued in 1911 to commemorate the golden jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons as a priest and silver anniversary as a cardinal.

Two years ago, with a celebration that extended over an entire week, Baltimore paid homage to Francis Scott Key and the inspiration through which he gave us "The Star-Spangled Banner." We can conceive of no

grander theme or more fitting occasion for the production of medals than the centennial of the birth of our national anthem, and a few were struck that had attached to them a bit of ribbon which were hawked about the streets at a small price to those who could be induced to buy them. But the only medal worthy the name that had its origin on this occasion was the one issued by the Star-Spangled Banner Celebration Committee, struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Co. of Newark, N. J., which was really a work of art, and its beauty was further enhanced when compared with the others with which the occasion compelled it to be associated.

A die cutter of Maryland of whose work collectors know but little was Edward Stabler of Sandy Spring, Montgomery county. In 1841 Mr. Stabler cut an obverse die for the Great Seal of the United States, which was used for over forty years. Strange as it may seem, a reverse die for the seal has never been cut, though four obverse dies have been used. Mr. Stabler's name appears on the award medals of the Maryland Institute, which were issued for several years after its founding as awards for excellence in the mechanic arts. This is the only instance where I have seen his name on a medal, though he probably cut the dies for others.

The American Numismatic Association has held few conventions where the atmosphere and surroundings were more numismatic in character than the one in which we are at present engaged. The splendid hotel which is our headquarters stands upon the site which a hundred years ago was occupied by "Belvedere," the home of John Egar Howard, whose name and fame have been preserved to posterity by the medal awarded to him by Congress, copies of which in bronze are easily obtained and with which you are familiar. On your way here this morning you passed a splendid bronze equestrian statue of Howard standing in yonder square. The name of George Peabody, to whom Baltimore is indebted for this splendid building and the wealth of art and literature it holds, has also been preserved in medallic form. The marble shaft which towers heavenward at our door, erected a hundred years ago to the memory of Washington, has been reproduced on numerous medals and tokens of Baltimore, while almost within its shadow are the homes of two of Baltimore's most eminent numismatists—Mr. Waldo Newcomer and Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs.

The reports of the General Secretary and Treasurer for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1916 were read by the General Secretary, as follows:

Annual Report of the General Secretary.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

As General Secretary I herewith submit my report as of the year ending July 31, 1916.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT.

Honorary—

San Francisco Convention reported 12; remaining 12

Active—

San Francisco Convention reported 513

New Members, since added 44

Reinstated 6

563

Loss by death during the year 6

By resignation 12

By non-payment of dues 63 81

August 1, 1916, total active members, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1916.... 482

Branch—

Western Pa. Numismatic Society, Pittsburgh, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1916.

The Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, dues paid to Dec. 31, 1916.

Since our last convention, the Association has lost by death the following members:

H. A. Ramsden, Yokohama, Japan.

Gustave Jaegg, New York City.

J. W. Hutchinson, Corning, Iowa.
 Chas. H. Conover, Chicago, Ill.
 Harry E. Montgomery, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Herbert Niklewicz, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.

August 1, 1915, balance	\$240.82
August	2.75
September	3.00
October	6.00
November	6.00
December	18.25
January, 1916	51.00
February	122.50
March	29.00
April	24.00
May	23.50
June	2.50
July	4.25
Total	\$533.57

Expenditures.

August 13, 1915, Oppenheimer, Insurance, #55	\$ 2.00
August 16, 1915, Bay State Storage Co., Storage, #56...	24.00
September 9, 1915, W. C. Moore, Service, #57	100.00
September 9, 1915, F. G. Duffield, Mgr., Report, #58...	100.00
September 9, 1915, E. H. Adams, Stenographer, #59....	12.60
January 8, 1916, J. H. Ripstra, Bars, #60	4.75
January 11, 1916, J. W. Stowell, Printing, #61	3.03
April 22, 1916, Postmaster, Stamps, #62	25.00
July 21, 1916, Bay State Storage Co., Storage, #63	2.00
July 21, 1916, Lewisburg Leader, Printing, #64	25.95
	\$299.33

July 31, 1916, Balance per books of General Secretary **\$234.24**

Remittances made the manager, account THE NUMISMATIST:

By Check—August, 1915	\$ 3.75
“ September	1.50
“ October .....	.75
“ November	6.00
“ December	36.00
“ January, 1916	118.50
“ February	331.50
“ March	81.00
“ April	54.00
“ May	57.00
“ June	6.00
“ July	3.00

Total remittance made the Manager for year ending July 31, 1916. **\$699.00**

Respectfully submitted,

WALDO C. MOORE,
 General Secretary.

Lewisburg, Ohio, August 1, 1916.

Accounts of Secretary audited and found correct.

J. M. HENDERSON,
 AARON DUBOIS,
 E. VERNON MOORE,
 Auditing Committee.

Columbus, Ohio, August 10th, 1916.

**Report of the Treasurer of the American Numismatic Association,
August 1st, 1916.**

Receipts.

July 27th, 1915, balance on hand	\$240.82
Aug. 31st, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	2.75
Oct. 5th, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	3.00
Nov. 5th, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	6.00
Dec. 3rd, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	6.00
Jan. 7th, 1916, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary...	18.25
Feb. 3rd, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	51.00
March 13th, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	122.50
April 5th, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	29.00
May 2nd, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	24.00
June 3rd, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	23.50
July 7th, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	2.50
July 24th, received from Waldo C. Moore, General Secretary	4.25
Total	\$533.57

Disbursements.

	Order	
Aug. 25th, 1915, Oppenheimer & Field, Insurance.. # 55	\$	2.00
Aug. 25th, Bay State Storage & Warehouse Co..... # 56		24.00
Sept. 21st, Waldo C. Moore, Services	# 57	100.00
Sept. 30th, F. G. Duffield, Mngr., Convention Report. # 58		100.00
Oct. 9th, E. H. Adams, Convention Stenographer... # 59		12.60
Jan. 17th, 1916, J. H. Ripstra, Convention Bars.... # 60		4.75
Jan. 28th, J. W. Stowell Printing Co., Printing.... # 61		3.03
Apr. 28th, E. R. Keselring, Postmaster, Postage... # 62		25.00
July 31st, Bay State Storage & Warehouse Co..... # 63		2.00
July 26th, The Lewisburg Leader	# 64	25.95
Total		\$299.33
Balance in Treasury August 1st, 1916		\$234.24
Total		\$533.57

Respectfully submitted,

WYNN HOERNER,
Treasurer.

Treasurer's account audited, and above report found correct.

J. M. HENDERSON,
AARON DUBOIS,
E. VERNON MOORE,
Auditing Committee.

Columbus, Ohio, August 10th, 1916.

The reports were ordered received and filed.

Following the reading of these reports the convention adjourned till Monday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

The second day's session of the convention was called to order at 11.30 A. M. by Chairman Brenner, who asked Ex-President Dr. J. M. Henderson to preside.

In accordance with a constitutional provision, the first order of business was the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was as follows:

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Baltimore, Md., September 25, 1916.

To the President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Your Committee on Credentials announces the following as the result of the count of the ballots:

Total number of ballots	211
Defective ballots	16
Votes counted	195
For President.	
H. O. Granberg	136
R. W. McLachlan	57
For First Vice-President.	
Wm. C. Stone	165
For Second Vice-President.	
I. Leland Steinman	70
D. A. Williams	116
For General Secretary.	
John M. Oliver	167
For Treasurer.	
Herbert R. Wolcott	170
For Librarian.	
H. H. Yawger	171
For Chairman Board of Governors.	
Carl Wurtzbach	165
For Members Board of Governors.	
Judson Brenner	158
Fred E. Merritt	119
Howard R. Newcomb	137
Wm. F. Dunham	107
T. E. Leon	48
Moritz Wormser	55
S. Hudson Chapman	138

Respectfully submitted,

F. G. DUFFIELD,
T. E. LEON,
J. M. HENDERSON,
ALEX. M. HANLINE,
EDW. PLUMMER, M. D.,
Committee on Credentials.

On motion the report was received and the committee discharged.
The following telegrams and letter were read:

Oshkosh, Wis., Sept. 23, 1916.

F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.:

Inform Brenner, Adams, Henderson planned reaching Baltimore Monday morning. By unforeseen circumstances, Hahn's Peak metallurgical engineer just arrived for conference concerning milling equipment now making successful concentrates. Being managing director, must stay completing plans. Regret delay beyond expression. Wishing all enjoyable time, with growing interest and advancement in numismatics.

H. O. GRANBERG.

Shoreham, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1916.

Waldo C. Moore, Secretary A. N. A.:

Greetings to members of our Association at twenty-fifth jubilee. Strike a silver commemorative medal.

J. DELAGERBERG.

New York, September 23, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Moore:

Until yesterday afternoon I expected to be able to fulfill my promise to attend the convention and give a short talk on War Decorations, but a matter of business came up which will make my presence in New York absolutely necessary on Monday, and probably on Tuesday also. I am very sorry that this is the case, as I had anticipated a great deal of pleasure in attending the convention, and meeting many friends whom I see but seldom. Kindly make my excuses.

I trust that you will all have a good time, and that the convention will be most successful.

With kindest regards, believe me, very sincerely yours,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,

Elizabeth, N. J.

The report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws was read by the chairman, Dr. J. M. Henderson. On motion the report was made a special order of business for Tuesday morning's session. (This report was published in full in last month's issue of THE NUMISMATIST.)

A paper by Carl Wurtzbach on "Why Such Cranks As We Are Allowed to Exist" was read by Elmer S. Sears.

A paper by Waldo C. Moore on "Numismatic Allusion" was read. The paper follows:

Numismatic Allusion.

Modern experience shows increasingly the difficulty of developing a love for collecting through what is disliked. If the experience of your humble servant with his own cabinet is any basis for prediction, numismatic specimens that interest will certainly make the prying curious wish to study more of their history, and while so doing become better acquainted with other examples that resemble them.

Enjoyment of numismatics is a progressive science, gradually developed like other sciences or any of the useful arts. Hence no two cabinets are arranged in the same chronological order. They begin usually with the simple, sometimes the humorous, and most frequently end with the rarer, the higher priced, or occasionally the more appreciated specimens, metallic or paper.

The taste for collecting is often an acquired one, but experience has taught that by starting with the right specimens a lasting love for numismatics can be developed. Collecting and the study of the science should be more encouraged by the fraternity. It seems that not nearly enough noise is made along this particular line. Some students have taken the trouble to say that too many collectors rather discourage than aid the science. The fraternity should not hinder, but should lift up that the result may be a general increased liking for numismatics.

To have always in mind lives and expressions from the great masters in numismatics and unselfishly pass them as a touchstone to others should ever be the aim of collectors, no matter what their standing or to what degree advanced. Touchstones from the numismatic masters thus applied create great enthusiasm among the studious and the thinking curious. Greater essay should be made to stress the educational side that sooner or later appeals to everyday collector's needs and interests. The discussion of numismatics with the interested and the inquisitive public ought to be as natural as breathing.

The greater majority of the cabinets of collectors will furnish enough thought and material for a number of discussions either oral or written. The business of life, as a rule, requires not lengthy oral discussions or tedious written compositions, but readiness and definiteness in dealing briefly with the matter in hand. Numismatic knowledge never drops down like manna from heaven. Coins and their history must be learned.

Rigorous study of numerous specimens housed in public museums and private cabinets, as well as careful reading of numismatic selections, will add materially to the collector's store of knowledge. Examples kept in hiding and not studied or appreciated are very much like so many words entirely unused; they are of little value to the individual or the public. An interested, suggestive numismatist can make every coin or medal found in the cabinet serve for practice in oral or written composition.

Every collector ought to be easily encouraged to repeatedly favor some magazine or newspaper medium with brief, vigorous statements of what may appeal to the interested curious in matters relative to numismatic examples that is not in narrative form, therefore making it possible for them to make comparisons, thereby creating more ardent zeal and stronger excitement of feeling on behalf of the science.

The collecting fraternity should constantly use the leverage of social

stimulus in connection with other incentives and should encourage the exhibit of coins as well as strongly urge all collector-numismatists to tell their friends the history of the same. A genuine desire of numismatic students to interest their friends will cause them to master the science so that they can present their discussions in most forcible and effective ways. The same motive will actuate those with numismatic tastes to deeply search for historical truths that their friends will enjoy hearing them relate.

Masters of the great abilities are most fired with ambition, while narrow and selfish minds are the least actuated by it. Noble emulation of unselfish scholastic numismatics is a trait not to be disdained. Numismatic collectors should get on the firing line and bear the armors of the best knights living.

If the heart be applied unto instruction and the ears to the words of knowledge, the task of transmitting numismatic history will be an easy one. Let those who are taught in the word communicate unto those who teacheth.

If I knew that a word of mine
Might linger the whole day through
And lighten some heart
With a heavier part,
I wouldn't withhold it;
Would you?

On motion the convention adjourned to Tuesday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

The third day's session was called to order at 10.30 A. M. by Chairman Brenner, who asked Ex-President F. G. Duffield to preside.

The report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws was the first order of business.

Action on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing that the President shall be a member of the Board of Governors ex-officio, was, on motion, postponed until Wednesday morning in order to learn whether or not this provision would conflict with our charter.

The proposed amendments to the By-laws were then read and discussed, and as some objections were raised to the proposed changes and a number of other changes were suggested, a motion was made that the matter be postponed until the next annual meeting. The motion was lost.

A motion was then made by Mr. Moore, which prevailed, that the report be recommitted and the Committee be enlarged to include Messrs. Wood, Duffield and Brenner, in addition to Messrs. Henderson and Moore, the original members, with instructions to report at the opening of Wednesday's session.

The report of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST was then read, after which it was referred to the Auditing Committee.

The report follows:

Report of the Business Manager of The Numismatist.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

While it may not be necessary for the business manager to render a report that will do more than show the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, it may be well to also report upon some other features in connection with the publication of our official paper, both as editor and business manager.

When asked a little more than a year ago to take charge, I consented to do so with some misgivings as to my ability to give our members and other readers the same high quality of magazine they had been receiving under Mr. Adams' editorial and business management. There were many reasons for these misgivings, and had I depended entirely upon my own resources, I fear it would have been very much below the standard in quality of contents. But numerous members came forward with assistance in different ways, and the result of our combined efforts is shown in the printed pages. These same pages will tell you who many of my assistants have been. Others have also been of much help, which has not been

reflected in the magazine. If it has pleased you, give my assistants the credit. If it has displeased you, blame me.

In some respects it has been a trying year. As many of you know, the paper market has been demoralized, and the cost of stock has advanced to such an extent that it has been found necessary to increase the price for printing the magazine. While our subscription list has remained almost stationary, or has increased but slightly, the European war has affected our foreign advertising greatly, and we must depend almost entirely upon our domestic dealers for advertising support until normal conditions in Europe come again. Most of our United States dealers are good patrons of the magazine; some are really better than good.

Notwithstanding the increase in the cost of production and the lessened income from advertising, our financial condition is just a little better than it was a year ago, and the twelve issues the past year have contained forty pages more than in the preceding fiscal year—548 pages compared with 508.

The outlook for the contents of the magazine the coming year is bright. There are in hand at the present time several papers of general interest to the different classes of collectors, and more are promised in the near future.

The financial statement follows:

Statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1916:

Receipts.

From E. H. Adams, former Business Manager	\$ 502.65
From advertising	932.93
From subscriptions	1242.51
From sale of back numbers and extra copies	30.34
From appropriation San Francisco Convention	100.00
From donation—"A Friend"	5.00
Total receipts	\$2813.43

Disbursements.

For electrotpe cuts	\$ 198.27
For printing The Numismatist	1104.22
For mailing and addressing same	45.00
For printing mailing envelopes	27.90
For postage (domestic and foreign) and expressage on The Numismatist	53.81
For expenses to New York to arrange for transfer of The Numismatist	11.30
For refund of dues (2 years) to member paid in error	3.00
For services of a member of the A. N. A.	1.50
For salary of Editor and Business Manager	720.00
For office stationery—letterheads, billheads, envelopes, etc.	10.16
For office postage, registration, parcel post	53.08
For office expressage	4.32
For photographs for cuts	16.92
For telegrams and telephone	1.22
For affidavits on publisher's statements .....	.50
For bank exchange	1.84
Total disbursements	\$2253.04
Leaving a balance on hand of	\$ 560.39

F. G. DUFFIELD,
Editor and Business Manager.

The following telegram was read:

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 25, 1916.

F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.:

Regret exceedingly my inability to attend convention. Kind regards to all my friends.

HOWARD R. NEWCOMB.

The following letter was read:

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1916.

To the A. N. A. Convention:

Gentlemen—I greatly regret not being able to make Baltimore in time to hear all the good things that will be heard and to see all the good things that will be seen. I sincerely wish that all the great ideas that will be advanced during this convention will go to make a greater A. N. A., with a far-reaching influence, and a power for good in the various branches of our great and glorious hobby.

I beg to remain, gentlemen,

Yours most truly,

A. A. LEVE.

A suggestion was made that a new list of members of the Association, together with a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, be printed in pamphlet form for distribution. It was also suggested that such a list be printed once a year, but due to the expense of such a plan it was finally decided that a list of the members of the Association should be printed in some issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

A suggestion was made that a committee be appointed to look into the character of any man applying for membership in the Association, but it was pointed out that this matter was covered in the Constitution.

Mr. McLachlan then read his paper on "Development of Canadian Numismatic Art During the Past Eighty Years," and this was followed by the reading by Dr. French of his paper on "Cents and Nonsense."

Mr. Chapman brought to the attention of the convention the fact that he had been endeavoring to obtain proof sets from the mint for the present year, but had not been able to do so, as in the acting Director's reply to Mr. Chapman's letter he stated that the public did not demand them and they could not therefore be furnished. Mr. Chapman suggested that in order to make the demand sufficiently large enough, the Association members write to the mint for such proofs sets. Mr. Chapman stated he would prepare a resolution on this subject and present it to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion it was ordered that the meeting on Wednesday be called to order promptly at ten o'clock.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

The fourth day's session was called to order by Chairman Brenner at 10 o'clock.

The report of the Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws was taken up for consideration.

The Chairman decided that the provision making the President a member of the Board of Governors was in conflict with the charter, and therefore out of order.

The revised amendments to the by-laws were then read. In brief, these provided that nominations for officers may be made in advance of the convention, and also at the convention, and that the election take place at the convention. It also provided for a continuance of proxy representation on matters of legislation and the election of officers, with certain restrictions.

An amendment providing for a Nominating Committee was offered by Mr. Chapman, as follows:

"The President shall appoint a nominating committee of three, whose duty it shall be to select suitable candidates for all offices, at least sixty days prior to a convention, and shall issue a call in the official paper for other nominations by members."

The amendment was lost.

The report of the Committee was then adopted, including an amendment that a quorum for the transaction of business at a convention consist of eleven active members, and another amendment that the proxy for the election of officers shall have the name of the candidate written in by the member and duly signed.

The committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST reported that it had performed the work and that the accounts had been found correct. The report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read by the chairman, Mr. Wood, as follows:

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association In Convention Assembled in this Historic City of Baltimore:

This gathering has been one of pleasure, interest and profit. The success of this Convention has been due largely to the courtesy of the officers and employes of the Peabody Institute, and to them we wish to extend the thanks of the Association. In particular we wish to thank Mr. L. H. Dielman and Miss Elizabeth W. Smith for their generous efforts.

We wish to thank the President and the officers of the A. N. A. for their good work during the past year.

To Mr. F. G. Duffield we wish to extend our most hearty thanks for his efficient work in making the Convention the success that it is, and to Mr. E. H. Adams and Mr. Judson Brenner we wish to extend our thanks as well for their devotion to our organization.

To the Police Department of the City of Baltimore, and especially to those detailed here to guard the exhibits, the thanks of the Association are given.

To the press of the city, and especially those representatives who each day have placed before the public our own specialized news in such an able manner, we wish to extend our most sincere thanks.

We desire to thank those gentlemen who have contributed papers during the sessions of our meeting here, and we desire also to thank those who have furnished exhibits, all of which means real hard work, without which a convention would have little value or interest.

HOWLAND WOOD,
HARRY F. WILLIAMS,
ELMER S. SEARS.

Invitations were extended to hold our next convention in Providence, R. I., Rochester, Philadelphia, Columbus, Ohio, and Lewisburg, Ohio. A motion was carried that it was the sense of the convention that our meeting in 1917 should be held in Rochester.

Henry Chapman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

The National American Numismatic Association, chartered by Congress, in Annual Convention assembled, September 23-27, 1916, at Baltimore, unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this national organization respectfully petitions the Honorable Director of the U. S. Mints to order proof specimens of all the authorized coins of the United States for the current and subsequent years to be struck according to precedent at the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia and placed on sale with the medal clerk as heretofore, at the usual premium, as has been the rule for upwards of sixty years.

It is also requested that the coins for this year, 1916, of the design used from 1892 to 1915, and for which dies have been made, be ordered struck and put on sale as aforesaid, and should the dies be ready in 1916 of the contemplated new design, that they, too, be struck in proof and also placed on sale; continuing to the end of 1916 to have both sets on sale.

For upwards of sixty years the practice has been to strike the proof specimens of all the coins of the year so that a complete series of all the coins of this country be made; and also the practice was to place them on sale as early in January as possible; thus the numismatists knew when they could be obtained, sent their money to the mint and closed the trans-

action. As now practiced the past two years it is not known when they are to be ready and the officials at the mint are given a great amount of unnecessary trouble holding or returning the money sent in and answering correspondence about the delay in filling the order.

It seems to this Convention an unnecessary restriction that lately has come into vogue with the department, that is, if a certain denomination is not struck in great quantities for general circulation, this precludes its being issued in proof condition. As the proofs are not struck on the ordinary coining press, but are especially minted and cared for by others than the regular workmen, and the collectors of coins pay a premium to the Government over and above the face value—a premium that more than reimburses the Government for the expense—that this question of the issuance to the public has no bearing on the subject, and in years past the precedent can be easily verified that it was not taken into consideration at all.

The Director of the Mint is especially requested to aid numismatists who are preserving the coins of the country for future generations and that at great pecuniary expense. In many instances in the past the proof specimen is the only example extant from the dies—1875, \$3, \$1; 1876, \$3; 1877, 20c., 5c., 3c., 1c.; 1878, 20c., 5c., 3c., and many other instances could be cited.

The following was offered by Mr. Sears:

"We, the undersigned, members of the American Numismatic Association, respectfully request that your honorable body make Mr. Silas C. Stevens of Chicago an Honorary Member of this Association."

Signed by Elmer S. Sears, Harry F. Williams, Ebenezer Beesley, Howland Wood, John E. Morse, Wayte Raymond, Edgar H. Adams, Judson Brenner, Henry Chapman, J. M. Henderson, Waldo C. Moore, George P. French, F. G. Duffield, Fred E. Merritt.

Mr. Stevens was thereupon elected an Honorary Member of the Association.

A paper on "Some Paper Money I Have Met," by A. A. Leve, was read by Mr. Duffield, in the absence of Mr. Leve.

Waldo C. Moore then read a paper on "Say and Hearsay."

On motion, the convention adjourned at noon.

Members in Attendance.

Judson Brenner
 Alex. M. Hanline
 Ebenezer Beesley
 W. H. Amberg
 R. W. McLachlan
 Charles Markus
 Harrold E. Gillingham
 F. G. Duffield
 C. E. Walters
 Wayte Raymond
 Geo. J. Bauer
 Aaron DuBois
 H. Keighly-Peach
 E. H. Adams
 Harry F. Williams
 Dr. Geo. P. French
 Dr. J. M. Henderson
 Mrs. J. M. Henderson
 Howland Wood

J. P. Hale Jenkins
 M. Marcuson
 Elmer S. Sears
 George C. Arnold
 John E. Morse
 Henry Chapman
 H. H. Yawger
 Fred B. King
 Rud Kohler
 Fred E. Merritt
 S. Hudson Chapman
 Dr. Edw. Plummer
 J. L. Woolsey
 Robert Bird
 B. H. Collins
 Fred Joy
 T. E. Leon
 Waldo Newcomer
 Waldo C. Moore.

Convention Exhibits.

WALDO NEWCOMER, Baltimore, Md.—Owing to the limited time that Mr. Newcomer had at his disposal, and due to the fact that he was suddenly called out of town the day before the convention took place, he was unable to show any coins except the greater rarities. First among these

he endeavored to show nearly all of his splendid collection of private or territorial gold pieces, which includes pattern pieces struck in base metals as well.

Private pieces included a complete set of the coins of Baldwin & Co., struck in San Francisco in 1850 and 1851. These included a very fine specimen of the \$20 piece, dated 1851, two varieties of the "Horseman" \$10 piece, one with fine reeding on the edge and the other with coarse reeding; also the only known pattern gold piece of the same design which was re-struck several years ago and is similar to the "Horseman" issue of 1850, with the exception that "A. Kuner" is not shown on the ground below the horse; he also showed two different varieties of the Liberty head \$10 piece, dated 1851, one with perfect and the other with broken die, and a splendid specimen of the \$5, dated 1851, with the word "Baldwin" on the coronet. There were exhibited varieties of the issue of the Wass, Molitor & Co., San Francisco, Calif., issue from 1852 to 1855, including the denominations of \$5, \$10, \$20, and \$50. All of these pieces were in a splendid state of preservation, especially the \$50 piece, and he showed one of the three known specimens of the \$20 piece bearing this firm's name, which showed a large Liberty head. This piece is so rare that it is not even possessed by the United States Mint, and is known in only two other collections. It is exactly the same design as a trial piece from the same dies struck in white metal, which is listed as "Adams 92," and which piece Mr. Newcomer also showed.

Kellogg & Co., San Francisco, Calif., were represented by a complete series of \$20, dated 1854-1855, with short and long arrows, and also the \$50 piece in brilliant proof condition. In addition to this series in gold there was also shown the pattern piece for the \$20 coin of the same issue, without date, struck in copper, which bears the number "Adams 95." The unique specimen of \$5 gold piece, issued by J. S. Ormsby & Co., Sacramento, Calif., in 1849, was also shown. The issues of the private minting firm of Moffatt & Co., San Francisco, from 1849 to 1853, inclusive, were represented by the different varieties of the \$5 and \$10 of 1849, the \$10 piece of 1852 and the \$20 piece of 1853, also the \$16 rectangular gold ingot issued by this firm in 1849. There was a complete series shown of Augustus Humbert and the United States Assay Office of California, dated 1851, 1852, and 1853, in all denominations, the most notable among these being the \$20 piece of 1853, struck by the United States Assay Office, in brilliant proof condition. This same series included a superb set of nine \$50 octagonal pieces. Among the pattern pieces of California was a series of \$20, \$10, \$5 and \$2.50 of the State of California, dated 1851, all silver proofs. A great rarity of the collection was a practically uncirculated specimen of the \$5 gold piece issued by Shults & Co. in San Francisco in 1851. There are only five specimens of this coin known, and this piece is in the finest state of preservation.

Also the \$1 gold piece of the Pacific Mining & Trading Co., dated 1849, struck in gold. There are only two pieces of this kind, the other being in the collection of Virgil M. Brand, of Chicago. Bearing this same stamp was a \$2.50 piece, dated 1849, struck in silver, which bears the number "Adams 63." There also was a silver pattern piece struck over a Spanish one real of the denomination of a dollar, which bears the number "Adams 65."

A notable piece in the collection was a very splendid specimen of the rare \$5 gold piece issued by Dunbar & Co. in San Francisco in 1851. There was also an almost uncirculated specimen of the rare \$10 piece issued by the Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co. in 1849. In this same series were two trial pieces in copper of the denomination of \$20 and \$10. The \$20 piece was in practically uncirculated condition, and is one of the two known specimens; the \$5 piece, in rather poor condition, is the only specimen known struck in copper.

There was shown a specimen of the rare \$10 issued by Dubosq & Co. in 1850 in San Francisco. There have been located only three other specimens of this great rarity. Dubosq & Co. were also represented by the \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces dated 1849 and struck in copper. These \$5 and \$2.50 pieces are respectively numbered "Adams 57 and 58," and are of the utmost rarity.

A very fine specimen was shown of the \$20 piece, struck in copper, bearing on the coronet the name of Blake & Co., issued in Sacramento in

1856, representing the last issue of private coinage in California. There was also a specimen in gold of the California Model Half Eagle dated 1849, which is supposed to be unique.

A very fine specimen was shown of the rare pattern \$10 piece issued by Moran & Clark in copper, which bears the number of "Adams 67," and there were also three very finely preserved specimens of the \$5 gold piece issued by the Massachusetts & California Company, in copper, issued in San Francisco in 1849 and being of different die varieties.

A very complete series of the coins of Utah were shown, including the denominations from \$2.50 to \$20, among which was a very fine specimen of the extremely rare \$10 piece. In conjunction with these pieces of Utah are trial pieces struck in tin, two dies of which represent the obverse and reverse of the \$2.50, 1849, and two pieces represent obverse and reverse of the \$5 piece issued in 1850; also two very fine specimens of the \$5 piece issued in 1860, eagle and beehive on one side and lion on the other.

Of Oregon there were the \$5 and \$10 in gold shown, the latter denomination probably being the best specimen extant. In connection with these were shown two trial pieces in tin of the \$5 and \$10 pieces.

Two splendid specimens of the \$5 piece issued by Norris, Gregg & Norris, of San Francisco, in 1849, show plain and reeded edges.

Fine specimen of the \$10 piece issued by the Miners' Bank in San Francisco, 1849.

The Colorado series was remarkably complete, including all the known varieties issued by Clark, Gruber & Co. in 1860 and 1861, ranging from \$2.50 to \$20. There was also a splendid issue of the \$5 piece issued by J. J. Conway & Co., and a specimen of the rare \$2.50 piece issued by John Parsons & Co., both in 1861. Accompanying this Parsons piece was a specimen struck over a Spanish silver coin.

There was a splendid representation of the gold coins issued by Templeton Reid in Georgia in 1830, one of the best shown being a \$10 piece, dated 1830; a \$5 piece and a \$2.50 piece.

What is probably the most complete series of the coins issued by the Bechtlers of North Carolina were shown. These include nearly every known variety of the denominations of \$1, \$2.50 and \$5 pieces, the principal rarities among these being the \$5 piece without the "150 Grains," also the "75 G and 20 C" \$2.50 piece, of which only two specimens are known, the one exhibited being in the best state of preservation.

Mr. Newcomer also showed a specimen of the \$5 gold piece showing the "150 Grains." Of the Bechtler Assayer \$2.50 pieces there were three varieties, one showing on obverse 78 beads, reverse 63 beads, "75 G"; another 57 beads on the obverse and 50 on the reverse without "75 G"; a third with 50 beads around the border, "75 G 20 C." All of these pieces were struck in North Carolina gold. There was a \$2.50 piece bearing the inscription "C Bechtler, Assayer" with "75 G" on the obverse and on the reverse "North Carolina gold \$2.50 20 C," of which only two specimens are known, this being the best. There was a complete set of the \$1 pieces issued by the Bechtlers. There were ten different other varieties of the \$5 pieces of the two Bechtlers, showing among others two varieties of the 140-grain pieces, C. Bechtler, one with the word "Rutherford" spelled in full, the other with the abbreviation "Ruthrf."

Of the United States series Mr. Newcomer showed his very fine specimen of the 1804 dollar, and one of the completest sets of the Gobrecht dollars. Among these were shown eleven different varieties of the Gobrecht dollars, including the excessively rare 1836 with reeded edge. The dollar dated 1866 is another piece of excessive rarity, and which may be the only one known; it has the regular design of the year, but with the motto added, "In God We Trust." Another specimen of this variety is not now known to collectors.

Another excessively rare, if not unique, variety of the silver dollar is the one of the regular die struck in 1870 but bearing the small letter "s" on the reverse, which is shown to most of the collectors probably for the first time, and which to many up to this time has been unknown.

A feature of Mr. Newcomer's pattern exhibit was a series of eight dollars of 1876, struck in silver and in proof condition, bearing different devices, three of which had obverses of the regular reverse die of 1865 without the motto, the regular commercial reverse of 1872, and the regular

trade dollar reverse of 1873. Two other excessively rare silver pattern dollars were dated 1875, one showing on the reverse the regular commercial die and the other that of the trade dollar. There were also shown two splendid specimens of the 1884 and 1885 trade dollars.

Mr. Newcomer's specimen of the silver "Continental Currency" dollar was shown, which is one of the three specimens now known. He also showed his proof specimen of the 1875 \$3 piece and the unique \$3 piece, dated 1870, bearing the mint mark "S".

Two splendid specimens of the gold pieces of South America, which are remarkable on account of their state of preservation, one of these being an eight-escudo gold piece of the U. S. of Colombia, dated 1824, and an eight-escudo piece of Chile, dated 1834. He also showed the second or third known specimen of the rarest variety of the silver shilling struck by Chalmers in 1783. This piece, while not in very good condition, is important on account of its being one of the very few specimens known.

One of the principal features of this exhibit was the remarkable set of golden mohurs issued by the Emperor of Hindustan in 1618-1622. Each of these coins bears a sign of the zodiac, and the reverse is that of the coin regularly placed in circulation. It is supposed that only two complete sets of these coins were struck, one of them being in the British Museum and the other exhibited by Mr. Newcomer. Mr. Newcomer showed several specimens in the set which are in a much better state of preservation than those included in the set in the British Museum. The only other set that approaches completion is that in the Calcutta Museum, but which lacks two specimens. The purpose for which these coins were used is not known.

Two gold pieces which attracted a great deal of attention were huge gold coins of the denomination of 100 and 70 ducats, issued in Poland in 1621, bearing the portrait and title of King Sigismund. The former coin is said to have been given to the reigning Pope at the time, and two hundred years afterward it was obtained from a descendent of the same Pope. Its intrinsic value is \$220. The 70-ducat piece, which was issued at the same time and under the same king, is in a better state of preservation than the 100-ducat piece, yet it does not approach it in rarity.

E. H. ADAMS, New York City.—Among the pieces shown in this exhibit was quite an extensive series of United States private gold coins, among which are the \$20 gold piece of Clark, Gruber & Co.; \$2.50 piece of John Parsons & Co.; \$10 piece of Miners Bank; three \$50 octagonal pieces; \$50 piece of Kellogg & Co.; \$25 and \$2.50 Mormon pieces, 1849, of Utah; \$16 of Moffatt & Co.; J. J. Conway & Co., Col.; two \$20 pieces of 1860 and 1861, Clark, Gruber & Co.; \$5 and \$10 of Oregon; Templeton Reid, \$10 and \$2.50.

An extensive series of South American gold pieces (Brazil, Chile, Argentina); \$10 Moffatt & Co. 1849; a rare gold medal of Peru; rare United States pattern \$2.50 piece; Confederate half dollar; Continental silver currency dollar; best known specimen of 1802 half dime; a newly discovered variety of Maryland penny; a set of pattern pieces of 1882; pattern silver dollar of 1865 with motto; two pattern silver commercial dollars with Indian Princess and regular obverse design; Washlady Dollar of 1879.

An extensive series of the silver coins of South America; one peso of the Republic of Uruguay, 1877; five francs, Ecuador, 1858; 10 reales of Venezuela, 1863; one gourde, Haiti, 1882; five francs, Dominica, 1891; one sucre of Ecuador of 1891; five reales of Honduras, struck in nickel, 1870; one peso, Guatemala, 1864; one peso for Porto Rico, 1895; 8 reales, North Peru, 1837; one peso, Peru, 1822; one peso, Spain, struck for Philippine Islands, 1897; one peso, Honduras, 1890; one souvenir dollar of Cuba, 1897; eight reales, South Peru, 1837; pattern eight reales, Peru, 1825; pattern eight reales, Peru, 1826; peso for Uruguay, 1844; eight reales, Republic of Colombia, 1835; two reales "cob" money, silver, bearing Rioja mint mark, dated 1822; eight reales, Central America, dated 1824; 8 reales, Bolivia, 1827; 8 reales, 1829, Republic of Colombia; 8 reales, 1837, Nueva Granada; Maximilian peso, 1866; three varieties of Mexican pesos, 1869, 1892 and 1911; rare set of silver pattern pieces struck for Argentina

in 1879 of the denomination of one patagon; eighty centabos fuertes, forty and twenty, all struck in silver; a newly discovered variety of California pattern; complete set of four Stellas of 1879 and 1880 in gold with flowing and coiled hair designs; the exceedingly rare copper piece of Argentina of denomination of one quinto, struck in copper and dated 1824.

JUDSON BRENNER, Youngstown, Ohio.—Features of Mr. Brenner's exhibit were rare examples of the minor pattern pieces, among which was a specimen of the celebrated Birch cent of the variety numbered Adams 10; a silver-center cent of the date of 1792, and an 1818 cent in silver; complete set of the five-cent pattern pieces bearing the head of Lincoln, struck in copper-nickel, copper and bronze; pattern cent of 1853 struck in copper-nickel bearing obverse of the quarter eagle; five and one-cent pieces of 1885 with pierced centers, struck in silver; set of pattern two-cent pieces of 1863, struck in copper-nickel, copper and bronze, and a double-headed cent, showing on one side the flying eagle device, dated 1858, on the other side an Indian head and the date 1864; another double-headed cent showed the Indian head with date 1859 on one side, and on the other another Indian head with date of 1860; two interesting designs for silver three-cent pieces made in 1849, with the Roman numeral "III" and the Arabic "3," struck in silver, with the obverse of the regular half dime of the year; curious pattern cent of the year 1851, obverse similar to the quarter dollar, struck in copper-nickel and copper; a most complete set of pattern cents 1856, struck in copper, copper-nickel and bronze, one of which showed a small eagle on one side and a large eagle on the other; also pattern for large copper cent made in 1868, struck in copper-nickel and copper; two beautiful designs for five-cent piece, designed by James B. Longacre, with Liberty head represented as Indian Princess, and with the words "Liberty and Union" on ribbon in the hair, struck in copper and aluminum; two 2c. pieces struck from native Lake Superior copper-silver. There was also shown all that is known relating to the Confederate cent. First there was the original piece struck in copper-nickel. Then there were three restrikes from the same dies in gold, silver and copper. There was also the two defaced dies. Two interesting Washington pieces were shown by Mr. Brenner, one being a mortuary medal in gold, and the other the rare Washington cent, known as the naked-bust design.

S. H. CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—An exhibit of representative ancient Greek coins, showing development of the art of coinage from the earliest periods; coin struck at Aegina by Croesus and Darius I of Persia in the sixth century B. C.; the finest period of art; the famous decadrachm of Syracuse, B. C. 420 to 400, by artist Kimon; coin of Protono of Italy, with reverse showing infant Hercules strangling a serpent, from which design the Libertas Americana medal, designed by Benjamin Franklin, is taken; a rare didrachm with head of Apollo, front face; a trina, reverse victor seated; unusual tetradrachm of Philip II of Macedon, and the tetradrachm of Demetrius with the symbol of Victory of Samothrace in the Louvre in Paris; most beautiful didrachm of Lorisa, with front face head of a nymph; tetradrachm of Queen Philistis of Syracuse about 220 B. C., unknown except for the coin; coins of Agrigentum, Syracuse, Tarentum, etc., some resembling coins of the Roman Republic and Roman gold coins; gold coins of England, including broad sovereign of Queen Mary with date 1453, the earliest dated English coin. Among the foreign gold coins was the interesting gold coin of Pope Paul III, by Benvenuto Cellini; Russia, six and three rubles in platinum of Nicholas I. Austrian 100 kroners of Franz Joseph, commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of his reign. Collection of the dollars of the world from the earliest, 1484, England, Edward VI, France, others from Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Austria, and the princely houses of Germany, the latter including rare medals of Brunswick and Julius, 1568 to 1576, signs of the planets and zodiac; five thaler of Henry Julius; five thaler of Frederick Ulrich of 1614 and 1620, with different portraits of the duke on horseback; rare double thaler of 1625, with pilgrim, Christian

Louis; rare three thaler of 1665 with wild man standing; John Frederick, five thaler; Saxony, Frederick the Wise and Protector of Martin Luther; rare double show thaler of 1514, with bust in high relief of John George I; triple thaler of the duke standing; similar one of John George II; very rare double thaler of Hamburg with Christ standing; Lubeck double thaler with figure of Christ holding lamb in his arms; series of the dollars of the Popes of Rome, including many specimens in superb preservation; Spain, Philip IV, 50 reals in silver. A unique diplomatic medal in copper, first struck for the United States Government; excessively rare medal inscribed "G. Washington. C. C. A. U. S." Coins of the United States from the earliest period; 27 pieces of Massachusetts silver coins; two shillings by Chalmers of Annapolis; Rosa Americana series, including the rare twopence of George II; George I twopence, and penny of different varieties in uncirculated condition; Louisiana sous in perfect, uncirculated condition; the Carolina Elephant piece, 1694, in extremely fine condition; token by John Higley of Granby, Conn., 1737, in unusually good preservation; Virginia half-penny; coins of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, in unusually fine preservation, including the rare New York cents of 1787, Indian standing, reverse "Neo Eboracus, 1787"; arms of the state of New York, both varieties; cent of 1792, and half dollar in copper of the same date; earliest cents of the United States, 1793, 1795 and 1797, in uncirculated condition; a series of the United States cents from 1793 to 1857, impressions of all three varieties of the continental currency dollar in pewter, and in uncirculated condition; dollars of 1794 to 1858; 1836 gold and silver dollars; also the 1836 with C. Gobrecht in the field; 1838 and 1839, in brilliant proof condition; rare pattern silver dollars of 1870, 1871 and 1872, including the excessively rare 1872 (Liberty seated, holding large sword and shield, with eagle at her knee). U. S. Gold coins—Eagles from 1795 to 1804; half eagles, 1793 to 1830, various dates; including excessively rare 1797, both varieties with fifteen and sixteen stars; some early quarter eagles and \$3 pieces; rare dates 1867, 1873 and 1877. Splendid series of ten pieces of the California \$50, including eight of the octagonal pieces, earliest type; Wass, Molitor & Co., \$50, two specimens; \$20, very fine specimen, of which only six are known; excessively rare Humbert \$20 of 1852; also, two varieties of the \$10; United States Assay Office, \$20; Clark, Gruber & Co., \$10, with view of Pike's Peak; regular type, 1861, \$5 and \$2.50; Mormon, 1849, \$5, in very fine condition, and very rare \$2.50; also large nugget weighing three and one-quarter ounces, to show the nature of gold from which these coins were struck.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—An exhibit of about 500 gold coins, comprising a very fine and extensive series of the regular United States gold coins from 1795 to 1915, among which is a \$20 piece by Augustus St. Gaudens, this being one of eighteen which were of the first design made by him; large series of pioneer gold coins, including four \$50 pieces of 1851 to 1852, and the \$5 of 1851 of Dunbar & Co., of which only three are known to exist; quarter eagles of 1807 and 1806 over 1805; a large series of important French and English gold coins, also Continental gold coins, the most prominent being the twenty dobra of Ferdinand IV of Spain in 1295 to 1312, a rare gold piece of which no other is known to exist. A series of ancient Greek gold coins was very important, including a gold coin of Ptolemy IV, two superb litra of Syracuse, a perfect example of the gold coin of Panticopaum; Roman gold coins in superb condition, also a unique gold medal, weighing upwards of \$125 in gold, to commemorate the peace of Westphalia; complete gold proof sets of 1864 and 1881; a series of Greek silver coins, magnificent pieces and numerous extreme rarities; foreign silver coins, ranging from the crown to the \$4 piece of Brunswick, containing some twenty pieces of the latter place. There was also a series of Roman first bronze coins in very fine condition; colonial coins represented by sixty-six specimens of the silver coin of 1652 and numerous early colonial copper coins, including a fine specimen of the Carolina Elephant Halfpenny of 1694; threepence of Connecticut 1737, issued at Granby by John Higley, and in the New York series an uncirculated example of the 1787 cent, inscribed "Natus Libertatum Defendo," reverse "Neo Eboracus Excelsior," with eagle on half globe; also a line of very fine cents and half-cents, United States silver coins, including two specimens of the 1794 dol-

lar in fine condition; two quarter dollars of 1823; half dime of 1802. He also exhibited a collection of Maryland colonial notes from 1748 to 1781 and a large collection of notes from Baltimore, Md., from 1800 to 1862; also a four-page letter from George Washington, in which he sent money to employ a spy to operate in New York City.

DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.—Eighteen varieties of 1793 cents, nearly all in uncirculated condition, including two proofs, one with wreath and one with chain, the only ones known; also the only complete set of 1794 cents, sixty-three varieties; all the 1795's being uncirculated, and most of them with mint red; thirty-three varieties of 1796, thirty of which are uncirculated and one a brilliant proof; seventeen varieties of 1797, including three varieties of the milled edge, in uncirculated condition, the only ones known; the 1797, stemless wreath, uncirculated, unique in this condition; twenty-eight varieties of 1798, extremely fine and uncirculated, including one with the reverse of 1796, about uncirculated; also three varieties over 1797, two of which are uncirculated; three varieties of 1799, two of which are extremely fine; also the cracked die of 1799 over 1798, the only one known; twelve varieties of 1800, including two over 1798, one over 1799, in red condition, the others being uncirculated, some with red; six varieties of 1801, including the one stem to wreath, and also the 1/000 variety in uncirculated condition; also a unique variety of 1801, not before listed; these are uncirculated; eighteen varieties of 1802, including the 1/000 and stemless wreath variety, one in proof condition; the other varieties uncirculated condition, some of them mint red; twenty-two varieties of 1803, including the 1/000 over 1/000, uncirculated, including the stemless wreath, uncirculated, the large three, finest known, and also the thin three; 1804, uncirculated; three varieties of 1805, uncirculated; 1806 uncirculated; two varieties of 1807 over 1806, small 7 variety, which is uncirculated and the finest of the three specimens known; four other perfect dies of 1807, uncirculated, two of which are red; two varieties of 1808, uncirculated; the twelve-star variety, half red; 1809 uncirculated; 1810 over 1809, uncirculated and red; four other varieties of 1810, uncirculated; 1811 over 1810, uncirculated and part red; 1811, perfect die, uncirculated, golden olive; four varieties of 1812, uncirculated, also of 1814 uncirculated; all the other dates in uncirculated and proof condition, including about seven hundred varieties.

DR. J. M. HENDERSON, Columbus, Ohio.—A newly discovered variety of California pattern piece for private gold coinage, unknown to numismatists until a few weeks ago. This is described and illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Baltimore, Md.—This exhibit was intended to illustrate Mr. Duffield's paper read at the convention. It consisted of about 150 Baltimore and Maryland tokens, about 50 Maryland medals, a large number of obsolete issues of paper money of the State banks, corporations, etc., and a number of specimens of Maryland colonial notes. Also some specimens of the Russian stamp currency, German iron money, Sing Sing Prison currency, and the Carranza medal issued last year by the Foreign Secretaries in Mexico.

MEYER MANSBACH, Detroit, Mich.—A \$2 U. S. note of the present issue with inverted reverse.

FARRAN ZERBE, San Francisco, Cal.—Mr. Zerbe's exhibit was made up of a number of Far Eastern coins, including the rupie of Portuguese India, a number of recent issues of Siamese coins, and three specimens of recent issues of the Chinese Republic. Mr. Zerbe also had on exhibition the official award medal of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, awarded to him for his exhibit of moneys of the world at the Exposition. There was also shown by Mr. Zerbe a collection of about fifty varieties of coins of Oaxaca, Mexico, of 1915, illustrated and described in this issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

O. P. EKLUND, Spokane, Wash.—Mr. Eklund's exhibit was made up of a number of tokens or currency recently issued in different countries of Europe to take the place of small change, on account of the war. A number of them are described and illustrated elsewhere in this issue.

HOWLAND WOOD, New York.—The medal given by the German Historical Society to the crew of the Submarine "Deutschland."

FRED E. MERRITT, Rochester, N. Y.—A 1794 half dollar, uncirculated, with considerable mint bloom, one of the two or three finest known; 1851 proof dollar; three varieties of the 1834 half dollar, brilliant proofs; P. P. P. Myddleton token of Kentucky in silver, brilliant proof; 1854 \$2.50 gold piece, D mint, extremely fine; 1796 half cent; 1794 cent, Hayes No. 12, uncirculated; very fine 1793, chain, Ameri; 1793, wreath, lettered edge, extremely fine, with some mint bloom; 1799, extremely fine, with the boldest date known; 1799 over 1798; 1796, extremely fine, and 1800 over 1798, very fine; two varieties of 1803, uncirculated; 1805, pointed 1, about uncirculated; also 1805, blunt 1, uncirculated; 1809, about uncirculated; 1810 over 1809, uncirculated; 1823, uncirculated, and one of three finest known; 1827, uncirculated; the very rare \$5 Pike's Peak gold, in very fine condition, only three specimens known; the aureus of Augustus with the furious bull, headed to left, of which no other specimen has been offered for sale in this country.

HARRY F. WILLIAMS, Chicago, Ill.—This was a collection of Latin-American gold coins. The greatest rarity was the 1822 Brazil peca of Peter I. There were sixty-four of these coins struck and submitted to the Emperor, who did not like the portrait or legend because it did not have the word "constitutional" on it, and they were ordered destroyed. Fifty-seven were destroyed, and of the remaining seven, three were lost to sight; two of the remaining four are in national museums, a private collector in Brazil has one, and the fourth is in Mr. Williams' collection. The Brazilian collection contains portrait coins of the House of Braganza from 1699 down to 1889. The largest piece is a 20,000 reis, and its gold value is \$34.70, the largest gold coin struck in the Western Hemisphere until the \$50.00 gold piece was struck for the Panama Exposition in 1915 for the United States. The Mexican exhibit contained portrait coins of the first Emperor, Iturbide, who was shot by the Mexicans in 1823, and also a 20 pesos of Maximilian, who was also shot by the Mexicans in 1867. The Argentine collection shows pieces that are extremely rare. A practically complete set of the Chilean gold coins, of the Colombian gold coins, of the Ecuador gold coins and the Peruvian gold coins are shown. So far as is known there are only four types of the Latin-American coins missing from this collection.

JOHN E. MORSE, Hadley, Mass.—This exhibit was a general collection of paper money, consisting of United States bills, national bank notes, broken bank or old State bank notes, Confederate bills, Confederate State bills, corporation and shinplasters, odd money, Continental and Colonial bills of different States, and United States bills with inverted backs. The United States bills included the first issue of 1862; regular greenbacks and demand notes; regular issues of United States bills of different denominations down to the present with different autograph signatures of Treasurers; full plate set of United States bills of 1881 issue with consecutive numbers and the plate letters A, B, C and D. Some rare Massachusetts shinplasters. Set of rare State of Mississippi Confederate currency and Arkansas; also Missouri and Florida. An extensive collection of Massachusetts broken bank bills over one hundred years old. Some of the rarer bills from the Bank of Boston, Brighton Bank, Belchertown Bank, Northampton Bank, Pittsfield National Bank, bills of ones, twos and fives from Massachusetts and various other States. A set of German prison camp money of Konigstein-on-the-Elbe. A complete set of new Cuban silver and nickel coinage. Rare Massachusetts Continental money. Several pieces of Civil War card money issued by corporations and horse-car companies (mostly from New York); one issued by the Perry Davis Company, Providence, R. I., for one cent; also

very small two-cent card bill, the smallest known. A complete collection of United States fractional currency in uncirculated condition, with autograph signatures, red backs, perforations. A complete set of Mexican paper money, issued by different banks, in uncirculated condition.

PRESTON C. POND, Chicopee, Mass.—This collection consisted of early issues of the United States demand notes and interest-bearing notes, and previous issues of silver certificates, all very low numbers—E-9, A-7, E-7 and E-4. Two checks issued by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for 1c and 2c each in liquidating the Merchants' National Bank, Rutland, Vermont, in 1902. These notes are unique and are the only ones known. Also, check signed by John Brown for \$25 at Cabotville on February 24, 1849.

R. W. McLACHLAN, Montreal, Canada.—Mr. McLachlan's exhibit was intended to illustrate his paper read before the convention on "The Development of Canadian Numismatic Art in the Last Eighty Years." Two varieties of the Vexator Canadensis. Five different varieties of coins made by Jean Marie Renault. The Pro Bono Publico is the only one known. A halfpenny Bouquet token. A rebellion token and the Molson token. Two medals made by Arnault, one of St. Patrick's Temperance Society and the other of Notre Dame Temperance Society (only one known). Three medals by Wheeler of Toronto, one Canadian Highlands Society, two others relating to the Exhibition. Medal made by Ralph Smith & Co. of Toronto, the most original medal up to that time made in Canada. One Calvary Church medal. Three medals by Hemsley. Seven medals by Henry Birks & Son, one the Jubilee medal, one an athletic medal, one Bank of Commerce medal, and one Henry Birks Medal. Medals of Caron Freres given as award to a member of our society. Medal with representation of a bee, given by the Canadian schools. One Cartier medal. Medals by Ellis. Two Montreal, 1884, carnival medals. Three Toronto Exhibition medals, one issued in 1913, one issued in 1914, one issued in 1915. Two medals by famous Canadian sculptors.

GEORGE J. BAUER, Rochester, N. Y.—A collection of Chinese coins consisting largely of the most ancient pieces. These are noted for their odd shapes, which in many instances were derived from standard units of value when barter only was in vogue. A very representative lot of knife coins, showing the different shapes, sizes and styles was displayed, as well as many fine pieces, known from their shape as bridge money. A few of these pieces are of extreme rarity and date back in all probability a century or so before the earliest Greek coins. Several varieties of bell coins were also shown, as well as Pu, Weight and Spade coins. Nearly all of the ancient types are represented in this collection. Type specimens of the more modern round coins, as well as various forms of the silver pieces called shoes were displayed by Mr. Bauer. There was also shown a representative collection of ancient Greek tetradrachms, didrachms and smaller denominations, all in exceptionally fine preservation.

GEORGE C. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.—An exhibit of representative specimens of early American Colonials and United States cents and half cents. Notable among the colonials is the Martha Washington half disme, rare forerunner to the half dime, struck from the private silver plate of General Washington, very good and very rare; Roman aureus, fine condition, struck at Thessalonica Thrace; Massachusetts pine tree shillings were shown; these represent the first coins struck in America, being dated 1652. Notable among the cents were fine specimens of 1799 and 1804. A general collection of Hard Times Tokens was shown, also a number of choice Canadian tokens.

WAYTE RAYMOND, New York City.—This exhibit contained a very good line of Greek silver coins covering the period from about 600 B. C. to 100 B. C., including a number of specimens of the finest art period; also an extremely fine gold stater of Ptolemy I and Arsinoe of Egypt; exceptionally fine series of Roman gold aurei from the Emperor Augustus to

Diocletian; several early American historical medals, including an Indian peace medal of George II of England; a number of Vernon medals; six specimens, mostly in silver, of the extremely rare satirical medals relating to John Law and his Mississippi scheme; a proof Indian peace medal of President John Quincy Adams; some very choice colonial silver and copper pieces, including silver coins of Lord Baltimore and J. Chalmers in Annapolis; exceptionally fine series of silver dollars from 1795 to 1858, including beautiful proofs of 1845, 1847, 1854; a similar series of half and quarter dollars with quite a number of early proofs in the 30's and 40's; fine collection of early dimes, including uncirculated and proof specimens of 1796 and 1798, 1811 and 1825, and very rare early proofs; uncirculated half dimes of 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1797; several specimens of early cents, including those of 1793, 1794, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1804, 1805, 1806 and 1808, and many later ones; large number of rare varieties of Hard Times Tokens.

Convention Notes.

The convention badge was much admired by all. It consisted of a bar pin with the word "Baltimore." Attached to this was a pale blue ribbon holding the badge proper. The obverse of the badge was the Association seal. The reverse contained a wreath enclosing the inscription in six lines, "25th Anniversary Convention, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23-27, 1916." This was struck in a metal resembling silver. Also attached to the bar pin and resting upon the ribbon was a fac-simile of the Lord Baltimore penny, struck in copper, the whole forming a most attractive badge. It was designed by Mr. Brenner and was struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Co. of Newark, N. J.

Numismatic fobs, chain pieces, and scarf-pins have long been popular with collectors, but Mr. Elmer S. Sears had an innovation in a numismatic cane. In a gold mounting on the cane was set a Tribute Penny of Tiberius, the obverse showing—a splendid specimen of this coin. The cane was examined with interest by both the members and the visitors to the exhibit.

Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Henderson and Mr. Aaron Dubois and Miss Van Horn of Columbus, Ohio, motored to the convention in the Doctor's car, which he afterwards kindly placed at the disposal of the officers and members of the Association for numerous trips about the city, both for business and pleasure.

On Sunday a party made up of Messrs. Wood, Raymond, Joy, Williams, Marcuson and Beesley motored to Gettysburg and spent the afternoon looking over the many places of interest on the battlefield.

Executive Secretary of the Peabody Institute, Mr. Louis H. Dielman, and Miss Elizabeth W. Smith, Curator of the Art Gallery, contributed much to the success of the convention by their uniform courtesy. The hour for closing the gallery was extended on several days to accommodate the members who wished to arrange exhibits, or for committee meetings, and all the facilities and accommodations of the Institute were placed at the disposal of the members. The entire corps of assistants at the Institute, from the highest to the lowest, were eager to be of assistance in making the convention a success.

Perhaps more coins were brought in by the visitors to the exhibit than at any previous convention of the A. N. A., and while most of them had no value to the collector, a number of good pieces were picked up by some of the members. Several good-sized collections not brought in were also located and later were purchased entire by some of the dealers.

The attendance at the exhibit by the public was good on the first three days of the convention. A number of collectors in the city not members of the A. N. A. also made themselves known, and will probably become members later on.

The Association was fortunate in securing the services of Miss F. M.

Connery of Baltimore to act as official stenographer for the convention. When she consented to attempt the work she admitted that she didn't know a thing about numismatics, but before the convention adjourned she was talking about Greek tetradrachms, Wild Man thalers, territorial gold, wreath and chain 1793's, Hays' 1794's, Chinese Knife money and \$50 slugs, in a way that surprised men who have devoted years to the study of coins. Acting as stenographer for a numismatic convention is not an easy task, and Miss Connery acquitted herself with much credit.

Messrs. Wood, Raymond and Williams took a side trip to the races at Havre de Grace on Monday afternoon. Rumors were current that luck was with them.

Misses Mollie and Lillian Naerup of Chicago, the former known to most collectors as the assistant to Dealer S. C. Stevens, of that city, are spending their vacation on a trip through the East. They reached Baltimore Sunday evening, and left Monday evening for New York. They will return by way of Buffalo and Detroit.

A party of the Rochester members made up of Dr. and Mrs. G. P. French and Messrs. Merritt and Yawger, preferred life in the country to quarters at a hotel, and they were installed in private quarters in the suburbs.

The record for convention attendance is now held by Ex-President Dr. J. M. Henderson. His first convention was at St. Louis in 1904, and he has been present at each of the conventions held since then. His Association badge with eleven bars attached is assuming lengthy proportions.

Mr. Geo. J. Bauer of Rochester, met with a painful accident Sunday morning by falling down a flight of stairs at the hotel where he was stopping. Though not seriously injured, his face and body were considerably bruised.

Mr. Judson Brenner left Youngstown in his car with the intention of motoring to the convention. On reaching Pittsburgh he decided that to make the trip alone would be too tiresome. He sent his car to a garage and came the rest of the way by steam instead of gasoline.

Mr. E. H. Adams had hoped to find time to renew some Baltimore acquaintances formed several years ago when he called this city his home. But as chairman of the Convention Committee, and in looking after his own and Mr. Newcomer's exhibit, and in giving the representatives of the press the information they were seeking, he found his time fully occupied from the time he arrived until he departed.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan was the only member present from Canada. No one doubted but that he would be on hand as usual, but all were hoping he would bring others with him. Though past 70 years of age, and a collector for over 50 years, he is as active as most men of half his age.

Since the Springfield convention of two years ago Dr. French has accumulated a number of good numismatic stories, which he was pleased to share with the other members at appropriate intervals.

Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Henry Chapman, who was not able to be present on all the days of the convention on account of the illness of his young daughter with typhoid fever at Cape May.

As usual, General Secretary Moore was on duty every minute of the time after he arrived until Wednesday night. He occasionally found time to inquire whether anybody had any Ohio "stuff" to sell. He was as happy as a schoolboy out of school at the prospect of retiring from the hard work of the office of General Secretary, and while all feel that his successor, Mr. Oliver, will make a splendid officer, there was general regret that Mr. Moore preferred to retire after five years of service.

And Rochester carried away next year's convention. It was an easy victory, though there were rumors that Dr. Henderson would insist on Columbus being selected. Mr. Arnold wanted the honor to go to Providence, and Mr. S. H. Chapman extended an invitation to meet in Philadelphia. Mr. Moore thought Lewisburg was the logical convention city for next year. The Rochester delegation was plainly worried at the prospect of losing what they thought they were entitled to, but after the eloquent pleas of Dr. French and Mr. Merritt, the others gracefully fell in line, and helped to make it Rochester. That will be some convention next year.

Mr. Howland Wood spent a good part of his time in examining the coins and medals in the public and semi-public collections in Baltimore. He visited the Johns Hopkins University, Goucher College, Loyola College and the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society. From the great quantity of coins and medals and paper money brought to the exhibit by the public he secured a number of specimens, which will be added to the collection of the American Numismatic Society, New York, of which he is Curator.

The Peabody Institute has a number of medals on view in the Art Gallery, most of them of Maryland origin. It also has a large collection of ancient coins, which have been attributed and catalogued, but which are not arranged for inspection by visitors. Miss Smith, the Curator, however, gave the members of the A. N. A. the privilege of examining them.

The absence of President Granberg was regretted by all. Business matters connected with his mining interests prevented his attendance. He had confidently expected to reach Baltimore in time for at least one or two of the sessions, but at the last minute found it impossible to do so.

The daily press of Baltimore devoted considerable space to the convention sessions and exhibit, and also gave publicity to the Association and the convention several days in advance, which was largely responsible for the big attendance at the exhibit. *The News* of Saturday, the 23d, contained a large photographic reproduction of all the members who had arrived by Saturday noon, taken in front of the Peabody Institute.

The exhibit of Mr. Harry F. Williams of Chicago contained nothing but gold coins—his collection of Latin-America pieces. These rested in velvet-covered trays especially arranged to accommodate them, and as they are all in splendid preservation they were greatly admired. This was the first time Mr. Williams' coins had been exhibited at an A. N. A. Convention.

Three ex-Presidents of the A. N. A. were present at the Convention—Messrs. Brenner, Henderson and Duffield. As Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Brenner was obliged to act as chairman of the Convention, but he graciously turned over the gavel to each of the other ex-Presidents at Monday's and Tuesday's sessions.

Baltimore has but few members of the A. N. A., and no local society, consequently no formal program for social features was arranged. This did not prevent the visitors enjoying themselves, and in the evenings they formed into congenial groups and sought such entertainment or pleasure as best suited them.

Death of Adolf Lindeberg, Swedish Medalist.

Mr. J. deLagerberg of Passaic, N. J., has just received notice from Sweden of the death of the well-known sculptor and medalist, Adolf Lindeberg, and that as a result of his death there may be a delay in the delivery in the United States and Canada of the Christine Nilsson Medal, for which Mr. deLagerberg has been receiving subscriptions in this country. The designs for the medal are being prepared by Eric Lindberg, a son of the deceased, who is also prominent in numismatic and medallic art circles, being an artist of highest standing. It is believed the medals will be ready for delivery not later than the first of next year.

COINS OF OAXACA, INDEPENDENT, 1915.

BY FARRAN ZERBE.

[The series of coins illustrated below and described by Mr. Zerbe constitute a chapter in Mexico's numismatic history that will be read with interest. To the majority of collectors it will come as a surprise to know that such a series of coins was issued. The entire lot—nearly 50 varieties—was furnished THE NUMISMATIST from which to make illustrations, and from these we have selected specimens to show practically all of the types and denominations. The obverse type remains the same throughout the series, though there are many die varieties. One of those not shown in copper is a piece of 20 centavos on which the obverse die of the 20 pesos was used, possibly an error in striking, which is classed as extremely rare. This die is shown in the illustration of the 20 pesos in gold.—EDITOR'S NOTE.]

From an American gentleman who has had several years' residence and business interests in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, there has recently come to me a series of coins produced in that State during 1915 and at the time Oaxaca was conducting its affairs of state as a government independent of any other authority. The independence of this State was only for a short time, the Carranza government suppressing it, and, I am informed, immediately withdrew the Oaxaca coins from circulation and supplanted them with printed promises to pay.



Showing the different types of the reverses of the copper coins.



Obverse and reverse types of oblong copper issues—a makeshift coinage.

Considering the different metals, denominations, sizes, weights and shapes, and some die varieties, this series exceeds in number, probably, the combined coin varieties of the balance of Mexico issued during the continuation of the disturbances that compose the present revolution. In copper we have 1, 3, 5, 10 and 20 centavos; in silver, 50 centavos, 1, 2 and 5 pesos; and in gold, of low grade, 5, 10 and 20 pesos, all of which are round. There are also oblong bits of copper of the value of 1 and 3 centavos. Various sizes and thicknesses of the copper and silver denominations were made in the effort, as it is explained, to keep the coins in bullion parity

with exchange for paper money, the continued decreasing value of which governed proportionately the composition of the coins. Those of greatest weight are classed as first issues. The pieces classed as gold are stamped of a fineness of 0.175, probably sufficient to be at par with similar denominations of acceptable paper currency. Some of the silver issues, as indicated by their stamp, are from unparted bullion and contain a small portion of gold. About fifty varieties have come to my notice, some of which, no doubt, if they progressed beyond "pattern" classification, were of very limited mintage.



Showing reverse types of the 50 centavos, one peso, and one variety of two pesos, in silver.

The first issue, 1, 5 and 10 centavos in copper, which are thicker than succeeding issues, soon became worth more for their metal contents than their stamped value and disappeared from circulation, as did the following issue for the same reason. The oblong copper pieces are reported as a makeshift while dies were being prepared. The issue of gold is said to have been very small. It is stated that early in 1916 none of the gold and only the silver and copper of least metal value were obtainable, and practically all of the series have ere this entirely disappeared from circulation. Circulation was confined mostly to the city of Oaxaca, and where the Independents now taunt the Carranzistas with the fact that a single State as an independent was able to provide a practical coinage for its people when the central government of the nation offered nothing but worthless, or nearly so, paper.



Obverse and reverse of one type of the two pesos in silver.



Obverse and reverse of two pesos and reverse of five pesos, of unparted bullion.

All the coins were produced in the city of Oaxaca, the capital of the State, and such of the equipment of the old Oaxaca mint as was practical

was used in the production. The dies for the first issue, heaviest copper, are reported to have been made by an American resident of Oaxaca named De Coe. Dies for the other issues, most of which bear the engraver's mark T. M., were by Teofolio Munroy, who is said to have been an employe of the old mint and the most experienced one associated with the present series.

While but a single obverse type was attempted, the varieties disclosed, particularly in the shape of the bust, indicates that for lack of facilities or experience dies were short-lived and reproduction was by hand. The same obverse dies are believed to have been used in striking different metals and different sized planchets. Excepting the oblong pieces, which bear letters only, all of the obverses are of one type:

Obverse, Bust of Benito Pablo Juarez, a native of Oaxaca and revered by its people. Juarez was born in 1806, was President of Mexico, 1858 to 1863 and 1867 to 1872, in which latter year he died. Surrounding the bust, ESTADO L. Y. S. DE OAXACA (Free and Independent State of Oaxaca), 1915 below, two five-pointed stars balanced between inscription and date.



Obverse and reverse of five, ten and twenty pesos, in gold.

Reverse, MONEDA PROVISIONAL (provisional money) above, with wreath below, composes a circle which surrounds the denomination, etc., in the center. Engraver's mark below wreath. This general reverse appears on all the round pieces excepting two varieties of the 2-pesos pieces, which have in the center the arms with scales, scroll, etc., used on the Mexican coin type introduced in 1869. It is said the punches for this central device were as used in the old Oaxaca mint. The edge marks are said to have been produced in a milling machine after the coins had been struck.

Preparations were made for coining a fifty-peso gold piece, round, of standard quality and value, for use in foreign trade. But one piece is known to have been struck and is preserved by the mintmaster.

Oaxaca is one of the richest states of Mexico, and is numismatically noted as the seat of the Morelos issues 1810-15.

San Francisco, August 1, 1916.

Medal Issues and Awards.

All the allied sovereigns have honored Verdun in recognition of the valorous defence of that city. Among the decorations conferred upon the city are the Russian St. George's Cross, the British Military Cross, the Italian and Serbian Gold Medals for Valor, the Belgian Cross of Leopold, the Montenegrin Gold Medal, and the French Legion of Honor and War Cross.

President Poincaré announced September 14th that the Emperor of Japan has decided to give the city of Verdun an award of honor.

J. DE L.

THE HALF CENT VARIETIES OF 1826.

WITH REVISED LIST OF 1807.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.

1826.

Coinage, 234,000. Two obverses, two reverses and two combinations of dies are found. Both obverses are found damaged, one cracked from edge near twelfth star to eye, the other broken on edge from third to fifth star. One reverse has been found only broken, between the third and fourth set of leaves of wreath.

OBVERSE—1826.

	Length.	Spaced.	Curl over 6.	1st star to date.	13th star to date.
1	7 mm.	Unequally	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 mm.	4 mm.
1a	Crack edge near 12th star to eye.				
2	7 mm.	Equally	$\frac{2}{3}$	4 mm.	3 mm.
2a	Break left edge from third to fifth star.				

REVERSE—1826.

	Tip of leaf and		Letters	
	S.	Under last A.	Double cut.	Half Cent
A	1 mm. r. of	Right stand	ER	Perfect.
B	Under R.	Left stand	Double cut.	Beveled base.
Ba	Break in wreath between third and fourth set of leaves.			

COMBINATIONS.

1—A	1a—A	2—Ba	2a—Ba
-----	------	------	-------

Obverse 1.—Date 7 mm., spaced unequally: 18 spaced wider than 82 and 26 closer than 82. Slight scratches in field between right side of date and star. Curl over right half of 6. Angle of bust and shoulder on line with 1. Stars all perfect, those on right side closer to milling than those on the left. First star 4 mm. from date, thirteenth 4 mm. from date. Lower line of L imperfect. Inner line of ear forked. Curl before ear with a single strand of hair *across* lower part of curl.

Obverse 1a.—Crack, border near twelfth star to eye.

Obverse 2.—Date 7 mm., spaced equally. Curl over right two-thirds of 6. Angle of bust and shoulder on line with 1. Thirteen stars, two outer points double cut. All stars equally distant from milling. First star 4 mm. from date. Thirteenth 3 mm. from date. Lower line of L imper-

fect. Inner line of ear forked. Strands of curl before ear all parallel. This die is more roughly cut than Obverse 1.

Obverse 2a.—Die broken opposite third star, and includes half of fourth and fifth to border opposite fifth star.

Reverse A.—Tip of leaf under right side of D. Tip 1 mm. right of S. Tip under right foot of F. Tip under left foot right stand of last A of America. STAT close. Stands of E and R double cut. Triangular mark between tops of E and D. Small spot to left of first S and to left of foot of first A in America, showing slight double cutting. Letters of HALF—CENT perfect with edges perpendicular to field. Bar under Cent. Wreath perfect. No roughness in field. D-S, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; S-O, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; F-A, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; A-U, 9 mm.; A to stem, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; U to ribbon, 1 mm. Center mark small.

Reverse B.—Tip of leaf under right of D. Tip under right of side of S. Tip under right foot of F. Tip under right foot left stand of last A of America. STAT spaced wide. Letters of legend perfect. Letters of HALF—CENT lightly cut on roughly beveled base. The light outlines perfect. Wreath in high relief and rather crude. Short thorn to branch between first and second set of leaves. Short thorn to tip of leaf at C of Cent, and another longer, to tip of leaf above H. Center mark large. Bar under Cent. D-S, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; S-O, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; F-A, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; A-U, 9 mm.; A to stem, 1 mm.; U to ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Reverse Ba.—Break in wreath between third and fourth sets of leaves, obliterating stem and space between stem and leaves.



1807.

At the time of describing the half cents of 1807 but one variety was known. Since then a reader has sent for inspection a new variety. In comparing the reverses I found I had made an error in my combination in July, which I now correct.

OBVERSE—1807.

	Date		Border	Liberty and
	Length	Fig. 7.	Milled or plain.	Inner circle or milling.
1	7	Recut	Milled	Distant
2	7	Recut	Plain	Merged

REVERSE—1807.

	Denominator		Regula m.m.	Border	Thorn to wreath	Berries
	Mm.	Spaced				Large
A*	4½	Wide	3	Milled	Thorn	All
B	4½	Wide	3	Plain	None	Not all

COMBINATIONS.

1—A

2—B

* Reverse A is the same die as A of 1806.

Obverse 1.—Date 6 mm. Milling around border. 80 slightly close; 7 large, double cut, extending both above and below other figures; 7 touches milling. Liberty 12 mm., nearly equally distant from hair and milling. R distant from hair. Left foot of T wanting. Valley of hair under ER. Lock of hair ends on line with right side of B. Forelock under T. 1 half the distance from curl as from hair. Angle of hair and shoulder on line with right side of 8.

Obverse 2.—Date 6 mm. No milling around border. An inner circle the width of milling extends the whole way round, this circle being concave. Liberty 12 mm. Top of all letters merged with inner edge of circle. R distant from hair, otherwise as Obverse 1.

Reverse A.—Milling strong, same as Reverse A, 1806.

Reverse B.—Beveled border, showing *very* slight milling (virtually none). No thorn to left wreath or to leaves. The top left berry small and the two inside right berries small, otherwise as Reverse A.

A Pattern for Private Gold Coinage?

In last month's issue we described what is believed to be an entirely new pattern for a private California gold coinage, recently discovered by Dr. J. M. Henderson of Columbus, Ohio. The piece was exhibited at the Baltimore convention and is illustrated below.



Nothing is known of its origin. The lady from whom Dr. Henderson obtained it has had it in her possession for forty years, and it came to her from her father, who, so far as she knows, never was in California, nor in any part of the Far West. While evidently a pattern for a gold coin, it is struck in a metal containing considerable silver.

EUROPE'S WAR LEGACY TO COLLECTORS.

Just a glimpse into the character of the currency which the European war has forced upon the people is afforded by the specimens illustrated and described below. The greater part of the war currency in use in Europe today is paper, the various metals in which the small coins are usually struck being too scarce and precious to be used for other purposes than the manufacture of munitions of war. A number of the specimens here described are issues of the present year and are not included in the catalogue of J. Schulman, Amsterdam, of last April. The metal used for striking some of them is not easy to determine. Though catalogued as aluminum, they are too heavy for that metal, and too light for nickel, which it more closely resembles. Some appear to be struck in zinc, which was used for some of the Government issues some months ago.

We are indebted to Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash., for the specimens from which the illustrations are made. These are intended to show the different types, though not all the denominations.



No. 1.

No. 1—War money of Digoin, France. The set comprises 5 and 10 centimes in copper and 25 and 50 centimes and 1 franc in nickel or aluminum. All are of the same type, with a beehive and bees and "Digoin" on the obverse. The planchets are round, octagonal, and round with scalloped edges.



No. 2.

No. 2—Issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Bougie, Algeria (French). The set consists of 5 and 10 centimes, struck in aluminum. The type of both pieces is the same.

There are also pieces of the same type and metal issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Bone, Algeria (French).



No. 3.

No. 3—Issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Algeria (French Afri-

ca). This set consists of 5 and 10 centimes of the same type, struck in aluminum.



No. 4.

No. 4—War money of Toulouse, France, issued jointly by three cafes, the names of which appear on the pieces—Gd. Cafe Comedie, Gd. Cafe Americains and Gd. Cafe Rt. Lafayette. These come in one denomination only—5 centimes—but are struck in both copper and brass. It is rather unusual to see a coin or token dated three different years.



No. 5.

No. 5—Issued by Arconnerie Francaise, St. Sulpice. This set consists of 5, 10 and 50 centimes and 1 and 2 francs, all in a metal resembling a mixture of nickel and aluminum. The first two denominations are octagonal, the others round. All except the 5 centimes are of one type.



No. 6.

No. 6—Issued by the town of Mouscron, Belgium, and printed on cardboard, in denominations of 5 and 10 centimes.

Additional specimens of war currency from Mr. Eklund's collection will be illustrated and described next month.

The Latest Mexican Peso by Villa.

Mr. Farran Zerbe of San Francisco, Cal., sends us a specimen of the latest Mexican peso issued by Villa. The obverse has a Liberty cap surrounded by rays, with "Salazar" in very small letters below it. The inscription is "Ejercito Del Norte. Un Peso, Cha., 1915, F. M. 902.7." The reverse has the Mexican eagle on a cactus bush, with branches below. Above, "Republica Mexicana." The piece is well executed and is a strong impression.

THE NUMISMATIST

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1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
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EDITORIAL.

The Baltimore Convention.

This issue of THE NUMISMATIST will reach its readers a few days later than usual. A delay was necessary if a report of the Baltimore Convention was to be published in this issue, and we believe the members prefer the slight delay to waiting an entire month. That is may not be delayed longer than really necessary, most of the papers read at the Convention have not been included in this issue, but will be printed later. All these papers are of interest, and we regret that we are compelled to omit them as part of the proceedings, but they will not lose any of their value by the delay. The Convention photograph is omitted for the same reason, but it will appear next month.

The changes in the by-laws relating to the election of officers and proxy representation have also been omitted, as it will be necessary for the Board of Governors to revise the sections regulating these features and

incorporate the changes. As soon as this is done a list of the members and the revised constitution and by-laws will be printed in *THE NUMISMATIST*.

The demands upon space in this issue for convention matters have also crowded out some other papers, including one by Prof. Frederic S. Dunn on the inscriptions on ancient Roman coins relating to peace, and the paper on "Coins of the Wild Man Type," read at the last meeting of the New York Numismatic Club by Mr. Moritz Wormser. Both will appear at the earliest opportunity.

New Silver Coinage "Indefinitely Postponed."

The latest advices regarding the new silver coins is that the issue has been indefinitely postponed. This information, according to the daily press, comes from those in authority at Washington. The reason given for the postponement is said to be that much trouble has been encountered in preparing the dies, and that the same difficulty presents itself whenever designs are made by artists outside the mint not familiar with the mechanical problems to be solved.

Within the last ten years new designs have been adopted for all our coins. The difficulty in preparing dies for the \$20 piece in 1907 is fresh in the minds of collectors. In addition to our regular coinage, the P.-P. I. E. souvenir coins of last year gave us several additional types of coins. Most of these designs have been by artists who stand high in their profession as sculptors.

As the new silver coins are still in the process of making, collectors cannot at this time pass judgment upon them. But of all the coin designs issued since 1907 there have been just three that have not been criticised more or less harshly by collectors and the public—the Lincoln cent, designed by Victor D. Brenner, a die-cutter of New York City, and the silver half dollar and gold 2½ dollars of the San Francisco Exposition series, designed by Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber of the Philadelphia Mint.

Would it not be well in future to place the designing of our new coins in the hands of men familiar with the mechanical processes and requirements of coining, especially in view of recent developments?

Letters to the Editor.

1875 S Dime on Large Planchet.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I have a dime of 1875 S, very good condition, that is quite a little larger than dimes of the Liberty seated type—weighs practically the same. I wrote two of our leading dealers, from whom I have bought quite a number of coins. Neither knew of this large dime, and I was advised to write you to make a note of it in *THE NUMISMATIST*. Someone may be able to give an explanation of it.

Yours very truly,

W. V. TROTH.

West Baden, Ind., September 19, 1916.

Origin of the Word "Anzac."

Dear Sir—I notice on page 405 of *THE NUMISMATIST* for September an account of Australian War Medals. It may not be generally known that the word "Anzac" originated in the formation of the Australian troops into an army corps for service at Gallipoli, as shown here:

A(ustralia and) N(ew) Z(ealand) A(rmy) C(orps)—"ANZAC."

I am, yours faithfully,

LOUIS BATTENBERG,
Admiral, and F. R. N. S.

Kent House, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, England, Sept. 16, 1916.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel Friday evening, September 8, 1916, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Boyd, Butler, Davidson, Elder, Frey, Proskey, Smith, Valentine and Wormser. As guest, Mr. Louis W. Wormser.

After the roll-call the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the Annual of 1915-16 of the Numismatic Circle of Naples, and Series 1, No. 1, of the Bulletin of the same society, July, 1916, both sent by and received with thanks from corresponding member Cagiati. Also receipt of letter from member Swanson in behalf of the Medallist Art Committee, telling of his trip to Chicago and the recently developed interest in medallist art.

The Executive Committee reported the following topics for the next meeting: Election of Nominating Committee, exhibition of Copper Coins of England, and talk by Mr. Frey on "Some Popular Names of English Coins."

Mr. Wormser then addressed the meeting on the subject of "Coins Showing the Wild Man." A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Wormser for his talk.

(Mr. Wormser's address, with numerous illustrations, will be published in full in next month's issue.—EDITOR.)

Mr. Smith then told interestingly of his recent vacation trip to the battle-ground of Concord and Lexington, to Bangor, Maine, and other New England points, where he had derived inspiration from monuments of American history. He also mentioned some small coin collections he had found on his travels.

A welcome was extended to our guest Mr. Louis W. Wormser.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Proskey: A number of pattern pieces, among them a set of French copper patterns of 1848. Also, in connection with the evening's address, a very large series of Brunswick and other coins, showing the wild man; large and small silver and copper.

Mr. Proskey's exhibit in detail contained the following coins showing the wild man: Brunswick: 26 copper pfennigs, 1724 to 1804, of different mint masters and dated. In silver: Three 1 Marien Gros; eleven 2 Marien Gros; ten 4 Marien Gros; eighteen 6 Marien Gros; eight 12 Marien Gros; seventeen 24 Marien Gros; X thaler gold, Wilhelm, Duke of Brunswick; eighteen different Brunswick Wild-Man Thaler; also Brunswick, Middle Wolfenbittel, Julius, 1589, Death Thaler; Henry Julius, 1597, Lie Thaler; Brunswick New Wolfenbittel, Rudolph August and Anton Ulrich, 1687, thaler; Schwarzburg Rudolstadt one-half Thaler; Schwarzburg, Beggar Thaler; Schwarzburg, Friedrich Gunther, 2 Thaler, 1841; Denmark Species Thaler, 1846.

By Mr. Wormser: Braunschweig Wolfenbittel and Calenberg, Heinrich and Elrich, Communion Thaler, 1555; Braunschweig Wolfenbittel, 1½ Brillen Thaler, Julius, 1587; Braunschweig Wolfenbittel, Julius, Candle Thaler, 1583; Braunschweig Wolfenbittel, Heinrich Julius, 1595, Rebel Thaler; Braunschweig Wolfenbittel, Heinrich Julius, 1595, Rebel Thaler; Braunschweig Wolfenbittel, Friedrich Ulrich, 1620, Thaler; Braunschweig New Wolfenbittel, Ludwig Rudolf, 1 ducat, 1733; Braunschweig New Wolfenbittel, Carl I, 6 Marien Gros, 1770; Braunschweig New Wolfenbittel, Karl I, "Weisser Schwan," Mining Thaler, 1752; Braunschweig New Wolfenbittel, Carl I, Bleifeldt Mining Thaler, 1752; Braunschweig New Wolfenbittel, Carl II, 2½ thaler, gold, 1829; Braunschweig New Wolfenbittel, Wilhelm, X Thaler, gold, 1834; Braunschweig New Luneburg, Friedrich zu Celle, 1644, Thaler; Braunschweig New Luneburg, George Wilhelm, Thaler, 1656; Braunschweig New Luneburg, Ernest August, 1694, thaler; Braunschweig New Luneburg, George I, 1723, thaler; Pommern, Bogislaus XIV, 1631, Thaler; Pommern, Christine of Sweden, 1641, Thaler; Brandenburg-Preussen Friedrich Wilhelm, Albertus Thaler, 1797; Neufchatel, Fried. Wilh. III, 21 Batz, 1799; Erfurt Thaler, 1633; Erfurt Thaler, 1617;

Schwarzburg, Beggar Thaler, 1605; Schwarzburg Rudolstadt, Ludwig Gunther, 1786, Thaler; Luzern, ducat, 1741; Luzern, Medal, 1745.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

The Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal.

The September meeting of this society was held on the 15th inst. at the Chateau de Ramezay. Mr. William Welch of the Sidney (Australia) Historical Society was present and brought greetings from that society.

Mr. Tremblay, the curator, reported a number of donations of medals.

Mr. Adolphe Renaud exhibited a number of coins.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan read a paper on the different medal makers in Canada from J. M. Arnault down to A. Lalibertie.

The meeting adjourned.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The sixteenth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on August 23 at the office of its Secretary, 704 Hooker & Lent Bldg., San Francisco. There were present twenty-one numismatists.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart. Members present: Messrs. Huddart, Hill, Reimers, Nygren, Zerbe, Haigh, Beardslee, Brandon, Twitchell, Landecker, Sherow, Buck, and Steinman. Guests present: Anton Mohr, A. L. Charlot, H. B. Phillips, H. E. Pocock, Mrs. H. E. Pocock, Julius Loeb, A. Loeb and H. H. Lehr.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Upon motion of Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Steinman, it was unanimously carried that Mr. Zerbe be the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society's representative at the A. N. A. annual convention at Baltimore.

Mr. Steinman suggested that Mr. Zerbe be given the proxies of the A. N. A. members affiliated with the P. C. N. S. to take with him. This suggestion met with the approval of the A. N. A. members present.

The Secretary presented the applications properly filled out for membership in the Society, of Anton Mohr, Henry B. Phillips, and A. L. Charlot. Upon motion of Mr. Steinman, seconded by Mr. Huddart, they were unanimously elected to membership.

Further business was dispensed with in order to view the exhibits.

Mr. Nygren exhibited two varieties of the \$10 Wass-Molitor piece in extra fine condition.

Mr. Hill showed a \$10 U. S. coin dated 1799 in uncirculated condition.

Mr. Steinman exhibited an 8-real piece, Mexico, Philip V, 1738; 8-real piece, Mexico, Ferd. VI, 1754; 8-real piece, Mexico, Charles III, 1785; 8-real piece, Mexico, Charles IV, 1797, and an 8-real piece of Ferd. VII, 1815, all in fine condition.

Mr. Zerbe showed a Republic of Ireland note in uncirculated condition, and a check dated 1814 from President Madison.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the next call of the President or Secretary.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, September 5, 1916. 106th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. Woolsey, Handler, Simmons, L. G. Amberg, Horner, Bostwick, W. H. Amberg, Maunovry, Plumb, Bunnell, Bauer, Merritt, King, Yawger, French and Stanley.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

During this week of the Rochester Exposition different members of the R. N. A. have placed on exhibit at the Rochester Historical Society Rooms, at Exposition Park, their collections of coins. Mr. Bauer, Mr. Merritt and Dr. French, with the assistance of Mr. Putnam, arranged the exhibits in four large showcases, where they may be seen to excellent advantage, and it is hoped that all the members will avail themselves of this opportunity to see the different collections.

Mr. F. E. Merritt made an announcement that was heard with great regret by all present; that is, that he leaves Rochester next week for Phila-

delphia, to go in business for himself with Mr. Diehl, under the firm name of Diehl & Merritt Co., to handle manufacturing lines. He will give us his address later. He also resigned his office of Treasurer, the duties of which he has so faithfully performed during the four years that the Association has been in existence. Mr. Yawger has been appointed to act as Treasurer for the balance of this year, upon motion to that effect. Mr. Merritt, in the course of his remarks, stated that he would return to Rochester to attend his auction sale, which will be held the latter part of October, and will visit us as often as possible, at the same time expressing his regret at leaving Rochester on account of his connection with this Association.

Dr. French responded to Mr. Merritt, in his usual happy vein, and in behalf of all wished him success in his new venture. At the suggestion of Dr. French it was decided that we hold a clam bake at the rifle range as a sort of farewell party for Mr. Merritt, on Monday afternoon, September 11. The arrangements are that the members will meet at Mr. Bauer's, 192 St. Paul street, taking an automobile ride from there for about two hours, reaching the rifle range about 4 o'clock, when the pit will be opened. Several other members spoke, expressing their sorrow at the loss of such a valuable member to our Association, and wishing him success in his new location.

Mr. Bunnell delivered the pictures taken at our outing on July 7, and they were found to be exceptionally fine.

Meeting adjourned to September 19.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday evening, September 19, 1916. 107th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. Horner, W. H. Amberg, Plumb, Simmons, Savage, Potter, Bauer, Woolsey, Bostwick, Koeb, Stanley, Maunovry, W. H. Amberg, Lozier, King, Yawger, French.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. King made a few remarks regarding the clam bake given in honor of Mr. Fred E. Merritt, telling how much he had enjoyed the occasion, and when he spoke of the presentation of the medal to Mr. Merritt on that day, it made everybody realize how much they were losing in having Mr. Merritt leave the Association, and all were feeling rather downhearted, until Mr. Andrew Ludolph told one of his funny stories, thus raising the spirits of the members to normal. Some other members spoke a few words of regret at the loss of Mr. Merritt from our midst.

Following applications for membership were received and referred to the Membership Committee for investigation, to be passed upon at our next meeting: Mr. Geo. A. Gillette, 1016 Wilder Bldg., recommended by Geo. P. French and W. H. Amberg; Mr. V. W. Raymond, 86 Kislingbury St., recommended by Geo. P. French and H. H. Yawger; Mr. Earl H. Potter, 147 Lenox St., recommended by Mr. J. Maunovry and H. H. Yawger.

President King appointed Mr. Woolsey to act on the Membership Committee in place of Mr. F. E. Merritt.

Dr. French showed several varieties of 1793 cents together with a few other dates, the property of Mr. F. R. Kimball, of Boston.

Mr. J. A. Woods of Hamilton, Ont., called on several of the members during the week, but was obliged to leave the city on Sunday, before the meeting, much to the regret of all who had met him, as it would have given them much pleasure to have him attend the meeting. All are hoping that he may be with us at a meeting at some time in the not far distant future.

It was arranged that a paper is to be prepared and read on some subject of interest to all, at each meeting hereafter. At the next meeting, Mr. J. A. Koeb will tell about die making and how the coins are made.

Mr. Bauer read a paper on Roman coins, telling about the Roman Aes, when they started, and about the different sizes and who they were coined by; also told about the denari silver coins of Rome. He has specimens of each kind he told about; he also described how the different families of Rome at one time had their own coinage, when this practice began and when it was stopped. His talk was most interesting, from beginning to end, and a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered him.

The matter of attending the A. N. A. Convention was taken up and

while there will not be as large an attendance from Rochester as was anticipated, still the R. N. A. will be pretty well represented.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, October 3rd.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Springfield Coin Club.

The 44th meeting was held August 30th, 1916, at the Board of Trade Rooms. Meeting called to order at 8.15, President Oliver in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Curtis, Stone, Fuller, Prevost, Pond, Morse, Morris, Chancellor, and Kitson.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer gave an informal report.

Mr. Kitson turned over to the Club the electrotypes of the official Club emblem and presented the Club with his original drawing of the same. It was moved by Mr. Prevost, and seconded by Mr. Morse, that the original drawing be turned over to the Curator. Motion carried.

It was moved by Mr. Stone, and seconded by Mr. Pond, that our delegate, Mr. Morse, be instructed to bring up at the meeting of the American Numismatic Association, in Baltimore, Md., a proposal to print a complete list of the members of the American Numismatic Association.

The meeting was then turned over to the Entertainment Committee.

The usual auction concluded the program.

Adjourned to September 27th.

A. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

Farewell Party to Mr. F. E. Merritt.

Seven automobile-loads of members of the Rochester Numismatic Association met at the place of business of Mr. Geo. J. Bauer, on St. Paul street, on Monday afternoon, September 11th, on their way to the rifle range, where a farewell party was to be given, in the form of a clam bake, to Mr. F. E. Merritt, who leaves for Philadelphia this week to go into business in that city.

The time of meeting was set for 2 o'clock, and all were on time with the exception of Dr. French. After waiting for him forty-five minutes, the party left without him, taking an automobile ride out East avenue, through Perfield, Webster and Nine-Mile-Point, then along the lake shore to the rifle range, arriving there a little after four o'clock.

The party had been there but a short time when Mr. Bauer (who was unable to get away from his business to go for the ride) drove up with his car, and in it was seated *the late* Dr. French, filled with apologies and good excuses for his tardiness, and as everybody was glad to see him, he was forgiven.

A few minutes after, Mr. Bunnell came with his camera, ready to take a picture of the crowd. A rustic table was secured and Mr. Merritt was seated in a rustic chair on top of the table, with the other R. N. A. members grouped around him on the table, which nearly led to disaster, for just as the picture was about to be taken, the back part of the table gave way and it was only by the exercise of considerable agility on the part of all that they were saved from being dumped unceremoniously on the ground.

After the dinner Dr. French, in behalf of The Rochester Numismatic Association, and in his best style, presented Mr. Merritt with a farewell gift of a watch fob with a bar and pin from which was suspended a gold *piece*, engraved with words suitable to the occasion. Mr. Merritt, in responding, was rather overcome, as he was so taken by surprise. Several other members spoke, expressing their appreciation of all Mr. Merritt had done for the Association and their deep regret at losing him.

Mr. Merritt has acted as Treasurer of the Rochester Numismatic Association ever since its organization, five years ago, and during all that time has only missed one or two meetings, at times when his absence was unavoidable. He has been one of the hardest-working and most faithful members of the R. N. A., nothing being too much trouble for him in furthering the best interests of the Association, and he carries with him the sincere best wishes of all the members for his success in his new undertaking.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted Oct. 1, 1916.

- 1865 Daniel J. Sullivan, 3014 Flournoy St., Chicago, Ill.
 1866 Jean Maunovry, 40 Joslyn Place, Rochester, N. Y.
 1867 F. R. Simmonds, 192 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.
 1868 John W. Horner, 112 Comfort St., Rochester, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Sept. 20, 1916. If no objections are received prior to Nov. 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the November issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Hugo Landecker, (General) 111 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.	Farran Zerbe I. Leland Steinman
A. B. Deane, (U. S.), Wellsboro, Pa.	Farran Zerbe Waldo C. Moore
Edward Carleton, (General), 865 Main St., E., Hamilton, Ont.	John A. Wood Geo. Argent
H. A. McGee, (General), 117 E. Ocean Ave., Long Beach, Calif.	Waldo C. Moore B. F. Tucker
Harrold E. Gillingham, (Medals), 432 W. Price St., Philadelphia, Pa.	Henry Chapman S. Hudson Chapman

Change of Address.

W. L. Fisher, from Easton, to Bartonsville, Pa.

Lewisburg, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1916.

WALDO C. MOORE,
General Secretary.

U. S. Coinage for August.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT.

Washington, D. C., September 1, 1916.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of August, 1916:

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Half Eagles	124,000	\$ 620,000.00
McKinley Memorial Dollars	10,013	10,013.00
Total Gold	134,013	\$ 630,013.00
SILVER.		
Dimes	6,460,000	\$ 646,000.00
MINOR.		
Five Cent (Nickel)	7,814,000	\$ 390,700.00
One Cent (Bronze)	853,000	8,530.00
Total Minor	8,667,000	\$ 399,230.00
Total Coinage	15,261,013	\$1,675,243.00

Coinage executed for Costa Rica—Gold 5,000 Pieces
 Coinage executed for Colombia—Silver 281,645 Pieces
 Coinage executed for Philippine Islands—Nickel 300,000 Pieces
 Coinage executed for Philippine Islands—Bronze 1,200,000 Pieces

A Medal Issued by Prince Louis of Battenburg.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Thos. L. Elder of New York we are able to reproduce a medal recently issued by Prince Louis of Battenberg for the benefit of the British Naval Orphanages, and which commemorates the recent naval battle between the English and German fleets off the coast of Jutland.



The obverse has British flags crossed over a trident, in the center of which is a shield inscribed "31 May, 1916." Legend, "To the Glorious Memory of Those Who Fell That Day." Reverse, in a wreath, "May 31, 1916. The Great German Fleet Attacked Off the Coast of Jutland and Driven Back Into Port With Heavy Loss. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief; Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commanding Battle Cruiser Fleet."

The dies for the medals were made by Spink & Son, London, and are issued in two sizes. Those in white metal are about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter; those in silver about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter.

The medals are for sale in America by Mr. Elder, 32 East 23d street, New York City.

Miscellaneous Numismatic Notes.

At Ali-Lemugard, near St. Karin, Finland, recently, four kilos of small silver coins were unearthed, most of them measuring 5 cm. in diameter, with a number of smaller size.

Copper coins in Sweden have of late become very scarce, and in some localities there are none in circulation. It is a common practice for the crews of foreign merchant vessels in Swedish ports to exchange their currency for all the copper five and two-ore coins they can obtain, and in this way are taken out of the country.

It is said that in an experimental way bank notes are being printed in England on silk waterproofed by a secret process which employs no rubber.

Gen. Earl Kitchener, the British Field Marshal, who lost his life when the cruiser "Hampshire" was sunk off Scotland on June 5 last, was a Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society. At the June meeting of the society in London on June 16, the President, Sir Arthur J. Evans, in an address, feelingly alluded to the untimely death of England's great soldier.

The Chilean Government is said to have postponed conversion of its paper currency to gold until January, 1919.

President Poincaré of France has made a collection of photographs of English soldiers who have won the Victoria Cross.



**The
American Numismatic Society**

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

Dealer Mehl Now in His Own Building.

By the time this issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* reaches its readers B. Max Mehl, the Fort Worth (Texas) dealer, will be installed in his new business quarters—the Mehl Building—just completed at a cost of \$25,000, exclusive of the site.



The Mehl Building.

Ten years ago Mr. Mehl began business as a dealer in coins. His establishment consisted of a desk and chair in his home. Two years later he opened an office in the Flatiron Building, and in the last two years he has been occupying half of the third floor of that building. On October 2 he moved into his own building, the greater part of which will be devoted to his coin business, which at the present time requires from six to ten assistants.

We congratulate Mr. Mehl on his success. Throughout his business career he has been a steady, persistent advertiser, not only in *THE NUMISMATIST*, but in many other publications, and the extensive business which he has built up is no doubt largely due to that fact, coupled with close attention and remarkable energy.

How Coins Wear Out.

In the latest report of the British mint Sir Thomas K. Rose, a well-known metallurgical expert, calls attention to the effect of grease derived from the sweat of the fingers, or from other sources, in accelerating the wear of coins, which is usually attributed entirely to abrasion. Sir Thomas says that the fatty acids of the grease have a corrosive action upon the metal. Copper, in particular, even if present only in small quantity as an alloy for gold or silver, is converted into an oleate, stearate or other salt. Haagen Smit, of the Utrecht mint, found by analysis that the dirt on a bronze coin contained 36 per cent. of copper in the form of powdered compounds of the fatty acids. When the coin is handled the dirt is in part detached, and the coin undergoes a loss of weight. Gold or silver is not readily converted into salts, but removing the copper leaves the less easily attacked metals in a spongy form that offers little resistance to abrasion. In new coins the rapid loss of weight that occurs is doubtless caused at first by abrasion, but when the rough edges have been removed chemical action may prove to be of the first importance in the succeeding deterioration.—*Youth's Companion*.

A conspiracy to manufacture and circulate \$1,000,000 of counterfeit silver certificates and United States Treasury notes in New York City was frustrated by William J. Flynn, chief of the Government Secret Service, and several of his assistants, according to a press report. According to the Secret Service men, the counterfeiters were well supplied with money, their outfit alone having cost upwards of \$2,000. The scheme, the Government agents said they were informed, was to manufacture the \$1,000,000 in spurious bills, then destroy the plant before attempting to dispose of the bogus money. Seventy photographic negatives of genuine bills already had been made and the impressions transferred to gelatine and plates. Some of these after having been electroplated, had been etched. Pieces of silk and human hair also were used in the process of making the counterfeits.

THE NUMISMATIST

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No. 11

COINS SHOWING THE WILD MAN.

(The following address was made by Mr. Moritz Wormser, Secretary of the New York Numismatic Club, at the meeting of the Club on September 8. The illustrations are from specimens owned by Mr. Wormser and Mr. David Proskey, and are a part of the extensive exhibit of wild man coins by these two gentlemen at the meeting.)

Toward the end of June of this year there was dispersed by auction in Philadelphia the collection of our late fellow-member, Mr. Charles Gregory, which was very representative as a general collection, showing the universal numismatic taste of its owner. He seems to have been especially attracted by the Brunswick series of wild man coins. These coins bear certain distinction in the grotesqueness of the effigy of the wild man which they carry, and have always, apparently, been very popular among American collectors of foreign coins. The subject of this talk was suggested to me in a very off-hand manner, and after deciding to talk on it I concluded that it was a very poor choice considering its extensiveness, the series of Brunswick coins alone on this subject being particularly prolific. I trust no one will expect a scholarly talk or an attempt to contribute to numismatic science, as my remarks are only intended to arouse a general interest in the subject, and to group together information already available. The exhibit which I have with me this evening is very limited, and I am confident that some of you here have brought a much richer series of wild man coins than I own; in fact I am quite sure that Mr. Proskey's exhibit will far outshine mine. I should not be surprised if most of you thought I was only going to refer to the wild man coins of Brunswick, but it is to be noted that I shall talk not only on these, but also on other coins on which the wild man appears in different forms and shapes.

But who is this wild man, not of Borneo, but of Germany? He is a creation of German and Slav folk legends, a descendant of the Greek Satyr and the Roman Faun, the spirit of the German forest which the German loves, a descendant also of the race of giants, Fafner and Fasolt, who helped the German gods build Walhalla in the Rheingold Saga; huge of stature, hairy of skin, wreathed in the leaves of the forest and formidably armed with a cudgel or a tree-trunk. From the legend he has been transferred to heraldry, and in that capacity he appears as shield supporter, sometimes alone, at other times in pairs, in some cases accompanied by the wild woman; sometimes unarmed, at others holding a lance or a club; and in a few cases his head hidden in the helmet covering the coat of arms as a particular fancy of the heraldic artist.

The first series of wild man coins which we shall briefly consider is that of the lands of Brunswick, and this is so numerous that it will only be most superficial. For those who wish to go more deeply into the subject we would suggest the reading of the well-known and authoritative work of Edward Fiala, who described the coin collection of the lands of the Guelphs belonging to Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and Duke of Brunswick Lüneburg, or, rather, to be more exact, the father of the present reigning Duke. This collection has a very interesting history, having originally belonged to Gerhardt Walter Molanus, Abbott of Loccum, who died in 1722. From him it descended to the councilor and general superintendent Bohmer of Celle, whose heirs, in 1744, wanted to sell it at auction, but first offered it to King George II, who exercised the option, purchased it, and with it laid the foundation of the royal coin cabinet. Fiala's work is standard on this subject. This work is available at the New York Public Library. Another standard collection is that of Knyphausen, the catalogue of which Mr. Frey was kind enough to put at my disposal.

In connection with any Brunswick coins the number of branch lines of the House of Guelph is most confusing, and I must confess that after having spent some time on this paper I am still unable to give you a very clear history of all the branch lines who issued coins. Briefly, the principal and steadily ruling lines are the Middle Brunswick Wolfenbüttele line, the New Brunswick Wolfenbüttele line, and the Brunswick Lüneburg line. The first mentioned died out with Frederick Ulrich in 1634, and its possessions were divided between the lines of New Wolfenbüttele and Lüneburg. The former of these two is the older line, and has always remained the Duchy of Brunswick. The descent of its rulers was several times interrupted through death without direct male heirs, and finally, in 1884, the last ruler of the line died without any descendants. This produced a complication in the Guelph question in Germany, as the Duchy should have descended to the Prussophile dethroned Duke of Cumberland, who, but for the annexation of Hanover by Prussia in 1866, should have inherited the Kingdom of Hanover. The question was adjusted only just preceding the present war by the marriage of the son of the Duke of Cumberland to the daughter of Emperor William II, who thereupon ascended the throne of the Duchy of Brunswick—modern history which is fresh in everyone's mind.

But to return to the subject of our talk, the "wild man." Coins with this effigy are frequent with the coinage of almost all the branch lines of the House of Brunswick, and in the case of these coins the wild man does not only represent the spirit of the forest, but more specifically the spirit of the Harz Mountains. These mountains are located in the lands of Brunswick, and are very rich in mines. Mining there began in the middle ages, but the only one operated before 1500 was that of the Rammelsberg near Goslar. In 1524 Bohemian miners opened up the Andreasberg mine which then, however, belonged to the domains of Hohenstein. Not until 1593 did Wolfgang of Brunswick-Grubenhagen inherit the mining town of St. Andreasberg as a part of his heritage of Hohenstein, after the extinction of this noble line, and three years later Duke Henry Julius of Middle Brunswick Wolfenbüttele in turn fell heir to this precious possession by inheriting the lands of Grubenhagen through the extinction of this branch line. This produced the first Andreas Thaler in 1594, and it may be noted in passing that St. Andrew reigned a close second to the wild man on the Brunswick coins. In that same year, 1524, Wolf Sturz, former mine boss of St. Joachimsthal, was called to the upper Harz by Henry the Younger with the permission of Count Stephen of Schlick, and in 1529 the Wildemann mine located near the town of this name began to produce. This mine was the first silver mine of the Dukes of Brunswick, and undoubtedly is responsible for the appearance on all the Brunswick silver coins of its namesake, the Wild Man, who was later also transferred to the gold and copper productions, although he symbolizes only the mining of silver. Other mines were opened up from time to time, and in the eighteenth century we have, consequently, a very large series of mining thalers on which are representations and pictures of these various mines. Some of the Harz mines are very deep, and often it was necessary to cease mining owing to the appearance of ground waters. One of the Andreasberg shafts is 850 meters deep, its bottom being 220 meters below sea level.

In connection with these Harz mines it is interesting to know that a great number of them belonged to the various branch lines of Brunswick jointly, being comprised in the expression "Kommunion Harz." The upper Harz belonged to the line of Grubenhagen, and was exclusively Brunswick Lüneburg property, but the four mining towns of Zellerfeld, Wildemann, Grund and Lautenthal, as well as Rammelsberg, were the common property of Wolfenbüttele and Lüneburg. It was only in 1788 that the so-called "Recess" was concluded, by which Wolfenbüttele gave up its rights in the "Kommunion Upper Harz" against three-sevenths of the forest rights.

The coinage of wild man coins of the House of Middle Wolfenbüttele is the most interesting, and a consideration of this series might be called the "rise and fall of the wild man," for in the early series of these coins the wild man is used pictorially to tell a real story in its small compass, while in later years his picture becomes more or less conventional, finally ending as a mere supporter in a coat of arms.

The founder of the line of Middle Wolfenbüttele was Henry the Elder, who received the lands of Wolfenbüttele in 1495 from his father, William

the Younger, while the brother of Henry the Elder, Erich, received the lands of Calenberg. Henry the Elder was succeeded in 1514 by his son, Henry the Younger, who is known popularly as the "Böse Heinz," or "Bad Harry." He was engaged in continuous quarrels with other rulers of his vicinity, especially the Bishop of Hildesheim, Erich of Calenberg fighting on his side, and in the battle of Soltau Erich was taken prisoner and Henry the Younger badly defeated. The Emperor, however, favored the cause of Henry the Younger, and he was again restored to his domains. Later he was arrayed on the side of the Catholics and the Emperor against the Lutherans and the Lutheran princes of even his own house, and he took a prominent part in the Holy League of Nurnberg against the Smalcaldian League. The Lutherans overran the lands of Brunswick, and Henry the Younger was compelled to flee. Again gathering an army he was beaten in the Battle of Bockelom and taken prisoner, and only the complete defeat of the Smalcaldian League at the Battle of Muhlberg by the Emperor and the Holy League freed Henry the Younger and restored him to his domain. In this period the first wild man thaler was struck, about the year 1539. During these years the wild man appears alone, or as single shield supporter. In 1552 Henry had a falling out with his uncle, Erich of Calenberg, but a few years later, in 1555, they again became friendly, and to commemorate this, struck the so-called Kommunion Thaler and lower denomina-



Braunschweig Wolfenbüttel and Calenberg, Heinrich and Ehrich, Kommunion Thaler, 1555.

tions, showing the heads of the two rulers on the obverse and the wild man supporting the coat of arms on the reverse and the device "in God's power have we put ourselves." This thaler is in my exhibit. Other coins of Henry have the device "In Gott's Gewalt Hab Ich's gestalt. Der hat's gefügt was mir genügt" ("In God's power I have put myself. He has ordered what suffices me"). In fact, the mottoes on these coins are very quaint and amusing, considering the rascality of some of their professors.

Henry the Younger has received a very bad reputation by reason of his relentless persecution of the Protestants, in which he went so far as



Braunschweig, Julius, Candle Thaler, 1583.

to persecute his own son Julius to such an extent that he had to flee from his father into the protection of the Elector of Brandenburg, as he was a devout supporter of the Protestant faith. At the same time Henry did a great deal of constructive work, especially improving mining in the Harz Mountains, opening new mines, and revising the mining laws.

Upon his death he was succeeded by his son Julius, who introduced the Reformation and who throughout his reign, from 1570-1589, created the Golden Age of the lands of Brunswick. He established the University of Helmstadt and proved himself a great mining engineer, an efficient secretary of the interior, a splendid manufacturer and merchant. He established among other things a brass foundry, an iron industry, and a munitions plant. His motto was "By serving others, I am consumed," ("Aliis in Serviando Consumer"), and this is embodied in the well-known "Licht" or "Candle Thaler," in which the wild man appears holding a candle, symbolic of how the Duke is devoting his life to the welfare of his subjects. A specimen of this is shown here this evening.

Numismatically, Duke Julius is also famous on account of the "Julius Loeser," first issued in 1574. This is the series of multiple thalers, pieces of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 10, and in one year, 1688, even 16 thalers, devised by him as a clever method of finance. They would come in the class of wild man coins, as they show in the centre field of the reverse the coat of arms supported by a wild man holding a candle on the right and another one holding an orb on the left. The standard weight of the 10 thaler is one pound silver. They showed several concentric circles of inscriptions, also the planets, symbolic of the various metals and the portrait of the Duke. They were struck at Heinrichstadt. Every subject was required to lay by one of these multiple thalers as a savings fund, in accordance with his state of wealth. The subjects obtained them by exchanging their small change for these thalers, and were required at frequent periods to show them to the authorities. If the Duke at any time should find himself in need of precious metallic treasure for purposes of war or other reasons of state, he could turn to his subjects and borrow these reserve funds, thus redeeming them, the German word being "loesen." Hence the name "Loeser." Julius, however, ruled the country so well that he never was compelled to call on his subjects for this purpose, but undoubtedly the unwieldy shape of these coins and the difficulty of negotiating or carrying them induced the good people of Brunswick to save money. As coins they have been in demand for many years, an historian of 1722 recording that coin collectors paid from 40 to 50 thalers for one of these 10-thaler pieces. The recent record of the 5-thaler piece was \$60.



Braunschweig Wolfenbittel, 1½ Brillen Thaler, Julius, 1587.

Duke Julius was also engaged in considerable quarrels, with the noble family of Von Saldern and the city of Brunswick, whose citizens had kept his son Henry Julius for hours in front of their gates during a cloudburst, merely out of spite against the ducal family; and upon this occasion light

and eyeglasses were supposed to fail them. In commemoration, on the 14th of June, 1586, at Goslar and Wolfenbüttel, Julius struck the famous "Brillen" or "Eyeglass Thaler," on which the wild man is represented holding hour-glass, skull and eyeglasses in addition to the candle. A specimen of the rather rare one-and-a-half Brillen Thaler I am showing this evening. The abbreviations are intricate and interesting, being translated as follows: "What help are candle and eyeglasses to the eye when a man cannot help or know himself," and "Invited to bite, why should I be bitten."



Braunschweig Middle Wolfenbüttel, Julius, 1589, Death Thaler.

Finally, the death of Julius, in 1589, was commemorated in the issue of another wild man thaler, on which the wild man is mournfully resting his head on his arm, supported by a memorial tablet, upon which is placed a skull, while in his left he holds a tree trunk, hour-glass and eyeglasses, the very last of the Candle Thalers. The obverse shows for the last time the bust of Duke Julius dressed in heavy armor, his battle-axe over his shoulder, and the coin shows the universal sentiment over the death of the beloved ruler, "Luctu Publico," "with the lamentation of the populace."

Julius was succeeded by his son Henry Julius, who expanded his domains, but was extravagant, and gradually brought the state into financial difficulties. Numismatically he is famed for a series of satirical thalers directed against his enemies, some of which were, in accordance with the spirit of the time, somewhat coarse in their humor, and which actually got the duke quite successfully before the courts of the Empire. The nobles who had been the objects of the Brillenthalers, the brothers Kurt and Hildebrand von Saldern, had taken their troubles to the courts, but in 1595 the decision was against them, and they were condemned. Their complaint had also been joined in by other nobles, von Walmoden, Stocklein, Oldershausen and Steinberg, and in memory of the court vindication the duke, at Goslar, struck the so-called "Rebellen" or "Rebel" Thaler, specimens of which I



Braunschweig Wolfenbüttel, Rebel Thaler, Heinrich Julius, 1595.

am showing. They show the wild man, in the right hand a torch, in the left a spear; at his feet, a dog licking the point of the spear. Behind the dog a growing flower, with one blossom. Above the torch, "N M T," "Noll

me tangere," near the spear, D. C. S. C., "Durum contra stimulum calcitrare." Reverse, circle of shields and representations of rebellious cohorts of Korah, Dathan and Abiram, swallowed by the earth. Above, "N. R. M. A. D. I. E. S.," "Non recedet malum a domo ingrati et seditiosi." "Evil shall not leave the house of the ingrate and rebel." "Numeri XVI" ("Numbers, Chapter XVI").

This was followed in 1596 by the Lie Thaler, showing on the obverse a shield held by a wild man standing to the right, and on the reverse, victory crowning a lion, resting on a flower, with the inscription "Huete dich for der That der Luegen wirdwohl Radt" ("Beware of lies is good advice"). "Tandem Bona causa triumphat" ("At last the cause of the righteous shall triumph").



Braunschweig Middle Wolfenbützel, Henry Julius, 1597, Lie Thaler.

Further wild man thalers of this ruler are the Unity Thaler and the Pelican Thalers, both showing the same obverse, with the coat of arms supported by a wild man, and the reverse of the former showing a leopard and a lion upholding a bundle of arrows with the device "Unita Durant," the latter a pelican feeding its blood to a brood of young ones, with the device, "Pro aris et Focis."

Frederick Ulrich followed Henry Julius upon his death in 1613, and with him faded the glory of the Middle Wolfenbützel line, as well as the glory of the wild man. He becomes conventionalized and loses some of his impertinence and poetry, no longer being the conveyor of clever satire or symbolism. One of my coins is of Frederick Ulrich, and shows the conventionalized type. At times he appears as shield supporter, single or double, or standing in the centre of the field without shield, holding a tree trunk, usually in his right hand. No longer characteristic of only the silver coins, he also makes his appearance on gold and copper coins; on gold I believe the first time on a ducat of 1615, of Frederick Ulrich. This ruler proved



Braunschweig New Wolfenbützel, August the Younger, 1665, Thaler.

himself a weakling and vacillating in the struggles of the 30 Years' War. While the Luneburg line sided with the Imperials, Frederick Ulrich was finally compelled to seek refuge with the Danes, and later joined an alli-

ance with the Swedes, his lands suffering terrible hardship, and his capital, Wolfenbittel, forming a Danish stronghold.

He died in 1634, without heirs, and in 1635 the princes of Brunswick concluded their peace among each other and with the Emperor at Prague, and as a consequence they also agreed upon the division of the lands of Middle Wolfenbittel, August the Younger of Dannenberg obtaining the land known by this name and this city, and with his descendants henceforth forming the New Wolfenbittel line. He will be remembered by us numismatists as the ruler who struck the famous seven Bell Thalers upon the evacuation of Wolfenbittel by the Imperials in 1643, but as these are not wild man coins, we must treat this, as Kipling would say, "as another story."



Braunschweig Wolfenbittel, Rudolph August and Anton Ulrich, 1702, ¼-Thaler.

Among the wild man thalers of this line, we might recall the fact that Rudolf August, the son of August the Younger, had no male heirs, and, being very devoted to his brother, Anton Ulrich, made him his co-regent in 1685. Their busts appear on thalers jointly, and the wild man of course has to join in the festivities of brotherly concord also by his appearance on one thaler as a couple, holding two interlaced tree trunks between them, with the inscription "Ut frontibus ita frondibus conjunctissimi," "In close alliance in our minds just as in our mines." In connection with the house of New Luneburg and Celle, which begins in 1535, we might keep in mind the year 1685, in which this house achieved the award of the electoral dignity at the hands of the Emperor, and the ascent of George Ludwig to the English throne as King George I in 1714. This, of course, produced a considerable heraldic change, in placing the English arms on the coins of Luneburg, but still we find the wild man to persist, sometimes within landscapes, sometimes in grotesque positions, at other times holding various pine trees with or without branches or leaves. I am showing such a thaler of George I of 1723, while of the New Wolfenbittel pieces we see two wild men degenerated into conventional shield supporters on the Mining Thaler of Charles I, 1752, of the mine, "August Friedrich zu Bleyfeld," and the other similar one of the mine "Weisser Schwan." Similarly he appears as single shield supporter on the ducat of Ludwig Rudolf of 1733.

In the nineteenth century the Hannoverian line has dropped the wild man entirely, but the Wolfenbittel line is still faithful to tradition, as my 2½ thaler gold piece of Charles II, of 1829, and X Thaler gold piece of Duke William, of 1834, still show him as shield supporter.



Braunschweig New Wolfenbittel, Charles II, 2½ Thaler, 1829.

I started to tell you that while the Guelph coinage undoubtedly made the wild man coinage popular, we also find him represented on other coinages, chiefly by reason of his heraldically gracing the coat of arms as shield supporter. We are showing him here on two thalers of Pommern, one

struck by Duke Bogislaus XIV in 1631, and the second by Christina, Queen of Sweden, for Pommerania in 1641. Duke Bogislaus XIV was the last of his race, and although at the beginning of the seventeenth century ten Dukes of Pommerania were alive, at the time of his death, in 1637, this



Pommern, Christine of Sweden, 1641.

princely line became extinct after uniting by heritage several branches and all the lands of Pommern. He had not taken active part in the Thirty Years' War, yet his country was devastated by the Imperials, and he had to conclude an alliance with the Swedes, who, after withstanding Wallenstein at the siege of Straslund, in 1628, occupied all his lands. By a treaty of succession, dating from 1529, concluded at Grimnitz, Brandenburg was entitled to the succession, but in the Peace of Westphalia obtained only very minor lands, not obtaining the bulk of Pommerania until 1720 and 1814. Thus our two thalers show the transition of the rule over this country from an independent prince to the then powerful royal house of Sweden. In this connection we come across a very interesting numismatic parallel or imitation, showing the popularity of the Brunswick wild man type. We refer to a memorial thaler struck by Philip II of Pommerania upon the death of his brother, George III, in 1617, which shows the Pommeranian wild man, with his right hand holding the griffin shield and in his left a long cudgel, leaning against a memorial tablet on which are a skull and an hour glass, surely an artistic theft of the idea of the similar Death Thaler of Duke Julius of Brunswick above described. (This thaler is illustrated in the catalogue of the A. Freyburg collection, No. 106, sold by A. Hess Nachf., on June 6, 1910.)

Close to the wild men of Pommerania we must consider those of Brandenburg Prussia, in whose coat of arms they appear as shield supporters, and on whose coinage they are found about 1650 or 1660. Would it be possible to conclude that although Brandenburg could not acquire the land of Pommerania, to which it was rightfully entitled, it at least laid claim to and adopted its heraldic decorations? We are showing here the Prussian



Brandenburg-Preussen, Friedr. Wilhelm, Albertus Thaler, 1797.

wild man alone, in this case on the Albertus Thaler of Frederick Wilhelm, a very graceful and fairly rare creation. It may be interesting to know the

significance of the Albertus Thaler, it being a thaler of a certain standard of weight and fineness, struck for the trade with Russia and the Baltic Provinces.

Under Prussian sovereignty we also find the principality of Neufchatel, and to it undoubtedly the Prussian wild men have been transferred, as shown on the coat of arms of the 21 batzen piece which we have here. Probably few of you know the history, or even the fact, of the ownership of this piece of Swiss soil by Prussia for a period in excess of a century, and a moment may be spent on a brief summary of this story.



Neufchatel, Friedr. Wilh., 21 Batz., 1799.

Neufchatel had been an independent country in alliance with the Swiss since 1512. In the Peace of Westphalia it was recognized as a sovereign principality under Swiss protectorate ruled by the House of Longueville. Upon its extinction a large number, fifteen, pretenders appeared; among them William III of Orange, claiming ancient rights of suzerainty, which subsequently he transferred to King Frederick I of Prussia as the son of Princess Louise of Orange. The estates of Neufchatel in 1707 recognized the claims of Prussia, preferring not to come under French dominion, and the King of Prussia gave guarantees as to the continuation of the separate and independent existence of Neufchatel in close alliance with Switzerland. This state of affairs continued, excepting for the interval from 1806 to 1814, when Napoleon had awarded the principality to his Marshal, Berthier, who, however, had never personally visited it.

After the Peace of Paris, in 1814, we have the anomaly of seeing Neufchatel as a separate and independent state, ruled by the King of Prussia, and at the same time a canton of the Swiss federation. Several attempts and revolutions were made to bring about a separation from Prussia, which, however, did not finally succeed until 1848, and Prussian rights to the principality were not finally renounced until 1857.

It is rather late now to introduce to you any new "dramatis personae," but in order to complete a talk on the coins showing the wild man it is necessary to show you some coins of Erfurt and Schwarzburg, which, in place of the wild man of the Harz, show you the wild man and wild woman, whom on account of the close proximity of the location of these two issuing countries in the mountains and forests of Thuringen, I assume to be native to the style of this country in the same way as the wild man of different characteristics belongs strictly to the Harz. The coins here referred to show these interesting ladies and gentlemen in all their hairy beauty as supporters of the shield.

The two thalers of Erfurt show in the coat of arms of this city a wheel, which is also shown generally on the coat of arms of the Archbishopric of Mainz, and undoubtedly this similarity is due to the pretensions which Mainz has made to sovereignty over this city. It was founded by St. Boniface in the eighth century and incorporated in the Diocese of Mainz, and the right of coinage was granted to it by Emperor Charles IV in 1352. In the beginning of the fifteenth century it was a thriving member of the Hansa at the zenith of its power, and a popular university, but at this time a conflict ensued between the Elector of Saxony and the Archbishop of Mainz as to their sovereign rights over this city. In the Thirty Years' War it opened its gates to the Swedes in 1631, and in 1640 the Swedish General Baner made his headquarters there. After the Peace of Westphalia it was decided that the city should subject itself to the Archbishop of Mainz, and upon its

refusal to give up its independence it was declared outlawed. Aided by French troops, Archbishop Johann Philipp conquered the city in 1664 and put an end to the independence and free coinage of the City of Erfurt.



Erfurt Thaler, 1633.

The Schwarzburg coins showing the wild man are the so-called Beggar Thaler of the joint houses of Schwarzburg of 1605, so named after the effigy of St. Martin, who is seen dividing his cloak with a beggar. The second is a Thaler of Ludwig Gunther of the branch line of Schwarzburg Rudolstadt of 1786. Both of these show again the wild man and wild woman in rather graceful positions as shield supporters, holding flags in place of the trees and clubs and cudgels which we have heretofore encountered.



Schwarzburg, Beggar Thaler, 1605.

To conclude our exhibit we have a gold ducat and a medal of the City and Canton of Luzern, in Switzerland, on which a somewhat different type of wild man is shown. They seem less grotesque, more artistic, less ferocious and of a gigantic stature, holding a palm leaf and a sword. More properly they should be considered giants rather than the protectors and dwellers of the forest. For, according to the heraldic history of the sup-



Luzern Ducat, 1741.

porters of the coat of arms of Luzern, originally a monk was used for this purpose to signify the sovereign rights of the Abbott of Murbach in Upper Alsace over this city. These rights were surrendered by Abbott Berchtold of Falkenstein to Emperor Rudolph I, and then the city took two lions in place of the monk.

In the year 1577, however, at the small village of Reinden, in the Canton, a discovery of gigantic fossil bones of mammalia was made, and with the superstition of the times, of course mistaken for the remains of giants, whose image was thereupon accepted as supporters of the coat of arms.

Gentlemen, I trust that by my rambling talk on these wild men, giants and other spirits I have caused you no nightmares, and your rest may not be disturbed.

Some Popular Nicknames of English Coins.

At the October meeting of the New York Numismatic Club Mr. A. R. Frey made an address on "Nicknames and Popular Names of Some English Coins." Below we give some interesting extracts from the address, which will give an idea of its nature and scope:

He spoke of the popular names and nicknames associated with English coins. He took up the matter chronologically, and began with the early Brabants, Crocards, pollards, leonines, etc., which represent a base silver coinage circulated in England toward the close of the thirteenth century. They came from Flanders and Brabant, and were prohibited in 1310.

The Lushburger was a silver penny struck in Luxemburg, which closely imitated the penny of Edward I, and was forbidden in England.

Galley Halfpence was a name given to halfpennies of base metal and somewhat thinner than the regal issues. The name is said to be derived from the fact that they were brought from Genoa by the galley-men who traded in London. They were prohibited by a statute in 1519.

Copper Noses was a nickname given to the English pennies of the fourth and fifth coinages of Henry VIII. They were greatly debased, and having the full face of the King, they soon began to wear and show the inferior metal at the end of the nose.

Bit and Bung are slang terms used by thieves in referring, respectively, to money and a purse. They are frequently alluded to in old tracts and plays from 1592 to 1608.

Harrington was the popular name for the copper farthing issued in the reign of James I. The term is derived from the patentee, John, Lord Harrington, who died in 1614, but the tokens continued in circulation long afterward.

Breeches Money was the nickname given to the coins of the English Commonwealth on account of the elongated shields on the obverse which bear a fanciful resemblance to a pair of trousers.

Black Dogs was a cant name in Queen Anne's time for bad shillings made of pewter and washed over with silver.

The term "mule" applied to a coin, token or medal, made by using two dies which were not originally intended for each other, began to be generally used in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The name may have been adopted from the "Token Collectors' Halfpenny" of 1796, the reverse of which represents an ass and a mule saluting each other.

Boulton's Twopence, issued in 1797, obtained the name of Cartwheel from its unusual size.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century a large number of nicknames occur. The principal ones are Simon, Bender, (because they were easily bent), Tanner, and Tizzy for the sixpence; Bob and Hog for a shilling; Bull for the crown; Quid and Couter for the sovereign; Fiver for the five-pound note, etc. The Britannia Groat of 1836 was called a Joey, from Joseph Hume, who introduced it.

Have You Any Bell Money?

Gold and copper bells served as money among the people of Mexico and Central America before the time of the American Indian. The gold bells of Costa Rica are exquisite examples of metal work. Many of them are modeled in the form of birds, monkeys and grotesque heads.—*Newspaper Clipping.*

PEACE THRU WAR AN ANCIENT DELUSION, AS SHOWN FROM ROMAN IMPERIAL MONEY.

BY FREDERIC STANLEY DUNN.

University of Oregon, Eugene.

The Great War in Europe has furnished an amazing abundance of examples in confirmation of Koheleth's mooted dictum "There is no new thing under the sun". For two weary years and over, the world has been startled from time to time by the exploitation of some novelty so-called, only to recognize it later as but another reshaping of pre-existing factors or the lineal descendant of a primeval ancestor. Whether physical or metaphysical, it has usually been found referable to its archetype.

One phase of the present conflict has succeeded in commanding prolonged attention, as if possessing a remarkable, an almost awe-inspiring, freshness,—the contention that the war was precipitated for the peace of Europe and of the world at large. Ever since the outbreak of hostilities, an enormous amount of literature has been published in an effort to justify the appeal to arms, on the ground that universal peace could only be guaranteed thru war. Since it is the assertion of both warring factions, whether or not each in contradiction of the other, the thesis has been treated to a vast deal of notice from press and pulpit and platform.

If one were to search minutely, history, as ordinarily chronicled, might possibly reward the investigator with the discovery of similar premises ostensibly employed by the world-powers of ages past. But confirmation has come, and that too with overwhelming conviction, from an unexpected source.

In turning the pages of Eckhel's and Akerman's several works on Roman coins, rather aimlessly it so happened, yet with the awe and inspiration as of walking thru the galleries of a museum, the writer suddenly became conscious of the frequency of issues commemorating "Perpetual Peace" or "Peace over All the Earth" or "War the Bearer of Peace".

The reiteration of the same monetary theme from generation to generation forcibly brought to mind the futility of so pretentious a slogan, for here were the Romans of the Empire constantly re-essaying the unaccomplished tasks of their predecessors, doing over again, or rather undoing, the work of their fathers. It was evidently a glorious, a much lauded, caption,—but utopian, unquestionably, and often ludicrously bombastic. And here are the annals, which shall be made to tell their own story.

If ever a monarch could make reasonable claim to the rewards of peace, it was Augustus Caesar, the founder of the Roman Empire, altho even he had had no hesitation in publishing the purpose of his early warfare under the avowed pretext of revenge, as his coins and his magnificent temple, both dedicated to Mars Ultor, abundantly attest. But there are also as eloquent testimonials to his efforts peaceward, not the least of which are the beautiful fragments of the great Ara Pacis Augustae and the famed thrice closing of the Janus Arch, as contrasted with but the two closings in all the previous history of Rome. Christianity too has contributed to the Augustan Peace a sacred veneration, in that Christ was born during its tenure.

Yet the dispassionate, sensible Augustus bequeathed to posterity several documents that bear witness to an unbecoming vanity, among them a *denarius*¹ having upon its reverse the device of a hexastyle temple with an altar in its entrance, the inscription reading:

PACI. PERP (etvæ),

"To Eternal Peace".

It may be ventured in defense of such vaunting phrases as this and others to follow, that they may often have been intended as much in the spirit of invocation as of acknowledgment,—in other words, there is a possibility that Augustus may here have been directing a petition to the goddess of Peace to establish an eternal sway, as many a preacher of today has been heard devoutly to pray. But too much is known otherwise of the inordinate vanity of the Romans to refute the popular interpretation, that

(1) Ak. I, 136, 70; Ek. VI, 92; Stev. 594.

Caesar Augustus was boastfully claiming the acquisition of Perpetual Peace, as if Actium was to be the trophy-point in the world's history,—no more wars to drench the earth.

But how fitful in her periods Peace could be in those days! Augustus was no nearer a perpetual holding of Peace, under conditions as then prevailed, than many another monarch, whether philanthropist or despot, of later and even latter days. The gates of Janus were still open when the great organizer breathed his last,—Tiberius was recalled from the conduct of the Germanic War to be at the bedside of the dying Emperor.

The fact that the next mentioned closing of the Janus was in the reign of Augustus's great-grandson, the fifth of the Emperors, is proof sufficient that, during all the meanwhile, "Pax Perpetua" was a forgotten euphemism.

But there is great probability that the Perpetual Peace of Augustus connoted only the final cessation of civil war, tho other wars might go on interminably. In that case, to be sure, a century's lease must be granted the elusive goddess,—from Actium in 31 B. C. to the death of Nero in 68 A. D.,—just ninety-nine years. Even so, the dream of the first Augustus saw its dissipation in the rebellions under the last of his descendants to wear the purple.

At any rate, it was the recurrence of civil war that occasioned the next flagrant fiction in the name of Peace. It was during the crash of civil discord consequent upon the suicide of Nero, that Marcus Salvius Otho, Emperor for eighty days, had the effrontery to emblazon his gold and silver coins² with the inscription:—

PAX. ORBIS. TERRARVM,

"Peace over All the Earth". The interpretation was enhanced by the device, a female figure carrying in her right hand Mercury's wand of commercial prosperity and in her left an olive branch.

Perhaps Otho's proclamation was merely proleptic, a statement of his political platform, as it were, for his armies were three times victorious before they succumbed to final defeat at Bedriacum. Nevertheless, his regime was at no time secure and other armies of other insurgents were yet in the field to be reckoned with. The inscription can only be pronounced a loud, arrant boast and consonant with the reputation of Otho as a bravado and Nero's former peer.

Not many months later, Vespasian, who really did establish a stable government after two years of general disquietude, permitted the Senate to authorize brass coins³ with the same monetary inscription, "Peace over All the Earth", and himself issued gold and silver money⁴ with the slightly varying phrase:—

PACI. ORB(is). TERR(arvm). AVG(vsti).

The bronzes represented the figure of Peace standing beside a shrine; on the Emperor's own coins the device was a bust of Peace wearing a mural crown, both this latter and EPHE in monogram apparently denoting especial honor to the Ephesian Artemis.

These mintages were not merely an act of deliberation to bring into ridiculous contrast the inconsistency of Otho's boast, which must have been fresh in the recollection of the Empire. Vespasian's other administrative and religious acts prove a real sincerity on his part. His fervent belief in Peace was substantiated by the construction of his splendid new Forum, the nucleus of which was the superbly beautiful Temple of Peace. A distorted idea of Peace, however, the Romans certainly had, if in that same Temple of Peace the spoils of Jerusalem were really dedicated, as is the tradition.

Granted that there was peace, i. e. from the Roman standpoint, meaning principally the actual non-engagement of Roman troops in war,—there was yet also the taunt flung out by Flavian money in the face of Parthia and the unconquered races on the Danube and the Rhine, that the Roman Empire was "the Whole World", a challenge sufficient, it would seem, to keep in ferment the hatred of Rome's foes and to counteract any and all efforts toward a universal peace.

(2) Ak. I, 175, 1; Ek. VI, 302; Stev. 614.

(3) Ak. I, 186, 10.

(4) Ak. I, 184, 36; Ek. VI, 334; Stev. 594, 853.

Domitian's *denarius* with the same inscription and device, even to the monogram EPHE was doubtless a replica of the elder Flavian's coin. A caustic remark put in the mouth of a Caledonian hero by a contemporary historian suggests the best available commentary on what peace meant in the days of Domitian. Tacitus represents Galgacus as shouting this bit of irony to his restless hordes:—"They make a desert and call it Peace". But the immeasurable pity of it is, that what was said in the days of the Flavian House will be just as true when the warring nations of to-day shall meet to declare a fictitious Peace,—now, as then, a cruel misnomer when it is the sequence of warfare.

Peace, Augustan Peace, Peace of every kind and description, was one of the most frequent of phrases and figures to appear on Roman Imperial coins. But it was not until another century had rolled away that the goddess was next presented in pretentious guise. It then fell to the lot of a most undeserving monarch, Commodus, Emperor from 180 to 192 A. D., to have repeated and large successes reported by his marshals from the several belligerent regions of the Empire. The strain upon his own egotism was so great and the belief in ultimate Roman supremacy so popularly prevalent, that Commodus regaled his jubilation in eloquent fashion upon the coins, once more appealing to hyperbole. His several fashions were novel and set a new pace in numismatic styles.

Of these perhaps the most amazing, weighed by modern ethical standards, and evidently also the most prized by Commodus himself, to judge from the metal and the dimension, was the gold medallion,⁵ issued in 188, showing the seated figure of Peace with her attributes, the olive branch and the headless spear. But Peace herself was long since a familiar figure,—it was her ascription that must have won the attention of the Roman world as it does us now, for the medal was inscribed:

PACI. AETER(nae),

"To Eternal Peace", the date and various Imperial titles following. And since the unabbreviated formula:—

PACI. AETERNAE

was inscribed on a silver *denarius*⁶ for current use, there is no question that the epithet was intended by Commodus to be accepted as very truth by the world in general.

The assumption of a specious Peace that was to be eternal was given still another phrasing by Commodus on other coins. These were in both silver and brass, thus having still wider circulation, the former⁷ being inscribed with:

SEC(vritas). ORB(is),

accompanied by the date and several titles, with the device of a female figure seated in repose; while the first brass⁸ held a longer abbreviation:

SECVRIT(as). ORB(is).

"The Tranquility of the World" forsooth!—a "free-from-careness" which was certainly ephemeral, if it was in any sense possible where even the Emperor himself was grim cause for anxiety to his people.

But even granting the premise that only the Roman Imperium was constantly connoted under these phrases of "Eternal Peace and Security", irrespective of the warfare that might be contemporaneously waged afar from the center of government itself, the feature that invariably obtrudes itself upon one's consciousness is the brief duration of the "Peace" or "Security" so boastfully claimed. Many a coin of the several series discussed in this paper could scarcely have been issued before its ascription would be completely annulled by the instantaneous outburst of some terrific conflict, internal or foreign. Within four years from the time when Commodus had issued his pompous, if not sacreligious, coins, the cowardly braggart fell in assassination, and the Roman world rushed into a deadly whirlwind of violence and terror. "Everlasting Peace" and "The Security of the World" therein became a bitter travesty. The unattainable once more asserted itself.

(5) Ak. I, 303, 2; Stev. 241, 594.

(6) Ak. I, 307, 49.

(7) Ak. I, 309, 77; Ek. VII, 121; Stev. 725, 6.

(8) Ek. VII, 121; Stev. 725, 6.

In those days of almost incessant warfare, when armed offensive and defensive were as the breath of life, it grew to be an accepted corollary of Peace and her attributes, that war was her vehicle. Under a regime so essentially military, it was an impossibility that any other concept could find a readier recognition. So we find Commodus in 189 inscribing his coins of rarer metal⁹ with:

MAR(ti). PAC(atori),

"To Mars the Pacifier", followed, after the usual manner affected by Commodus on his coins, by the Tribunitial Year and other official titles. The dedicatory factor of the formula was enlarged on first brass¹⁰ to:

MART(i). PACAT(ori).

The god of war, to indicate his pacific purpose, was represented standing, with his armor at his feet.

"Mars Pacator" brings to mind a disheartening thought, that the human race has not in all these centuries learned the caustic lesson of its own undoing. The ever-returning cycle of events in the story of Rome is irrefutable argument that war, as means to an end, is a cruel deception. War does not bring peace,—it did not in the days of Commodus. Peace that follows in the wake of war is no true peace,—it is a supposititious fondling of brazen effrontery which war has foisted upon credulous, suffering mankind as its offspring. "Mars Pacator" is a monster in disguise, a pirate under stolen colors.

The next offender against truth and practicality was Septimius Severus, Emperor from 193 to 211 A. D., a far more worthy sovereign, who, nevertheless, would not have been the thoro Roman he was if he had not indulged both his personal and his patriotic pride. Indefatigable warrior, traversing his wide domain from end to end, magnificent rebuilder of Rome, implicit believer in his own divine appointment, we might expect to find that Severus too was a firm assertor of the efficacy of war as a pacifying force. The devotion manifested by this drastic Emperor in Mars the Producer of Peace was largely due, it is true, to his implication in civil wars, and, in so far, we are reminded of the Peace mintages of Augustus and Vespasian. There is no reason to question that, under such impulse, real jubilation, actual ratification, was expressed on the coins of the realm.

Of two silver issues of Severus, one¹¹ reflects the style of Commodus, but differs in having an unabbreviated nominative formula:

MARS. PACATOR.

Mars was represented thereon scantily clad, tho helmeted, holding an olive branch in his right hand and a spear in his left. The second¹² employs a variant epithet and restores the dative case, thus:

MARTI. PACIFERO,

while ears of corn, as a symbol of peace, are substituted for the olive branch.

Uninterrupted victories over both civil and foreign foes, the climax of which was attained in the punishment of Parthia, induced Severus in 199 to denominate himself upon his gold and silver coins¹³ as:

FVNDATOR. PACIS,

"The Founder of Peace". The Emperor was depicted on the reverse, clad in the toga and veiled and holding out the olive branch of peace. This splendid, albeit bombastic, monetary inscription must have made a great impression upon the Emperor's family and constituents, for the Senate replicated it on third brass,¹⁴ substituting a palm branch for the olive; silver coins¹⁵ were issued for the Empress, Julia Domna, having the same reverse and inscription; while Caracalla in the next reign reproduced it in his own name.¹⁶

(9) Ak. I, 307, 43; Ek. VII, 121.

(10) Ak. I, 321, 30; Ek. VII, 121.

(11) Ak. I, 347, 88; Stev. 540.

(12) Ak. I, 347, 91; Stev. 540.

(13) Ak. I, 344, 45; Ek. VII, 178; Stev. 401, 739.

(14) Ak. I, 363, 2.

(15) Ak. I, 366, 16; Stev. 401.

(16) Ak. I, 376, 22; Stev. 401.

If taken literally, this strikingly ambitious title is a pitiless refutation of all which had heretofore been claimed by his predecessors, for Severus seems herein to assert himself as the first real peace-maker the world had ever known. Peace now for the first time had the foundations laid for uninterrupted reign. So had that each great victor or would-be-victor Rome had known. So will it be throuout all time, where militarism prevails.

But even the foundations of Peace proved too modest a claim,—in commemoration of the downfall of Parthia, gold and silver coins,¹⁷ with the device of the radiated sun as symbol of the East, were struck on which Severus was magnificently styled:

PACATOR: ORBIS.

"Subduer of the World" this would ordinarily be rendered, but the word-root is that of Pax, and the significance is rather that of "Pacifier of the World", "The Giver of Peace to All the Earth". Agreeably to the attitude which Severus unquestionably assumed, it is the inscription of Otho and Vespasian released from the abstract and made forcefully concrete. In "Fundator Pacis" and "Pacator Orbis" may be read the personal element, the man himself, the Emperor Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax Augustus Arabicus Adiabenicus Parthicus Maximus. Despite the certainty that a military regime inevitably produces such spirits, it is wofully suggestive of what may be the bequest of absolutism when conferred upon an unbounded ambition and egotism.

There was but one real world power in those days that made any military effort to resist Rome, and, so when Parthia surrendered to Severus, it seemed the settlement once and for all of the world's troubles. This it was that goaded the masterful Emperor to his extravagant titles, which might almost be forgiven him, when we consider the elements of which he was a normal product. It was the brevity of their holding which makes such phrases ridiculous in the face of sober ethics. Parthia soon regained her independence, was soon again on the aggressive, and, rehabilitated as Persia, remained for centuries the sworn opponent of the Roman Imperium. The so-called "Peaces" for which Rome set the example, are but cessations of hostilities. Armistices they might better be termed. And, if one can read history aright and draw lessons from Rome's centuries of experience, the end of the present conflict will be as surely surcharged with irony and fallacy as ever the Pax Orbis Terrarum or Pax Perpetua of a Vespasian or a Septimius Severus.

This last World Peace, reckoned of course in terms of what Peace meant for Rome, continued thru the reign of Severus's despicable son and successor, Caracalla, such that the latter was constrained to imitate his father's style and to issue silver coins with the same devices and inscriptions. Tho without an atom of the personality or the experience to substantiate it, Caracalla was now lauded on his currency as "The Founder of Peace" and "World Pacifier".¹⁸

Some of Commodus's coins of a quarter of a century past were also duplicated by Caracalla, tho with slight variations as here noted:

MARTI. PACATORI.,¹⁹

and:

SECVRIT(as). ORBIS.²⁰

It is somewhat pathetic to find some of the silver coins²¹ of the ill-fated Geta inscribed with this last phrase. The "World Security" of which the young Emperor boasted did not shield him from Caracalla's fratricidal dagger.

While Caracalla was still only an associate in the Imperium with his father, he had several times issued coins on which "World Security" was amplified as "Everlasting Tranquility". In all the metals,²²

SECVRITAS. PERPETVA

was typified under the device of Minerva, holding an inverted spear in her left hand, and resting her right on a shield, the implication being that wis-

(17) Ak. I, 347, 95; Ek. VII, 190; Stev. 593, 739.

(18) Ak. I, 377, 44; Ek. VII, 219; Stev. 593.

(19) Ak. I, 377, 39.

(20) Ak. I, 382, 115.

(21) Ak. I, 397, 53.

(22) Ak. I, 382, 116; Ek. VII, 199, 200; Stev. 726.

dom,—a misguided, narrow wisdom it was,—lay behind the possession of Security. Other coins with the dative formula²³

SECVRITATI. PERPETVAE,

presented the simple allegory of a female figure, doubtless the personification of Security herself, seated before an altar.

Five years of *in*-Security, tho no less insecure than before, passed after the world had rid itself of Caracalla, when the young dreamer Severus Alexander felt called upon to acclaim Peace and War in the same old extravagant phrases. Septimius, his great-uncle, was recalled by gold and silver²⁴ dedicated "Marti Pacifero", the device showing Mars with an olive branch in his right hand and a reversed javelin in his left. Caracalla's "Securitas Perpetua" also returned to grace first brasses.²⁵

It had been thirty years since Septimius Severus vainly imagined the East forever conquered and the Peace of the World established for all time,—thirty years, an average interval, if the great world struggles be compared,—and now, in the third generation, Severus's youthful relative was called upon once more to decide the issues with Rome's re-created rival. And thus it was, that in 233 A. D., "Eternal Peace" was given a new impulse and a new style, on coins of all metals,²⁶—a stole-clad figure, with olive branch raised in her right hand and the *hasta pura* in her left, and inscribed:

PAX. AETERNA. AVG(vsti).

Futile as these concepts were, whether as expressions of hope or the ebullitions of boast, the extravagance of such phrases as were now being published on Rome's coins was too often proved by the immature and violent deaths of the majority of those who had claimed them. Neither "Perpetual Security" nor "Eternal Peace" were any more talismanic for Alexander Severus, deserving tho he was, than for cowards and despots like Commodus or Caracalla.

And the assassins who might have expected similar fates, like the priest of Minerva in the Grove of Aricia, seemed never to learn by experience, but proceeded with indifference under the identical slogans.

The story, tho by no means ended, is all but told. Two and a half more centuries dragged on, before Rome finally yielded to the inevitable, yet, intermittently, all thru that period of her decline, Rome's currency, under the blaze of some temporary success, would flaunt its boast of "Eternal Peace" or "World Wide Tranquility" or would proclaim the virtues of "War the Peace-Maker".

Some of her Imperial boosters, such as Aurelian or Constantine or Valentinian, were so near to complete world sovereignty as to warrant some degree of truthfulness in their numismatic utterances. None of them, however, was philosopher enough to compare the present with the past and to deduce therefrom the absolute certainty that history was but going in circles. Each, believing himself the favored of all time, presumed himself the realization of all in which his illustrious forebears had failed.

Others, like Valerian or Valens, were cordially ambitious, as much endowed with qualities making toward greatness as had been the most masterful of the conquerors, but were fated to fall early in their careers, doomed not to realize their challenges of "Perpetual Security" or "The Restoration of the World".

Still other users of magnificent phrasings were only inheritors of Imperial traditions and conventions, mere weaklings, imitators of the bigness they could not themselves attain. Such were Gallienus or Carinus.

Even petty usurpers, claimants of the purple from small angles of the Empire, as Postumus and Carausius, were every whit as grandiloquent on their money, some of them in fact being known only from their money.

The unattainable then, such claims are still unattainable,—for, tho the world is not now under the imperium of Rome, we have not yet broken the shackles of her influence. The causes of our present gigantic struggle are basically Roman. And, until the day of disarmament and the eradication of war shall come, Peace can never righteously avow the glorious attributes of "Eternal" or "Universal".

(The footnote references in this paper are to Akerman's Catalogue of Roman Coins, volume, page, and number; Eckhel's *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*, volume and page; and Stevenson's Dictionary of Roman Coins, page.)

(23) Ak. I, 382, 117; Ek. VII, 207.

(24) Ak. I, 433, 27.

(25) Ak. I, 440, 22.

(26) Ak. I, 433, 29; Stev. 613.

EUROPE'S WAR LEGACY TO COLLECTORS.

Following is the second installment of a number of tokens which are serving as currency in parts of Europe on account of the war. The first installment appeared last month. The specimens were furnished by Mr. O. P. Eklund of Spokane, Wash.



No. 7.

No. 7—A piece of 2 heller, struck in aluminum, issued in the war prisoners' camp at Grodig, Austria. Paper money of 10, 20 and 50 heller and 1 krone are also in use in this prison camp.



No. 8.

No. 8—Issued for use in the war prisoners' camp at Freistadt, Upper Austria. This set consists of 1, 2, 10, 20 and 50 heller, and is quite elaborate in design. They are struck in brass, and all are of one type except the 2 heller, which has no obverse, both sides being from two reverse dies. The initials K. G. L. are for Kriegsgefangenen Lager, or war prisoners' camp.



No. 9.

No. 9—A set of 1, 2, 10 and 20 heller, issued for use in the war prisoners' camp at Braunau, and struck in nickel-aluminum. All are of the same type and have a small square hole in the center.



No. 10.

No. 10—Tokens of Quercy, France, for 5 and 10 centimes, both in copper. Both obverse types are the same, but the reverses are different.



No. 11.

No. 11—A piece of 10 heller, struck in zinc, for the war prisoners' camp at Danzig-Troyl, Prussia.



No. 12.

No. 12—A set of 1, 2, 10, 20 and 50 heller, struck for use in the war prisoners' camp at Kleinmunchen, Austria. This is quite a remarkable set from the fact that each die, obverse and reverse, is of a different type. The 1 heller has a sentry standing before the prison gate. The 2 heller has a prisoner standing. The 10 heller has two prisoners carrying food for their fellow prisoners. The 20 heller has two prisoners playing cards, while a third stands by watching the game, with a view of the prison buildings in the background. The 50 heller has a general view of the prison camp. The reverses have the figures denoting value with the inscriptions and ornaments differently executed. All are in aluminum or a metal resembling it except the 10 heller, which is in copper.

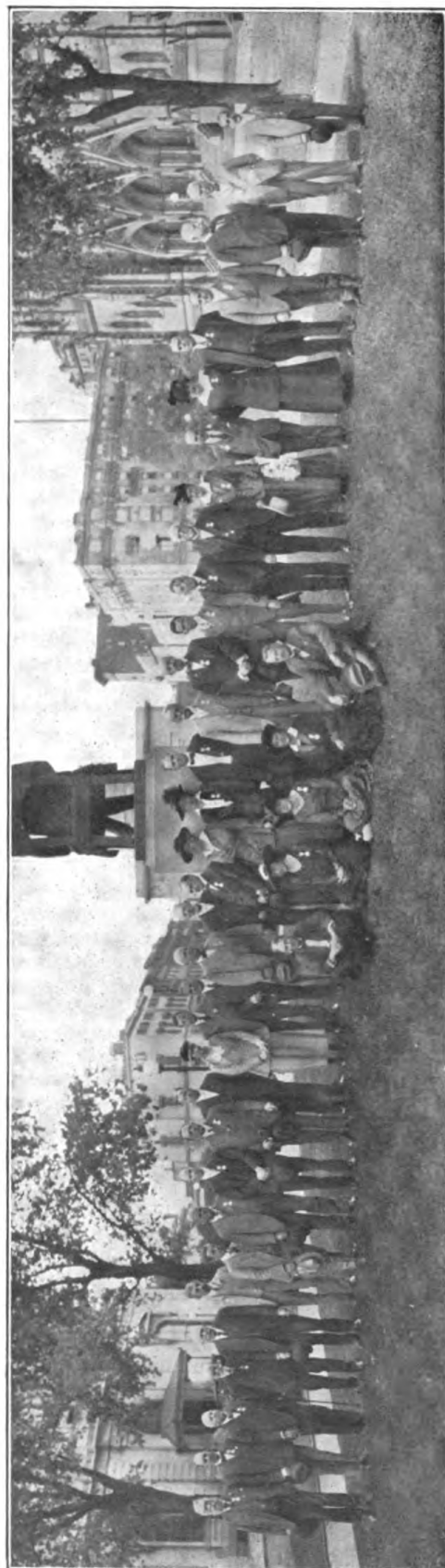
Medal Issues and Awards.

Secretary McAdoo has awarded a silver medal of honor to Patrolman Arthur Henne, of the New York Police Department.

Brooklyn is to honor her returning guardsmen from the Mexican border. It was decided at a meeting of the Welcome Home Celebration Committee, appointed by Borough President Pounds, to present each member of the National Guard who has served on the Mexican border with a suitable medal. A similar medal was given to all the soldiers by the city of Brooklyn upon their return from the Civil War in 1865. The design will be that of the seal of the old city of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn Citizens' Medal would be given to those divisions of the service which are located in the Bronx and up the State in which Brooklyn men are included. The resolution was due to the fact that one battalion of the Second Field Artillery and several troops of the First Cavalry have headquarters outside of Brooklyn. Mrs. George J. O'Keefe, a prominent lady of Brooklyn, is taking an active part in raising funds to provide the medals.

J. DEL.

**PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION,
BALTIMORE, MD., SEPTEMBER 23-27, 1916.**



(Standing, left to right.)

Henry Chapman.
Rud. Kohler.
Harry F. Williams.
R. W. McLachlan.
M. Marcuson.
H. Keighly-Peach.
Howland Wood.
Charles Marcus.
Frank G. Duffield.

Elmer S. Sears.
Waldo C. Moore.
Miss F. M. Connery.
Wayte Raymond.
Edgar H. Adams.
Judson Brenner.
B. H. Collins.
Aaron DuBois.
Miss Elizabeth Van Horne.
Mrs. J. M. Henderson.

Dr. J. M. Henderson.
S. H. Chapman.
Theo. E. Leon.
C. E. Walters.
Fred E. Merritt.
L. J. Woolsey.
Mrs. L. J. Woolsey.
H. H. Yawger.
Mrs. Geo. P. French.
Dr. Geo. P. French.

W. H. Amberg.
J. P. Hale Jenkins.
Fred Joy.
E. Beesley.
(Sitting.)
John E. Morse.
Miss Marie Naerup.
Miss Lillian Naerup.
Mrs. Geo. C. Arnold.
Geo. C. Arnold.

WHY SUCH CRANKS AS WE ARE ALLOWED TO EXIST.

BY CARL WURTZBACH.

(A paper read before the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, Baltimore, Md., September 23-27, 1916.)

When the program committee asked me to prepare a short paper for this Convention I did the sensible thing, in view of my inability to write anything either instructive or interesting (having exhausted my resources in previous efforts), by notifying them that I could not do it, but Brother Moore's appeal was so touching that half in jest I suggested that perhaps I could say a few words "appertainin' to an' techin' on" "Why such cranks as we are allowed to exist," supposing, of course, that would show my good intentions and dispose of the matter by letting me off, when lo, and behold! the whole shooting-match was accepted, which certainly shows how hard up the committee were.

I am reminded of the story of a certain Senator's constituent hailing him one day and asking him if it were so that he had been mentioned for a Cabinet position. He replied that he had heard that some 7x9 down-and-out sheet had printed that any President who could think of Senator Blank for a Cabinet position must be darn hard up!

As I have tried to make something out of this self-inflicted subject I regret that I did not propose the coinage of gold simoleons by the Wing dynasty of the Chinese Republic during the year 1988. I certainly know as much about one as the other. The question is so funny as to preclude all serious consideration. We are cranks, bores, hobbyites, etc., allowed to exist because we are thought harmless—innocent, but deluded members of society. We get the bug, get acquainted with a few dealers, and our families get the hook to the extent that they have a fellow feeling with those Western editors who, after continuing the Bazoo Blazing Blizzard for two years, delivered their valedictory in their last issue as follows—changing Tennyson to fit the occasion:

Break, break, break on thy cold grey stones, O sea,
And if you broke for a thousand years
You couldn't be as broke as we.

How many of us could join in the chorus after running up against an auction sale and having a few copper plunks in lieu of our year's salary? What right to live have people who, on a cold night in winter, when the popcorn, cider and checker-board are most inviting, will hunch off into a corner by themselves and sit by the hour looking at a battered piece of silver just wishing some ignoramus had known enough not to punch a hole in it, and occasionally changing the thought into the desire to punch said hole in said ignoramus.

So I might go on *ad finitum* showing the usual attitude toward us and our noble science by the rank outsider. But, my fellow members, the question after all is a most serious one. Would that I had the ability to properly treat it! However, I feel that this entirely inadequate presentation will be an incentive in stimulating our desires to rightly answer it. To my mind the question is fundamental and applies in every walk of life to every individual, society, state, or nation, and it finds its real answer not in the words we speak, but in the results we achieve. Only as we as collectors or as a society can show, nay, do show, that our interest in our science has added to the sum of human knowledge, has helped human progress, has aided the dawning of a better day for all humanity, can we meet the challenge the question hurls at us. That we stand tried and true I confidently assert, for not only is our past achievement secure, but our future is made permanent by our proven right to exist. Did time permit we could show along many lines how closely related is numismatology to the current events of any period, but we can mention only a few of the more important.

First and most important of all, I think, is our contribution to informing, constructive literature. It were rank presumption in me to speak of this except on the basis of a tribute to those who have labored so arduously and successfully in this field. If it is true as quoted in our year book that

"The bust outlives the throne, the coin Tiberius," then how important that master minds should have engaged their genius in recording the relation that money and medallion art have to the very vitals of society. Take the monumental work of our late fellow member, Mr. S. S. Crosby, on the "Early Coins of America." What student of United States history can have any adequate conception of the early history of our country unless he is familiar with this work? And so in every land and in every tongue are books by the thousand on the subject of numismatics, important contributions to that greatest of all documents, human history.

And what shall we say of the effect the direct application of our art and science has had upon the progress of the world? How poor, indeed, we would be had medallion art never been developed. From the shekel of Abraham's time to the classic Greek, and from then until now, in every period of human progress, our science has been in the van. Indeed I think it within the fact to claim that to numismatists are we indebted for lifting this most necessary commodity above the sordid mean idea that money is just filthy lucre. To be sure, its chief function is a convenient medium of exchange, but we want it artistic, beautiful, and representative. To bring this about has been no small task, and in every country members of our craft have labored unceasingly for this result, with what effect the beautiful and stable coinage of all civilized countries testifies. What would history be or do were it not for the medallist? It has been well said: "Medallion honors may be claimed as the very foundation of heraldic art." A prominent collector remarks, "The study of numismatics is the hand-maid of history," and we confidently assert that architecture, language and kindred sciences could never have reached the present-day perfection were it not for the help this medium has given. Our own Frederick H. Betts uttered a great truth when he said: "All original and contemporary accounts of occurrences are of peculiar importance to the conscientious historian." Medals are original documents in metal; in studying them we study history at its source.

I love the hero and historical series. As I sit writing this there look down upon me Washington and Lincoln, Bismarck and Moltke, Wellington and Nelson, Franklin and McKinley, Schiller, Goethe and many other celebrities. What inspiration comes to one as thinking of the mighty deeds of these world benefactors, whose likeness has been made so real by the designer and die sinker that their very presence seems almost a reality. In these chaotic times when men's souls are being tried as never before, what comfort one derives as he visits with these immortals and realizes from such contact that after all only those forces employed for the betterment of all mankind are finally to prevail and universal brotherhood is finally to be established.

Once more I refer to and desire to emphasize what I believe is a golden opportunity for every one of us, that is, enlisting the interest of our youth in numismatics. Surely one of the distressing signs of our times is that lack of reverence, that departure from all seriousness, that shirking of responsibility and obligation so prevalent among our young people. If unchecked it certainly leads to consequences unpleasant to contemplate. I never knew a boy interested in coins who did not become thoughtful, reverent, studious, enjoying his play more than ever and in every way a better boy. It is so easy to get them interested. I urge a greater effort on the part of our Association in this direction.

If what I have so inadequately claimed for our science is to any degree true, it is obvious that we owe a duty to ourselves that by this means we make earnest effort to largely increase year by year the number of true numismatists. Try it, my fellow member. I have, and I can promise you rich reward.

Finally, I cannot refrain from mentioning as a partial answer to the question the goodly fellowship of this Association. We meet in annual convention after devoting for a year our *spare* time to our hobby. We meet as fine a body of men as it is possible to get together. We form lifelong friendships, absorb accumulated knowledge, enjoy many satisfactions and separate, better equipped to perform the manifold duties incumbent on every good numismatist. If you and I have made good as members of this Association, then we may justly claim that such cranks as we have *earned* the right to exist.

Vive la American Numismatic Association.

SOME CENTS AND NONSENSE.

BY GEO. P. FRENCH, M. D.

(A paper read before the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, Baltimore, Md., September 23-27, 1916.)

Some time ago our worthy Secretary wrote and asked me to write a paper to be read at this convention. After thinking it over I wondered what in the deuce I could tell this learned body of numismatists, and it occurred to me that if I could say a little on cents mixed with much nonsense it would be about what you would expect. I then wrote Mr. Moore and told him that I would endeavor to write an article, and christened it "Some Cents and Nonsense." Mr. Moore wrote back a flattering letter, and said he thought it would be in keeping with the knob of bone on the upper end of my spinal column.

(In his usual entertaining way Dr. French then told of the difficulties under which he had prepared his paper, and with several humorous stories paved the way for his more serious remarks on the recent rise in price of United States cents.—EDITOR.)

It is most wonderful the spurt cents have taken since 1910. In that year Mr. Elder sold the Gilbert collection of 1794 cents. This collection, with few exceptions, was a combination of the best pieces of the collections formed by W. W. Hays and Henry Phelps. This combination was made by Mr. Chas. Steigerwalt, who purchased both collections. He also made some improvements in the combined collection before he sold it to Mr. Chas. Zug, of Pittsburgh, who also improved it. In 1907 Mr. Low of New York sold the Zug collection at public auction, and nearly every piece was bought by Mr. E. Gilbert of New York, who, in turn, had Mr. Elder of New York sell them on October 12, 1910. It was this auction that started cents going up the ladder. I attended that auction in person, and I succeeded in purchasing but two pieces. Believe me, the gentlemen with the cognomen of "Klondyke" paid much more than he expected for his 1794 cents.

The 1794 cents brought \$522.30 in the Zug sale and about \$1700 in the Gilbert sale. All the 1794 cents in that sale but two were bought by "Mr. Klondyke." This collection was again sold in May, 1915, by the U. S. Coin Co. under the name of a prominent American, when they brought over \$2000. Much more good judgment was used at the U. S. sale, as it represented real values. The rare pieces in an unusual state of preservation brought apparently high prices, but they were cheap considering their rarity.

Rare specimens, not only of the 1794's, but of all the cents will continue to soar.

Two colored men met, and one said to the other, "Say, Sam, I done heah dat Bill Jones an' Rastus Brown done have a fight, an' dat Bill Jones done run away." "Run away? Wall, if Bill Jones hed a feather in his haid he'd a flew."

The supply is so limited and the demand so great, and by some people who don't care how they let go of their money, and this country is getting more populous and richer, and the rich ones will have to have their hobbies, and naturally some will turn to collecting coins, and alas, for poor Richard and me! I have selected a few cents to show you how prices have increased at public sales:

In 1907 the Hays 1, 1794, brought \$5.50; in 1910 it brought \$35.50; in 1915 it brought \$40.

In 1910 Hays 3 brought \$61; in 1915 it brought \$108.

In 1907 Hays 25 brought \$21; in 1910 it brought \$75; in 1915 it brought \$165.

In 1907 Hays 40 brought \$38.50; in 1910 it brought \$101; in 1915 it brought \$245.

In 1907 Hays 42 brought \$10.25; in 1910 it brought \$65; in 1915 it brought \$150.

In 1908, 1793, C. 6F, brought \$81; in the Earle sale it brought \$220; in the Bement sale (1916) it brought \$540.

About twelve years ago a Liberty Cap brought \$200. At the Mougey sale about 6 or 7 years afterwards it brought \$345, and the other day in the Bement sale it brought \$720.

I will not burden you any more with prices, but tell you a little story. A friend of mine called on me just before the Bement sale, while I was getting out my bids, and he said I was crazy to offer hundreds of dollars apiece for cents, and after the sale I told him to come over to the house, and I showed him the prices the pieces brought that I had bid on and was successful to only a small degree. He heaved a sigh and said: "May God help us; it's too bad insanity is so general." Now I will tell you one more little story, if you are not too tired, and then I will quit. A colored gentleman in Kansas was playing poker one night, and he was going home about 2 A. M. He took a short cut through the fields, and then through a cemetery. After falling over a few graves he picked himself up, and as he arose he heard a rustling noise behind him, and looking back he saw a ghost. Rastus started running and kept up a rapid pace until he came to a fork in the road. He stopped for a moment to think which road he would take when the ghost said: "Rastus, we were going some." "Yas," said Rastus, "and by gad we're gwine some moh, too!"

Gold Medals for the A B C Mediators.

THE NUMISMATIST has received photographs of the sculptor's models for the three gold medals awarded by Congress to the Ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, popularly known as the A B C mediators, in recognition of their services in the controversy between the United States and Mexico last year. The photograph of the obverse of the medal is reproduced here.



The reverse has a similar banded wreath and the following inscription in 19 lines: "From the Congress of the United States of America to His Excellency the Ambassador of Brazil, Dominicio da Gama, in Recognition of the Valuable Services of This Distinguished Statesman as Mediator in the Controversy Between the Government of the United States of America and the Leaders of the Warring Parties in the Republic of Mexico. March Fourth, 1915."

The medals were awarded to Ambassadors Naon of Argentina, Da Gama of Brazil and Suarez of Chile. The models are by Miss Janet Scudder of New York City.

A Government Check for Two Cents.

Mr. Preston Pond, Chicopee, Mass., sends us a description of another Government check for a small amount. This is for two cents, and represents the interest on a coupon bond issued by the Government during the Spanish-American War in 1898. It is payable to Fenn H. Hossick of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Hossick's father purchased in his son's name a 20-year \$20 bond bearing 3 per cent. interest. At the time of the purchase the first interest-bearing period had nearly expired, and when the first coupon expired only two cents interest was due.

THE MAKING OF DIES, COINS AND MEDALS.

(The following address was delivered by Mr. Joseph A. Koeb, a member of the Rochester Numismatic Association, at the regular meeting of the Association held on October 17:)

Die-sinking and die-cutting are occupations which are very little known to the public. The making of medals is a part of the die-cutting business. I will try to describe to you tonight the construction of coins and medals from the earliest up to the present time.

From the time the first Greek medals were made, 700 B. C., to this day, there were three specified ways or methods of producing a medal. The first way was to cast the bronze in molds to a medal. The second way was, and still is at the present time, to use tools such as chisels, hammers, punches, files, gravers, to cut the steel—all hand work. The modern or third way to produce a medal or coin is to make a model in clay after a sketch in the size of say 1 to 1½ feet in diameter, reducing this model with a pantograph reducing and engraving machine to the size of a medal of about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The old Greek coins are mostly cast bronze or silver pieces. Probably these people mastered the art of sculpturing before they knew that of engraving. For the purpose they carved each side of the medal separately out of hard wood, copper or stone; then they made of these models molds in clay; afterwards these molds were burned hard in ovens. They fastened both molds together in a way to separate them after casting the coin and replacing it for the next one. Several hundred years before Christ these people made engraved coins. In a much improved way, the same method exists to-day, and I will explain to you the making of the dies for the medal or coin production.

Before the die-cutter are two pieces of steel about 2 or 2½ inches in height, the same size, top and bottom perfectly smooth, the very finest product of the steel industry. He has also the approved design of the medal. On the design you may see circular lines. On the background there is supposed to be a slightly hollowed shape. This is done by a skillful machinist or toolmaker. The die-cutter will start by transferring the design from the sketch on to gelatine, and from that to the surface of the die or steel block. These steel dies are in a condition soft enough to be cut with hardened tools, with chisel and hammer, exactly as is done by a sculptor when he cuts out names and ornaments in stone. In cutting the medal into the steel block the die-cutter's work is reversed; that is, the face of the portrait will look towards the right instead of the left, as shown on the portrait. All the high parts of the figure are cut the deepest into the die. To see the process of his work better he uses a wood block with modeling wax on top of it, which he hammers every so often into the steel die, exactly reproducing the state of the work. After the general depth is chiseled out he proceeds to work up the details, and for this he has one hundred fine instruments, called punches, rattle files, scrapers, gravers, etc. This part of the work requires the greatest carefulness, as any little piece of steel he might cut out by mistake could not be replaced and the whole piece of work would have to be cut just so much deeper. The last work done on an engraved die is to polish out all the fine scratches and uneven parts, and is done with finest files and punches. All of the detail and finishing of the die is done most of the time with a strong magnifying glass on the eye, and is rather nervous work.

In regard to the lettering on the obverse and reverse side of the coin or medal: Each of the letters or numerals are cut on a piece of bare steel, similar to the type used by printers, and then hardened. These letters are punched in the die with a hammer. Sometimes before, sometimes after the cutting of the two dies for reverse and obverse, they would be reduced in size, so the collar could be fitted on. This collar is removable and serves to retain the edge of the planchet when stamped. The collar may be made of one piece of steel or is split into three parts, and again is made to open or close automatically.

The next thing to do is to harden the die so it may resist the stamping of thousands of medals or coins. Specially built ovens, in which are started gas or charcoal fires and raised to a certain degree, are made to serve this

purpose. The dies are put in steel or iron boxes filled with charcoal and put in the fire, and the oven is closed. When the dies are a cherry red they are taken out with long tongs, getting a good grip on the red-hot die and plunging it suddenly into the cold-water tank standing near the oven, constantly moving the die around in the water. A big stream of fresh cold water is continuously running through the filled tank to keep the water cool. It is a very trying moment for the die cutter, while he is watching for this hardening, as he may lose all the work of one or more weeks in a second of time. He cannot see the effect of the water on the die before it has completely cooled,—it may be cracked, or again, it may not be hard enough. If the steel is not hard enough it has to be put through the same process, all over again, and then there is twice as much danger of the die cracking. With a fine file the hardness of the steel is tested; it is good if the file doesn't touch. This is the second (or hand engraved) method of producing a die, and requires great skill on the part of the die cutter or medallist.

The third process is the machine-cut die. Sculptors of monuments study the modeling of medals and coins, also special medal modelers. They make a model 1 to 1½ ft. in size of clay; by electric copper bath or brass castings the clay model will be transferred into a solid metal plaque. This plaque is fastened to one end of the engraving machine, the steel die block being fastened to the other end. When the machine is working the point will run slowly in a circular or straight movement over the model; at the same time the drill will make the same movement over the die and cut out exactly the shape of the model in relief, or out of the depth. Most of the time the die-cutter has to go over the machine work, as imperfections occur—remember our Buffalo nickel.

HUB—Another absolutely different style of die is the hub. If a great quantity of coins or medals are to be stamped, a hub is made, and the design is cut on the steel hub in relief instead of being modeled in the depth of the steel. This means that the hub-cutter cuts out all the metal around the figures and ornaments and leaves the modeled design. This is one of the oldest systems. When the hub is finished and hardened it is sunk by machine power into the die. The die is doomed before, for technical reasons. According to the height of the relief, the die may have to be annealed several times, because the sinking of the hub would strain the steel too much and crack in hardening. The die-cutter will save time, should the die break, if he will sink another die. (Annealing means making the die red hot in the fire, leaving it to cool slowly in the ashes, which will make the steel soft again. Great care must be taken not to burn the carbon out of the steel.)

Next comes the stamping. But before I explain the process of stamping or coining I wish to say a few words about the metal to be stamped: You know that coins and medals are made of gold, silver, bronze and nickel. These metals are cast to ingots or blocks; the metal blocks are rolled down into sheets of varied thickness by passing them between highly-polished powerful steam rollers, then cut into strips, and the metal strips are again passed through the cutting press. The cutting dies in the press consist of a steel plate, hardened. A hole is pierced through the center of the steel plate the exact size of the coin to be made; into this circular hole is fitted the plunger; that is, a round piece of steel which fits into the hole so exactly that if you put a piece of paper over the hole the plunger would cut it like a scissors. Now the metal is passed over the cutter, the operator lifts a lever and cuts the metal strip into round pieces called planchets, thousands of which can be cut in an hour. From the cutter the planchets are transferred to the tumbler. The tumbler is a barrel-like machine, into which a quantity of the planchets are placed, and the barrel or tumbler starts its rotary movement. This serves to take off the sharp edges of the planchets and to clear and polish the same, when they are ready for stamping.

In Switzerland, about 30 years ago, I had an order from the state authorities to stamp up specimens from old dies preserved for distributing to several museums. I was somewhat at a loss how to start out, and went to the librarian to see if he knew how this die was worked, to get the desired result. You all know what an anvil is. In the anvil is a square hole. The bottom die had a point, as you see on the sketch. This point was stuck into the hole in the anvil, the rounded metal planchet was laid on top, another

man holding the top die (probably with plyers) over the planchet, and still another struck the top die a hard blow with a sledge hammer. Is it surprising that we sometimes see old coins with their designs out of center? We know that back in 1600 medal engravers in Europe used the screw press, still in use to-day. A frame, a big screw in the center, guided by a slide right and left, fastened an iron bar over the top of the screw. On each end of the bar a big iron ball and a piece of leather is placed for the operator to take hold of. One die was fastened to the screw block, the other to the base of the press, the whole on a solid foundation. The operator swung the ball with all his might, the die came down on the planchet, then wound itself up to the original position. After a time the medallists used water and other power to drive these presses. Another machine used in stamping coins and medals is the drop hammer. A 50 to 300-pound or more block of steel (called hammer) slides in between two steel grooves, about 12 to 15 feet high. A leather strap, operated by a man and machine power, brings the hammer to the top; one die is attached to the hammer, the other to the base. The operator puts the planchet on the lower die, releases the trap and down comes the hammer, impressing the planchet into the cut die.

The last process in the stamping of coins and medals is the use of the coin press. I will not take up your time in explaining the coin press, but herewith submit a print of one. In making small coins or medals by the thousand, an automatic press feeder is attached to the press, which is a great labor saver. Such a press may be seen at the Philadelphia mint. Larger coins or special medals with high relief have to be handled and run through the press 7 to 15 times before the detail is perfect. Each time the medal is annealed and cleaned with an acid solution, water and sawdust. The press operator works with gloves on, and absolute cleanliness is necessary. Gold, silver and copper coins come finished out of the press. Each die will stand just so much pounding or stamping—nobody knows how much. Some dies are good for 80,000 impressions, while some crack, sink or chip off with the fifth piece. No steel manufacturer will guarantee his steel; in fact, at the present time one may be glad to get steel at all.

During the entire process of coining there are minor operations to be gone through, to explain which would take up too much time; but if there is anything about this work you do not quite understand I will be very glad to explain further. I thank you for your kind attention.

(Mr. Koeb illustrated the whole process of die and medal coinage with plaster models, dies, sketches and prints of machinery used, so his talk could be clearly understood in every detail.)

Coinage Executed at the U. S. Mints During September.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,

Washington, D. C., October 2, 1916.

Coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of September, 1916.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
Half Eagles	116,000	\$ 580,000.00
Total Gold	116,000	\$ 580,000.00
SILVER.		
Dimes	7,630,000	\$ 763,000.00
Total Silver	7,630,000	\$ 763,000.00
MINOR.		
Five Cents	11,229,000	\$ 561,450.00
One Cent	16,293,000	162,930.00
Total Minor	27,522,000	\$ 724,380.00
Total Coinage	35,268,000	\$2,067,380.00

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

The Silver Anniversary of the A. N. A.

The recent Baltimore Convention marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the American Numismatic Association. It is just possible that the little group of collectors who met in Chicago on October 7, 1891, and organized the Association with about sixty members did not anticipate that it would live to celebrate its silver anniversary. There are several reasons why it has been able to do so, the chief of which is that its founders and those who nursed and cared for it during its tender years, as well as those who have guided it and shaped its destinies in its stronger and more mature years, have been devoted to it and to the field of study which it represents. Many of these men have given freely of their time, their money and their ability to further its cause and to promote its welfare, for no other reason than that they held a deep affection for numismatics, and believed that a popular

organization of kindred spirits was the best method to interest men in the subject.

As proof that its founders were men wedded to numismatics we submit the following: The first officers of the Association were: President, W. G. Jerrems, Jr.; vice-president, Joseph Hooper; secretary, Chas. T. Tatman; treasurer, David Harlowe. Not only has a kind Providence permitted all four of them to live to see the Association pass its twenty-fifth milestone, but all are still members—three active and one honorary. Of the sixty charter members, a number have died, but of those living many have retained a continuous membership during the quarter of a century of its existence.

In its career the A. N. A. has at times had a larger membership than at present, but at no time, perhaps, has its roster contained the names of more active and enthusiastic collectors than it does today.

Letters to the Editor.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I have a \$5 piece dated 1847 which is struck in platinum, and afterwards was gold-plated. It seems to be a perfect specimen of the 1847 coinage. Who can tell me the history of this piece?

Yours respectfully,

FRANK FLORA.

Valley City, N. D., October 3, 1916.

No Silver Proof Sets for 1916.

Commodore W. C. Eaton, U. S. N., Hamilton, N. Y., sends to THE NUMISMATIST the following letter, which explains itself:

Treasury Department,
United States Mint,

Philadelphia, Pa., November 21, 1916.

Sir:

The coinage of the proof coins has been abolished by the order of the Director of the Mint at Washington, D. C. We will supply the proof nickel and cent only for 1916.

Respectfully,
A. C. WILLIAMSON, Medal Clerk.

1861 D Gold Dollars and 1796 Half Cents.

During the past two months the following owners of these two coins have been reported to THE NUMISMATIST:

1861 D Gold Dollar.

- 4—H. O. Mann, Denver, Col.
- 5—Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore, Md.
- 6—Joe Wasserman, New Orleans, La.
- 7—Howard R. Newcomb, Detroit, Mich.

1796 Half Cent.

- 8—H. O. Mann, Denver, Col., with pole.
- 9—H. O. Mann, Denver, Col., with pole.
- 10—Waldo Newcomer, Baltimore, Md.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, October 13, 1916, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Butler, deLagerberg, Elder, Frey, Gutttag, Heaton, Imhoff, Liveright, Nangle, Proskey, Smith, Wilson and Wormser.

After the roll-call the minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

The Secretary reported the receipt of the ninth volume of "Le Monete del Reame Delle Due Sicilie," 1916, by and from Mr. Cagiati, which was accepted with thanks; the receipt of the latest number of Mr. Heaton's publication, and communications from Mr. Savage, regretting his absence, and from Mr. Schulman, announcing his approaching visit to this country.

The subject announced for the next meeting will be "Medals of Benjamin Franklin," and a talk by Mr. deLagerberg on "Why We Should Collect Medals."

Mr. Belden nominated Mr. Saltus for membership.

Mr. deLagerberg, in behalf of the Medallic Art Committee, had a very interesting exhibit, referred to below, and also reported on a sale of English coins at which very high prices were realized; called attention to the death of the Swedish medalist, Adolph Lindberg; the issue by the King's County Historical Society of a medal upon the 140th anniversary of the Battle of Long Island; his own correspondence with Petrograd and Rio de Janeiro in regard to medals upon the first Persian Railroad and the tricentennial of the City of Para; also the fact that an issue of "Punch" in 1882 showed some interesting caricatures of medals.

As Nominating Committee for officers for 1917, Messrs. Butler, Beesley and Proskey were unanimously elected. The meeting then listened with great interest to Mr. Frey's address on "Nicknames and Popular Names of some English Coins," a summary of which is given elsewhere in this issue.

The exhibition subject of the evening was "Copper Coins of England," and the following were shown:—

By Mr. Beesley: A tray of coppers, beginning with Queen Anne, down to Edward VII; a full set of Victoria and of George IV down to one-third farthing; threepence workhouse piece of Birmingham; penny of Robert Blake, Norwich; cartwheel, George III, 1797; several farthings of George II in nice condition.

By Mr. Proskey: The finest collection of British copper in America, from pre-Roman days, when London already had a mint, down to the present. It contained every date known of British copper, denominations from one farthing to twopence. Among them may be mentioned the following: From the Roman period: 6 different specimens of Emperor Carausius; 9 of Allectus; some of Constantine the Great and of Crispus; a number of Anglo-Saxon scattae; 23 farthings of James I and of Charles I, including first issue of Harrington farthing (8 strings to the harp, and star mintmark); pewter pieces with copper plugs, among them William and Mary penny and halfpenny; Charles II and James II farthings. Charles II, copper "touch piece." Queen Anne, 1713 and 1714, halfpenny and farthings. Several George III "cartwheel" pennies and twopence pieces in splendid proof condition. Unofficial patterns, 1/16 farthing up to five shillings, with gilt center (in connection with the suggestion, in 1848, to reduce the size of the five-shilling piece). A number of interesting and unusual errors in dies, as follows: William, halfpenny with inverted A's instead of V's; "Bungtowns," 1771, Georgius with G omitted, and 1776, halfpenny struck over a pistareen; farthing, 1856, "Victoeia"; 1815, "Fartiiing."

Other exhibits of the evening were as follows:—

By Mr. Gutttag: Indian gold mohur; 1854, \$50 gold piece, Wass, Moli-tor & Company.

By Mr. Butler: Square double Tower Thaler, Salzburg.

By Mr. Beatty: Triple crown piece of Genoa.

By Mr. deLagerberg: American Numismatic Association Twenty-fifth

Anniversary Convention Badge, Baltimore, Md., September 25-27, 1916, and five designs for the same submitted by I. T. Newman. Plaque of John Calvin (1509-1564), City of Geneva, three hundred and fiftieth commemoration of the foundation of the College and Academy Institute by Calvin. Plaque of Jean Jacques Rousseau, City of Geneva, commemoration Bicentennial of Rousseau, 28th of June, 1712-1912.

MORITZ WORMSER, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The seventeenth meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on September 27th at the office of its President, 402 Board of Trade Building, San Francisco. Meeting called to order by the President, Fred T. Huddart. Members present: Messrs. Huddart, Hill, Brandon, Mohr, Reimers, Nygren, Sherow, Charlot, Wilson, Beardslee, Zerbe and Steinman. Guest present: O. E. Hotchkiss.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Farran Zerbe read an article which he had submitted to a local paper for publication. This was in answer to a news item regarding the valuation placed on coins which were exhibited by the California Pioneers in the San Francisco mint.

Motion made by Mr. Beardslee, seconded by Mr. Steinman, and unanimously carried, that Mr. Zerbe be commended for this article, "Pioneers Overvalue Coins," and that the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society place itself on record as officially endorsing the action taken by him in his reply to the misleading news item appearing in the San Francisco *Examiner* of September 3rd, stating that the Pioneers could obtain from the United States Treasury \$20,000 for its 1804 Dollar.

Mr. Steinman read his letter to Mr. Brenner withdrawing from the contest for Second Vice-President of the A. N. A. He also read his letter to Mr. Duffield, which gave his reason for withdrawing.

Motion made by Mr. Sherow, seconded by Mr. Brandon, and unanimously carried, that the get-together dinner be changed to a farewell dinner to our Vice-President, Mr. Zerbe, who will leave for his Eastern home in the near future.

Motion made by Mr. Mohr, seconded by Mr. Hill, and unanimously carried, that the getting out of the notices for this event be given to Mr. Huddart for his attention.

The Secretary informed the members of the Society that through the courtesy of the chief coiner of the San Francisco mint he was enabled to see a die trial of the new 10c piece. He described it as a beautiful coin, a fine example of the engraver's art. On the face was a Liberty head with a winged cap, and in large Gothic type was interwoven the word "Liberty." On the reverse appeared a bundle of rods and a battle-axe. In the upper left-hand corner was "E Pluribus Unum"; around the border, "United States of America." The mint mark, a very small "s" in the lower right hand of the planchet.

Further business was dispensed with in order to view the exhibits.

Mr. Huddart exhibited a collection of U. S. gold dollars, containing all the mints and dates, with a few exceptions, in uncirculated condition.

Mr. Mohr showed a choice selection of the commemorative coins of the German Empire.

Mr. Hotchkiss displayed an 1817 U. S. half dollar which had only received half the impression of the die on the planchet.

Mr. Steinman showed a set of the South African Republic silver coins including the threepence to the crown.

The meeting then adjourned until the next call of the President or Secretary.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, October 3, 1916. 108th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. Bostwick, W. H. Amberg, Handler, Ballard, Savage, Tillotson, Borradaile, Koeb, Woodbury, Lozier, Horner, L. G. Amberg, Stanley, Emerich, King, Yawger, Maunovry, French and Bunnell.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Membership Committee reported favorably on the applications of Messrs. Geo. A. Gillette, Earl H. Beyer and V. W. Raymond, and they were unanimously elected to membership.

While in Baltimore attending the A. N. A. Convention, Mr. Yawger, through the kindness of Mr. Judson Brenner, secured a Baltimore Convention badge for the exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum, and a unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Brenner and other officers of the A. N. A.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal also gave Mr. Yawger, for the Rochester Municipal Museum exhibit, one of the Tiffin Medals, a beautiful specimen of medallion art, and also presented the Association with a 1916 uncirculated Canadian cent, for which a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McLachlan, and the Secretary was instructed to write a letter of acknowledgment to him.

Mr. King gave a very entertaining account of the trip to the Baltimore Convention, telling about how nicely the R. N. A. members were treated and of the wonderful display of coins, etc., on exhibit, and many other details of interest to his hearers. He also announced that Rochester was to be honored by having the A. N. A. Convention in 1917, and asked the members to think up suggestions for the entertainment of the visitors while in this city.

Dr. French also spoke about the enjoyable time had by all at the Convention, describing in detail many of the coins on exhibition.

Mr. Koeb, who was to have given a talk on die-making and how coins were made, was not prepared, but will give his talk at the next meeting, and a large attendance is expected, as his paper will be a very interesting and instructive one.

Mr. Bauer, who met with a slight accident at the Convention, was not able to attend the meeting, but notified one of the members over the telephone that he was feeling much better, and thought he would be all right very soon.

Meeting adjourned to October 17, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, October 17, 1916. 109th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by President F. B. King. Members present: Messrs. Woodbury, Stanley, Plumb, Horner, Bostwick, Lozieau, Koeb, King, Simmons, Tillotson, Handler, Kaufman, L. G. Amberg, Savage, Potter, Maunovry, Wild, Bauer, Bunnell, Bernstein, French, and W. H. Amberg.

The reading of the minutes and all other business was suspended so as to leave more time for Mr. Joseph A. Koeb's talk on the making of dies and coins. Mr. Koeb carried with him a set of tools and demonstrated every stage of the process of die-making by actual practice. During the process of his talk, pictures and samples of coins and medals were passed among those at the meeting, describing various phases of the coining and medal-making industries. Mr. Koeb's entire talk was intensely interesting to his audience, and everybody felt that their evening was most profitably spent, and a most hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker for the able manner in which he had handled his subject. (Mr. Koeb's address is printed elsewhere in this issue.)

Mr. Bunnell presented each one who had attended the clam bake given as a farewell send-off to Mr. F. E. Merritt on September 11th, with a large size photograph taken of the group on that day, requesting that in return each one give him a coin, no matter what kind or of how small value, simply as a memento or souvenir of that pleasant occasion—pleasant in one way, on account of the good time everybody had, but serious in another, on account of the thought that the Association was so soon to lose one of its most valued members.

Meeting adjourned to November 7th, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Springfield Coin Club.

The 45th meeting was held September 27 at the Board of Trade Rooms, and was called to order by President Oliver, with ten members present—

Messrs. Frazer, Fuller, Prevost, Converse, Hinckley, Pond, Drowne, Chancellor, Oliver and Stone.

Mr. Drowne exhibited a choice selection of Greek and Roman coins from his collection, and gave a running comment on them as they were passed around the table. Among them were coins of the twelve Caesars, two or three widow's mites, and the "Judea Capta" coin of Trajan. As few of those present collect the line of coins the display and talk was greatly enjoyed, and a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Drowne for the display.

J. E. Morse, our delegate to the Baltimore Convention, remembered us with a program and convention photo.

WILLIAM C. STONE, Secretary *pro tempore*.

Post-Convention Notes.

Seldom has there been a time when more invitations for the next convention were extended than at the recent meeting in Baltimore, which shows that these gatherings are becoming more popular each year. While all the invitations for the 1917 convention were given in a very cordial spirit, that of Mr. Geo. C. Arnold to meet in Providence, R. I., was especially so, and in extending his invitation he was joined by Mrs. Arnold, who promised to do all in her power to entertain the visiting ladies during the convention. Mrs. Arnold is president of the Chopin Club of Providence, and had that city been selected all would have been assured of a pleasant reception and enjoyable entertainment with Mrs. Arnold as hostess.

C. E. Walters of Philadelphia brought with him a large roll of \$5 notes, which he distributed as souvenirs. They were obsolete issues of the Merchants and Mechanics' Bank of Monroe, Mich.

Mr. Fred B. King, president of the Rochester Numismatic Association, kindly consented to care for and store the exhibit cases in his warehouse until the Rochester Convention next year without cost to the Association. The offer was accepted and much appreciated. This was Mr. King's first convention, but he readily caught the spirit of the occasion, and will no doubt be one of the regulars in the future.

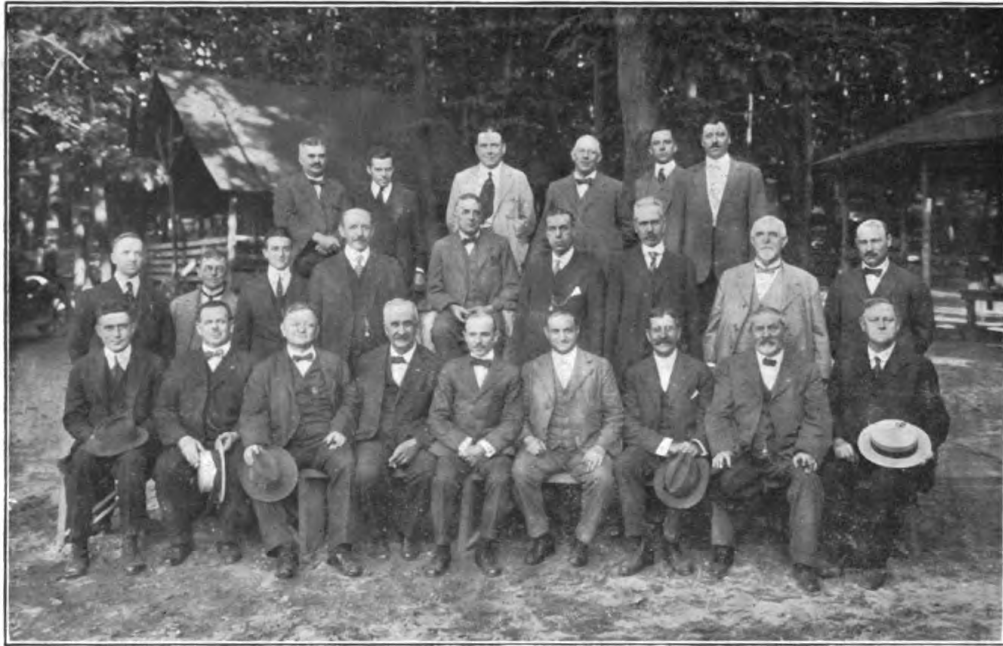
Collectors of paper money found much to interest them in the exhibit of John E. Morse of Hadley, Mass. This was the only extensive exhibit of miscellaneous paper money at the convention, and was particularly strong in Massachusetts issues, including a number of rare old Bay State bank notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Arnold of Providence, R. I., took a side trip to Washington on Sunday, where they were entertained with friends.

In the annual report of the General Secretary read at the Convention the name of James K. Shoffner of Norristown, Pa., was inadvertently omitted from the list of members who had died during the year. Mr. Shoffner's death was reported in the June issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

At the Convention the matter of an increase in dues of the A. N. A. was informally discussed. It was pointed out that with the advance in price of all classes of printing within the past year, which constitutes the largest single item of expense of the Association, the dues, or at least the price of subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, should be increased to cover the advance, as has been done by many other publications. It was felt, however, that as it has long been the policy of the Association to keep its dues and subscription at the lowest possible figure, unless it was really necessary an increase was not advisable. These will therefore remain at the same figures as heretofore.

Mr. Fred E. Merritt's Farewell Party.



Above is reproduced the photograph taken at the recent clam bake of the Rochester Numismatic Association, given as a farewell party to Mr. Fred E. Merritt on September 11, just before his departure from Rochester to make Philadelphia his future home. The pleased expression on the faces of some of the members was not at the thought of losing Mr. Merritt, but was rather in anticipation of the feast about to be served. Mr. Merritt is seen seated in a rustic chair in the center of the group.



At the Baltimore Convention of the American Numismatic Association Mr. Merritt wore the watch fob recently presented to him by the Rochester Numismatic Association as a farewell gift, and which he was pleased to show to all. The illustration will show that he has good reason to be proud of the gift. It is engraved with the following inscription: "Presented to Fred E. Merritt by the Rochester Numismatic Association, Branch 2, A. N. A. A Token of Appreciation, Love and Esteem."

Prices Realized at Low's 187th Sale.

Following are the prices realized for some of the lots at the sale of Lyman H. Low at Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, on October 3, 1916:

Lot No.		
1	Mass. Pine Tree Shil. Fine.	\$4.85
5	Half Cent, 1794. V. G. . . .	2.50
8	Cent, 1794, Hays 7. Abt.F.	2.10
11	Pattern Cent, 1855. Ex.F.	1.25
27	Pattern Dol., 1879. Goloid.	
	A. 1606. Pf.	3.20
59	Amsterdam, 40 St., 1578.	
	Siege. Fine	1.75
69	Hesse-Cassel, 1778, Thlr.	
	Fine	2.25
83	Regensburg Gold ¼ Ducat.	
	Unc.	2.30
90	Roman Republic. Semis.	
	Good	2.00
100	Medalet, Andrew Jackson,	
	1828. V. fair	3.75
101	Do., Van Buren, 1840. Fine	2.75
330	Medal, Columbus, by Tiff-	
	any. Pfct.	2.25
333	British War Medal, 1837-	
	50. E. F.	2.00
334	Do., do., 1848-49. V. G. . .	2.60
397	Plaque, Prussia, Fredk. the	
	Great	1.40
398	Medal, 9-in. iron cast, No-	
	ah and family entering Ark	3.00
423	Africa Ring Money. Fine..	2.50
432	Rosa Americana 2d., 1722.	
	Good	1.35
477	Medal, And. Jackson, S.22,	
	but copper. Fine	5.00
480	Judea, Copper. A. D. 53-	
	54. Good	1.05
483	England, Penny, Edw. the	
	Confessor, 1042-66. Fine..	1.10
507	Canada, Jeton, 1751. Fine	2.20
511	Do., Bank of Montreal Pen-	
	ny, 1838, front and side	
	view. Fine, holed	15.50
512	Do., do. Halfpenny, 1839.	
	V. fair, holed	6.00
515	Do., Bout de l'Isle token,	
	Cheval. Modern. Fine	9.00
516	Do., do., Personne. Mod-	
	ern. Ex. fine	9.50
517	Do., do., Caleche. Original.	
	Good, holed	7.50
518	Do., do., Caleche. Original.	
	Good	7.60
537	Do., Upper Canada. Cask,	
	1821. V. G.	1.25
554	Do., Halifax Steamboat Co.	
	Unc.	1.10
557	Do., Hudson Bay Co. tok-	
	ens (4). Ex. F. and Unc.,	
	each	1.50
563	Do., Trade and Nav., far-	
	thing. Fine	2.05
585	England, Crown, Chas. I.	
	Fine	4.20
589	Luxemburg, 72 Asses 1795.	
	Siege. Fine	1.40
608	Metz. Thlr., 1639. Fine..	3.00
633	Oldenburg, Broad Thaler,	
	1660. Ex. fine	4.75
656	Tyrol, Dbl. Thlr., 1564-65.	
	Ex. fine	4.00
663	Berne, Thlr., 1697. Ex. F.	3.20
687	Parma, Scudo, 1617. Fine.	5.75
692	Tuscany, Scudo, 1628. V.f.	3.00
703	Russia, Rouble, 1759. V.f.	3.90

Statement of Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc.

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F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of October, 1916.

E. K. EDWARDS, Notary Public,

(My commission expires May 1, 1918.)

(SEAL)



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly.
Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly.
Total \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary,
Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to Be Admitted Nov. 1, 1916.

- 1869 Hugo Landecker, 111 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.
 1870 A. B. Deane, Wellsboro, Pa.
 1871 Edward Carleton, 865 Main St., E., Hamilton, Ont.
 1872 H. A. McGee, 117 E. Ocean Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
 1873 H. E. Gillingham, 432 W. Price St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Oct. 20, 1916. If no objections are received prior to Dec. 1, 1916, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the December issue.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

H. L. Pillsbury, (U. S. Gold), Long Beach, Calif.	H. A. McGee Ben Smith
John B. Boss, (General), 266 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	S. Hudson Chapman Henry Chapman
Foster Stearns, (General), Hotel Hemenway, Boston, Mass.	Horace L. Wheeler Waldo C. Moore
Miss Hilda Hein, 2240 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	H. O. Granberg John M. Oliver

Springfield, Mass.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
General Secretary.

New District Secretaries Appointed.

In accordance with the recommendations of General Secretary John M. Oliver, the following new District Secretaries are hereby appointed:

Frank H. Shumway, 66 Wellington Hill St., Mattapan, Mass., for the New England States.

Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio, for Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Theo. E. Leon, 250 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill., for Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

Geo. H. King, Denver National Bank, Denver, Col., for Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

The Secretaries of the other districts are hereby reappointed.

H. O. GRANBERG, President.

Oshkosh, Wis., October 12, 1916.

New Japanese Bronze Coinage.

The new Japanese bronze coins of the fifth year of the reign of Emperor Yoshihito illustrated below are from photographs furnished by Mr. Howland Wood of New York City, who writes as follows:



"I am showing the obverse of the one-sen piece and the reverse of the five-rin piece. You will note that there is a reduction in size from those of the coinage of the old Emperor, and also that there is no English on these pieces as on previous issues."

The



American Numismatic Society

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858 INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

New York, October 5th, 1916.

A special meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Bauman L. Belden, presiding.

Mr. Howland Wood read the following paper on The Coins of the Danish West Indies:

I thought it would be fitting at this time to make a display and give a short talk on the coinage of the Danish West Indies, as the question has come up again about purchasing these islands from Denmark, and if this should happen, the coinage now and heretofore used there should be of added interest to our collectors. Up to date the territory added to the United States by purchase or otherwise has not been very replete in coins. Alaska had no coinage of its own, the Hawaiian Islands had but a limited coinage, and the money distinctive for the Philippines was very small, while the territory that was once Spanish and Mexican, that is now within our domains, was almost if not quite lacking in mints and numismatic remains. Porto Rico, like the Philippines, had a very small coinage. However, in the case of the Danish West Indies they have had a fairly extensive coinage, considering that they are islands of small size and colonies as well.

I do not propose to go into the history of these islands, which for all practical purposes number three in all—St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix. St. Thomas was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was first colonized by the Dutch in 1657, and later was held by the English. In 1671 it passed into the hands of the Danish West India Company. St. John, I think, has been Danish since 1684, and St. Croix since 1733. All of these islands changed hands several times before the Danes finally colonized them, and even then the English held them for a short time about a hundred years ago.

The coinage distinctive for these islands began in 1740 during the reign of Christian VI. Pieces of 12 skillings in silver and 1 and 2 skillings in copper were struck at the Copenhagen mint. The inscription on the obverse side was in Latin and on the reverse in Danish. The monogram of the king was on the obverse, and a very picturesque rigged ship of the time was on the reverse. The copper bore a similar obverse, but on the reverse the value and the year in the field instead of the ship. This latter is very rare and is seldom met with. This type continued in existence without change until 1816, with the exception of the first issue of the coins of the next monarch, Frederick V, which had a head instead of the monogram, but the king's cipher soon found its way back on the coins.

Frederick V introduced a 24-skillling piece, and his successor, Christian VII, added a 6-skillling piece. The copper coinage was dropped after the first issue. Although the coins bear comparatively few dates, the coinage must have been very plentiful, as the pieces are still fairly common, though hard to get in good condition. They must have been retained in circulation for many years. Although you will note there is little variety in type, the pieces are rather picturesque and interesting on account of the ship. This style of ship must have gone out of date while it was still depicted on the coins, because the die-cutters certainly did not use an actual ship as the model of the later coins, but followed the prototype on the previous pieces, because the ships on the later issues certainly would never be able to sail, or if they did, would very shortly pull to pieces.

In 1816 Frederick VI introduced a new system and a new coinage. We now find pieces of 20 and 10 skillings, or double reals and reals, and 2-skillling pieces, or stubers. These bore the crowned arms on the obverse, an inscription in six lines on the reverse. This type was continued by Christian VIII, as well as by Frederick VII. About this time, during the war of Schleswig-Holstein against Prussia, 1848-51, when the home Government probably was unable to attend to the affairs of the islands in proper fashion, necessity coins were used. These consisted of various foreign silver and copper coins counterstamped with a crowned F R VII. Probably this coinage was not large, as the pieces are virtually never met with to-day; in fact, I know of hardly an example in this country.

In 1859 the system was again changed, conforming this time with that

of the United States, when 20, 10, 5 and 3-cent pieces were issued in silver, and cents in yellowish bronze were put out. These were struck at Copenhagen and Altona. The silver carried the head of the ruler. The reverses varied. The 20-cent and 5-cent pieces had a three-master on them of the bark rig, but of modern lines; the 10-cent piece had some growing stalks of sugar-cane; the 3-cent piece had a large three on the reverse, and the 1-cent piece had crowned arms on the obverse and value on the other side. Christian IX issued the same pieces. Evidently this system did not prove wholly satisfactory, because in 1904 a law was created changing the monetary unit to the franc; the franc to equal 100 bits; 5 francs to equal a Danish West Indian dollar, which was a money of account; 5 bits to equal one cent. The law created first an issue of gold coins of 50, 25 and 20-franc pieces of 900 parts gold and 100 parts copper. However, only 50 and 20-franc pieces were made. I cannot find that they were put into circulation before January 31, 1905. There were about 2000 50-franc pieces made, and many more of the 20 francs. These pieces are really very handsome works of art, thoroughly modern and up to date. The obverse bears the head of the monarch, the reverse has a figure of a seated female near a boat. In the boat there is a bale of goods; on the right hand of the figure is a rudder, bananas, cocoanuts, sugar-cane and palm leaves are on the ground near her; the initials of the engraver, G. I., are near the base. Marks of the Copenhagen mint, a P and a heart, are on the obverse.

The gold 25-peseta of Spain was, by decree, withdrawn from circulation on the advent of this new money. There was another decree for a silver, nickel and bronze coinage; the silver to be 800 parts fine, the nickel pure, and the bronze 90 per cent. copper, 4 tin and 1 zinc. The silver to be of the denominations of 5 francs, 2 francs, and 50 bits; the nickel 25 bits, or 5 cents; the bronze 10, 5 and 2½ bits. I have never seen the 5-franc piece, nor have I been able to trace that any were struck. The other denominations are fairly common. The reverse of the 2-franc and 1-franc silver pieces have the figures of three native women, probably representing commerce, agriculture and manufacture. The bronze coins have a monogram and an inscription on the reverse and a sickle.

On the Island of St. Thomas there appeared to be in the 80's or 90's almost an epidemic of issuing tokens. These were put out by the merchants and the steamboat companies. They were of the following denominations: 10-cent, 5-cent and 1-cent pieces, with occasional 3 and 2-cent pieces. You will notice that the middle case is taken up wholly with these tokens. As a class they lack interest and variety, having for the most part only the merchant's name, value, and St. Thomas. However, in connection with the value it is interesting to note that the value is based on the Mexican dollar, the word Mexic or Mexican Token being used on nearly every one of these pieces. The inscription, if one can derive any clue from the few words expressed on the pieces, is in English, with the exception of two or three in French and one or two in Italian. The Danish language is not used on a single piece. The metal employed is largely nickel.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Wood, and after some informal discussion the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

Andrew C. Zabriskie of 34 West 53d St., New York City, died at his country home, Blithewood, Barrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y., on September 15, in his 64th year. Mr. Zabriskie was an enthusiastic collector of coins and medals for nearly all his life. Since 1874 he had been one of the prominent members of the American Numismatic Society, New York, and was made an Honorary President of the Society in 1908.

During his lifetime he formed several collections. His collection of American coins and medals was sold at auction by Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia, in 1909.

He was prominent in the National Guard of New York State, and had held several political offices.

Mexico's Paper Currency to Be Rehabilitated.

The paper currency of Mexico within the last year or two has come to be regarded as more or less of a numismatic joke. It has been plentiful in certain parts of the United States and could be bought in much the same manner as souvenir postcards and at about the same price. Still, when you bought a postcard you felt reasonably sure that it was genuine. All the old issues are now to be retired, and a new issue, supposed to be non-counterfeitable, will take its place. The following history of the old notes, with a statement of what is expected from the new ones, is from a recent issue of the *New York Times*, which is said to have been prepared in a quarter close to the Carranza Government:

"From the commencement of the movement which culminated in the recognition of the Constitutionalist, or Carranza, Government down to the present moment, the currency question has been and now is one of the most difficult problems in the rehabilitation of Mexico.

"The now triumphant opponents of Huerta began their movement with no resources of a financial character behind them or easily available, all the machinery of revenue and taxation being in the hands of those who had upset the Madero Government. For the first time in the history of the revolutions that have followed each other ever since Hidalgo, the 'patriot priest,' raised the standard of revolt against Spain, it became necessary to resort to the issue of paper promises to pay in order to provide arms, munitions, and all the necessary accessories for a widespread military movement, beginning with but a handful of men and with no money.

"Madero's revolution, like all that had preceded it, had been financed with the actual coin obtained from one source or another, but the Carranza movement had no resources of this kind and no means of obtaining any except such as were afforded by the capture of two or three minor ports of entry early in the revolution.

"Nothing was left then except to issue paper currency, and this was done, and the revolution carried to success through its instrumentality, until when stock-taking time arrived it was found that some seven hundred million pesos of such promises had been issued with no assurance of redemption and with no substantial backing of any kind. This paper went into circulation in the fall of 1913 at a market valuation of about 18 cents American gold to the peso—the par value of all Mexican currency, gold, silver or bank notes, being in normal times at the ratio of 50 cents American gold to one peso Mexican.

"As the Constitutionlists gained more territory, this paper naturally increased in value until in the summer of 1914 it reached its highest exchange rate—three to one. Then it began to decrease, although more and more of the country was continually coming under Constitutionalist control, and for a long time it was exchangeable at five to one. After that it gradually fell in exchange value, until at the present time it is worth no more than one cent gold to the peso. All this time, however, the purchasing power of the paper showed no such proportionate decrease as its exchangeable value, and until a comparatively recent date the cost of living in Mexico in terms of gold was ridiculously low.

"After the recognition of the Carranza Government by the United States the currency problem was one of the first to receive attention; and, after much study, this plan was devised: A new issue of 500,000,000 pesos was ordered to be made gradually and only as a specie reserve was accumulated behind it sufficient to maintain the value fixed by the Government. This value was established at 10 cents American gold or 20 cents Mexican specie to the peso, being thus one-fifth of the normal ante-revolution value of all the national currency. These values are maintained by the sale of gold drafts on New York at the rate specified in exchange for the new paper and by its receipt for dues by the Government at the same ratio.

"This new paper, known as 'infalsifiable,' or non-counterfeitable, owing to the superior character of the workmanship and material, is only issued gradually by the Government in payment of salaries and other expenses,

averaging some fifty millions monthly, and at the end of ten months the entire issue is expected to be in circulation, although it may not be necessary to emit the full amount. In the meantime a large share of the taxes imposed by the Government—notably import and export duties—are obliged to be paid in specie, and the greater portion of this goes into the reserve behind the new bills.

"At the same time that the new paper began to be emitted steps were taken to retire the former issues. All the bills of \$20, \$50, and \$100 denomination were on June 1 declared no longer of compulsory acceptance, and the holders were notified to turn them over to the Government, receiving receipts therefor, the promise being made that beginning with October 1 these receipts would be redeemed in specie at the rate of 5 cents American gold or 10 cents Mexican specie on the peso. At the time this notice was issued the gold value of this paper had not been more than 2 or 2½ cents to the peso, and sometimes had fallen as low as ½ cent, so that the offer of 5 cents in a few months' time was a liberal one.

"All railroad and telegraph dues, as well as many other forms of indebtedness to the Government, were made payable in the old paper up to the first of the coming year, and all currency thus received is burned. Already upward of 300,000,000 have been so destroyed, and it is confidently expected that by the time fixed the greater portion of it will have been taken up.

"The acceptance of this paper for railroad fares and other dues has some rather remarkable results. For example, an American, when preparing to journey from Mexico City to the United States a few weeks ago, purchased \$1,000 in twenty-dollar peso notes, paying therefor \$5 in gold. The cost of railroad and Pullman fares was \$469 Mexican, or just \$2.34½ American gold. The normal cost in pre-revolutionary times was about \$50.

"There has been a great deal of misapprehension regarding the status of the two forms of paper currency owing to the matter not being generally understood in all its details as well as to much deliberate misrepresentation. Ignorant people have been misled, and naturally there has been much confusion, while in the change from one currency to another there has been unavoidable difficulty in establishing just and equitable prices.

"The metallic currency of the country, which went into hiding early in the revolution, has begun to appear in circulation again, and a favorite plan of dealers is to fix their prices in that currency, or 'oro nacional,' demanding in lieu thereof an equivalent amount in paper at the current rate of exchange in the market. Many large employers of labor have paid their help in this way, greatly to the satisfaction of the workers.

"In this connection it should be borne in mind that, contrary to recent publications, Mexico never had any national or Federal paper currency until the present time. The only paper in use in the past has been that of the banks, which was maintained at par value by a specie reserve required by law equal to 50 per cent. of the amount in circulation. During the unrest of the past three years several of these banks issued notes far in excess of their reserves, and as a result as soon as the present Government came into control and an examination was made of the affairs of all financial institutions, those thus transgressing the law were closed up.

"While the law is explicit in requiring instant redemption of its bills on demand by any bank, this has not as yet been enforced in any case, even with those institutions having their full legal reserve. As a result, such of their bills as are in circulation have been current until recently at less than half their face value. Those banks whose concessions have not been forfeited for disobedience to the law have, however, ample assets for the redemption of all their notes, so that no fear of ultimate loss from that source is entertained.

"While the totals of paper currency given in the foregoing amount to hundreds of millions, and to some might seem a great burden, the facts demonstrate the opposite. If there should be half of the old paper awaiting redemption at the end of the year, (and there is little probability that more than one-fourth will then be outstanding,) it would only require some thirty-five million dollars gold to cover it. While, if the entire authorized five hundred millions of the new currency should be issued, it would represent only twenty-five million dollars gold—that being the established exchange value of this paper as maintained by the Government."

Miscellaneous Numismatic Notes.

At Visseltofta Parish, near Orsjon, Kristianstad province, Sweden, a find of not less than 290 copper coins struck during the years 1662-1672 is recently recorded. The majority bear the date 1666 and denomination 1-6 ore, S. M.

During the renovation at Vreta Monastery, Ostergothland province, in Sweden, some remarkable finds were made of ancient pottery, as well as 350 silver coins—bracteates—issued about 1100 A. D.

Immediate retirement of all greenbacks and a gradual withdrawal of national bank notes, placing the currency of the United States on a basis of gold coin and Federal Reserve notes, was discussed at the convention of the national bank section of the American Bankers' Association recently held in Kansas City, Mo.

The September issue of the *Coin and Medal Bulletin* contains another installment of the descriptive list of die varieties of early United States silver coins by Wayte Raymond. A number of interesting South American coins, medals and tokens are also illustrated and described, and there is also another installment of the list of Ohio Civil War tokens.

The greater part of the October number of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* is devoted to the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention of the American Numismatic Association, including the group photograph. This number also contains other numismatic news of interest, and in the editor's department he has some good words to say for the A. N. A., a subject which he frequently comments on and which is always appreciated by the members.

The lowest level to which the Carranza currency has dropped was reached on October 22 in Mexico, when the new paper money was offered at one cent on the peso, according to a press despatch from El Paso. The quotation in El Paso was two cents on the peso, although there were no buyers. It is reliably reported by banking men who have been keeping in touch with their Mexico City correspondents that the First Chief intends to repudiate all of his currency and adopt the silver standard as a medium of exchange. A decree was received from Carranza designating the value of 20, 10, 5 and 1 cent pieces in silver. This decree is said to pave the way to the one which is pending to take up the monetary standard.

England May Adopt Decimal System for Coinage.

The suggestion that Great Britain shall adopt after the war a decimal system of coinage, patterned after that in use in the United States, is receiving earnest consideration, according to a dispatch from London.

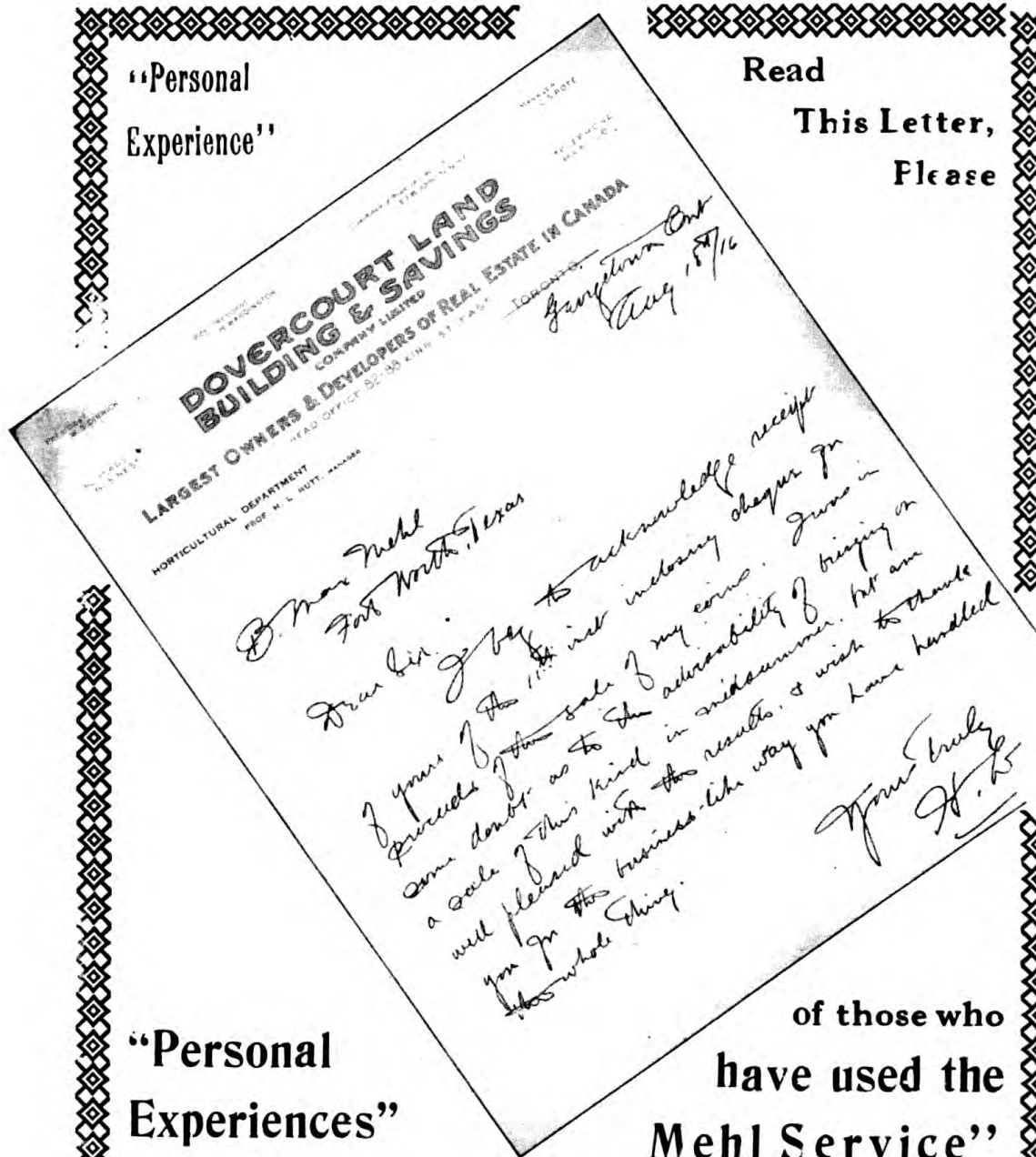
The scheme to adopt the American standard fortunately has the appearance of really enhancing the value of small coins to the extent of one cent in each shilling. This is how it would work out: One pound, or sovereign, would become \$5. The 10-shilling note would be issued at \$2.50; the 4-shilling piece, or double florin, would become \$1; the 2-shilling, or florin, would become 50 cents, the shilling a quarter, the penny would equal 2 cents and the halfpenny would be called 1 cent.

If the pound sterling, or sovereign, should remain the standard British unit rather than the dollar, it is proposed that such notes and coins should have the double designation stamped thereon, the pound being marked as such on one side and as \$5 on the reverse side.

As to the saving money for the poor, it is pointed out that under this system all halfpenny articles could be bought for one five-hundredth of the standard gold coin instead of one five-hundred and eightieth, as at present, and prices would to that extent be scaled down. Another argument in favor of the dollar decimal system is that it would standardize the coinage between Great Britain and Canada, her great colony.

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COLLECTING—WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COINS, MEDALS AND PAPER MONEY.

BY THOMAS L. ELDER.

(An address delivered by Mr. Elder before the Springfield Coin Club,
October 25, 1916.)

Collecting in General.

Collectors as a class are, I believe, somewhat misunderstood, and occasionally maligned. The best type of collector is a most valuable member of society. By the best collector I mean one whose pursuit, study and research in connection with his hobby have magnified his imaginative, esthetic, romantic and intellectual qualities. His wide and varied experiences with various odd and interesting objects, and his painstaking care of them, have given him a remarkable fund of out-of-the-way information, as well as patience, a sense of order and practicality. Contrary to current opinion, the best collector is far from eccentric. He is the finest sort of an example of the cultured and refined man. Collecting keeps people busy at odd moments, and hence keeps them out of mischief. It emphasizes in no uncertain way that keeping young is largely the result of the mental attitude, for collecting, above all other panaceas, meatless diets, and physical exercise even, keeps people young.

I have for a correspondent a man who is 94 years of age. At last report he was still riding a bicycle. At this time I am busy compiling, in conjunction with a young man of over 82 years, a book on the United States Half Cents. Chauncey M. Depew at 83 has recently said: "Have some special interest apart from your business." Collecting is the interest.

Sir Martin Conway says: "The passion for collecting must correspond with some deep-rooted instinct in man. Children of tender age often fall under its sway, and it is the last passion that still masters the very old." He once knew a collector who was suffering all the ills that nature accumulates on the last years of nonagenarians. His sight was feeble, he was deaf; he was often racked with pain. It seemed evident that his end was nearly at hand. His days and nights had to be spent in an arm-chair, and each gasping breath seemed likely to be his last. To him entered a dealer of his acquaintance with a splendid K'ang Hsi Famille Verte vase, which the old man had long wished to possess. The sight of it revived his forces, his breathing cleared; he sat erect in his chair, and presently, in the excitement of bargaining, was upon his feet, striding about the room. The struggle and the victory revived him, and he lived for several years before death finally won him, and the British Museum entered on its inheritance.

The instinct to collect is not only in many cases deep-rooted, but I venture the assertion that it is universal. It is expressed in some form by every child or adult. Even the poor, misguided miser, who enjoys the sight of his glistening gold falling through his fingers, has a few collecting instincts, such as Russell Sage and Hetty Green have expressed it after a fashion. In most people it lies dormant in the sense that we collectors know it. Does not every child have at some time an attack of the "postage-stamp fever," which, like the measles, is often soon over and forgotten? How to develop this collecting instinct, which is universal, is a matter of prime importance. It is a matter for we collectors to ponder over and put into practical working form.

In the world of nations America is comparatively new. The lack of a general appreciation of Art here is said to be due to our failure to forget

our pursuit of the "Almighty Dollar" (two words invented by our own Washington Irving). Do you remember what Edgar Allan Poe said of Americans? Listen:

"The Romans worshipped their standard, and the Roman standard was an eagle. Our standard is only one-tenth of an eagle—a dollar—but we make all even by admiring it with ten-fold admiration."

America is undoubtedly too money-mad for a great many of its collectors to become connoisseurs in Art. If collecting teaches us anything worth while, it teaches us to appreciate Art, Archaeology and History. Are these important for us to be conversant with? What does Emerson say of Art? "Art gives the mind the same or a higher joy than the sight of it gives the senses. The study of Art is of high value to the growth of the intellect."

Balzac says: "What is Art? Nature concentrated."

And Keats:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever;
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness; but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and a sleep
Full of sweet dreams and health and quiet."

Art and Archaeology are fast-linked and cannot be separated from collecting and collectors. Archaeologists have uncovered thousands of priceless monuments, bas-reliefs, paintings and sculptures, and have revealed to us the glorious cities of Karnak, Luxor, Nippur and Thebes. Lord Lytton says of Archaeology: "It is not only the hand-maid of History, but it is also the conservator of Art."

And what of History, which must be emphasized to all collectors, and especially to collectors of coins and medals? Perhaps Carlyle's definition is the greatest of all. He says: "History is a mighty drama, enacted upon the theatre of time, with suns for lamps and eternity for a background." Again he says: "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." That inimitable author of *Don Quixote* has a word on the subject when he says: "History is the depository of great actions, the witness of what is past, the example and instructor of the present and monitor of the future."

Lamartine, the favorite French poet, writes: "History teaches everything—even the future."

The German philosopher, Richter, says: "History, like religion, unites all learning and power, especially ancient history; that is, the history of the ancient nations of the youthful world, Grecian and Roman, Jewish and Early Christian."

I linger on this subject of history because so many of our American collectors are indifferent to it and to objects connected with it. The imaginative Wilmott thus pictures it: "A cultivated reader of history is domesticated in all families; he dines with Pericles and sups with Titian."

The definition of Fuller is particularly happy: "History maketh a young man to be old, without either wrinkles or gray hairs, privileging him with the experience of change without either the influences or inconveniences thereof."

Many people plead that they do not know how to collect, or what to collect, but would collect if they knew more about it. Now, lack of knowledge of collecting is no drawback, but start right in and collect something. Knowledge of the subject will come naturally and with experience got through pursuit of your hobby, whatever it is. Sir James Yoxall says that most dealers in antiques know very little about the subject and do a lot of guessing in both buying and selling. Of course, dealers are sometimes well posted along certain lines, yet few of them are well posted on all the objects they buy and sell. Collecting is an art, not a business. Some advise specializing on one line or one object; others advise general collecting, arguing that later on when one comes to sell that the more objects collected the more likelihood of the collection making a good showing in an auction room, thus attracting higher bidders than if the collection were small and possibly sold along with household effects in a residence. It is wise to have proper receptacles or cabinets to take care of your specimens, and not to overcrowd your house. One English collector had made his villa almost

uninhabitable by no less than 38 grandfather's clocks. While we may lament that there are not more collectors, still not a few of them may be found in our midst. Among the hundred and one things collected I may mention miniatures, paintings, water-colors, prints, books, pictures, book-plates, metal work, frames, violins, rugs, furniture, canes, ivories, jades, gems, playing-cards, lacquers, coins, medals, paper money, scent boxes, match boxes, fans, cigarette cases, buttons, clothing, weapons, armor, door-knockers, copper work, stamps, watches, china, beads and jewelry.

Counterfeits are many at present and have to be guarded against—old brassware is imitated and sold in large quantities, paintings, jewelry, furniture, wedgewood, door-knockers, toasting forks and candlesticks, etc. The uninitiated should read certain books on collecting and get posted somewhat, to guard against these impositions and fakes. Collecting leads us into many interesting out-of-the-way places, and we have many interesting and novel adventures. Thackeray had the real collector's instinct. He said, once: "We passed from Shepherd's Inn into Holborn and looked for a while at Woodgate's bric-a-brac shop, which I never pass without delaying at the windows. Indeed, if I were going to be hung I'd beg the cart to stop and let me have one look more at that delightful Omnium Gatherum." Horace Walpole, an enthusiastic but sometimes impecunious searcher after curiosities, wrote of the joy of examining an antique shop and finding nothing to purchase. The humble collector must not be discouraged if he can only buy a little now and then. \$5 spent in collecting will give far more lasting pleasure than if spent on cigars, drinks or the theater. The latter, like good or bad dreams, are soon finished with, but our antiques, and especially our coins and medals, will last almost forever.

In collecting small metal objects like coins or medals we have an immense advantage over the collectors of china, furniture and other cumbersome or fragile material. Our coins are indestructible, and they may be neatly laid down in small spaces in our compact cabinets. Other objects, like weapons and manuscripts, will rust or discolor unless the greatest care is used. Owning a collection which is one's own is far better than seeing another in a museum. A good picture in our own home is of more value than a public gallery full which we may only look at.

Buying at auction sale is extremely interesting. In England we learn of some strange practices. Sometimes a group of antique dealers will put their heads together and agree one only shall bid on certain lots. In such cases the lots often go for a fraction of their value. Then the dealers retire to a small room and hold a little auction sale of their own. This is called the "knockout system." In a book sale a book was sold for \$300, about half its value, and the difference was divided between the several conspirators. Another group of collectors there, which has plenty of imitators in America, are those who know nothing about art or values and are fond of telling their friends that there is not a picture in their houses which cost less than \$10,000. The very rich who buy through others miss about all the joys of collecting. They miss the picturesque neighborhoods, the quaint little shops and the queer people who own them, not to speak of the interesting experiences of bargaining. Not all of the gems have been picked up yet. In coins remarkable specimens are being found from time to time. The European war is bringing to light some fine archaeological specimens. Have you reflected that the territory near the traditional Garden of Eden, the cradle of nations, is where the English and Turks are digging their trenches, and is one of the richest localities, archaeologically? After the war is over we doubtless shall hear of some wonderful finds.

Coins and Money.

In coins remarkable finds have been made by individual collectors and are still being made. A gentleman whom I know came unexpectedly across a very rare American private gold \$5 coin in a little shop in Venice. It was bought for \$5—face value—and brought to America and afterwards sold for \$2750. The rare \$3 gold piece dated 1870, of the San Francisco mint, was worn for years as a watchcharm. Later I sold it for \$1470. I understand the dealer who bought it got \$2000 for it afterwards. Some years ago a New Jersey collector took a rare early American half eagle to a gentleman in Philadelphia and sold it to him for \$90. A few years later it was sold at auction for \$3000. Coins and medals are always worthy of

collectors' attention, and, contrary to the crude ideas of the public, our science is in nowise an inconsequential study—and it has attracted many of the world's best scholars and thinkers. Its close relation, since the beginning of the seventh century B. C., with the best in art and sculpture, and its intimate relation to history, give it first rank among the collecting hobbies. Most Americans do not begin to realize that coin collecting is the hobby of aristocratic Europe. Kings, princes, princesses, dukes, and earls belong to the numismatic societies and at times are pleased to add F. R. N. S. (Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society) to their titles. And we know that the royalty have always associated with the most brilliant men and women of their time. Besides these, generals, scientists, educators, lawyers and artists of highest standing are members.

The hobby is comparatively new in America, and its field and scope is hardly realized and is not apparent to the layman.

Naturally the uninitiated wants information on the subject of numismatics. Let me tell him first that coins have been in use for approximately 2600 years. The wonderful civilizations of ancient Egypt, Babylon, Nippur, Thebes, Luxor and Nineveh, those wonderful cities, each many miles in circumference, accomplished wonders in art and lived in splendor and luxury, *without coins*. In the seventh book of Homer's Iliad we read: "All the other Greeks hastened to purchase wine, some with brass, and some with gleaming iron; some with hides, cattle or slaves." The money referred to was in the form of spikes or skewers.

The first mention in the Bible of money is in the purchase of slaves, in Genesis 17:12; the next in Genesis 23:15. Abraham spoke of four hundred shekels of silver "current money with the merchant." But Abraham did not refer to a coined money, for the word shekel was a specific weight. In Genesis 33 we read of Jacob purchasing land for "a hundred pieces of silver." There is no mention of coined money in the Old Testament prior to the captivity of the Jews. In those early days when history was only in its beginnings some strange things were used in exchange and barter instead of money. I have compiled a list, probably the largest and most complete ever gotten together, which I am now going to read. Not nearly all of these objects or commodities were used prior to the use of coined money. On the contrary, many of them were used down until very recent times by semi-barbarous or uncivilized people. In some parts of Africa cowrie shells, rings of bronze, glass beads, and even cloth, are still used for money. Here is the list: Tobacco, grain, fish, lead rifle bullets, porcelain beads, charcoal, pottery discs, round discs of various stones, cloth, kohl, rhea, leather, dhourra, selags, lances, axes, bronze skewers, slaves, glass beads, univalve, salt, needles, incense, brass rings, copper rings; implement bronze in forms of razors, forks, spades and the like; model insect money of copper, oxen, lignite, coal, mica, pearl, agate, carnelian, chalcedony, jasper, native gold and silver, gold rings, silver rings, cut crystal beads, arrow-heads of agate and bronze, furs, strips of cotton cloth, armor, tripods, wampum beads, wood, paper, iron, tin, platinum, nickel, glass, uncoined ingots, mussle-shells, beads, and so forth.

The earliest coin known is the stater of Aegina. It bore a turtle with a plain shell, while the reverse side did not have a type, but simply five rude punch marks. At this time (700 B. C.) the ancients had not yet mastered the art of making a reverse coin type. I have one of these staters here tonight. Hazlitt believes it was the hoarder who first started coin collecting, and not the numismatist. This was caused by several reasons. First, people were forced through insecure political conditions and through numerous wars to hide their savings. Others, who later became the real collectors, put aside special or choice examples of the then current coins for their own pleasure. The latter class was gradually added to until finally the scientific coin collector was evolved, and now we have the finished collector, the man of highest culture and learning, the connoisseur.

American newspapers, I regret to say, have unwittingly become mediums for the misrepresentation of coin collecting and coin collectors in America. I venture to say that when the subject of coins for collectors is mentioned to the average journalist his first thought is of a certain American coin of the regular government series which is valuable on account of its date. Practically every reference to coins in our newspapers—and they are not few, either—are answers to questions from the the unwise who

want to be enlightened as to whether their coins have premiums or not. The early American Colonial series has a great historical interest, and some few of our early coins of the regular series have even an artistic interest apart from their mere premium values to numismatists. The most-talked-of American coin, the 1804 dollar, is a machine-made coin of a conventional type, and does not differ in any respect in appearance from other dollars which may be obtained for from two to five dollars apiece. Yet this 1804 dollar is the coin which everybody has heard of. Verily, Edgar Allen Poe was right after all. We are a very commercial people. As a result, the public thinks the coin collector is a sort of poor, misguided but harmless crank whose sole object is to search high and low to find a certain rare date with which to enrich his purse. The 1804 dollar has not a fraction of the interest attached to the celebrated Fugio dollar, designed by Benjamin Franklin, and dated 1776. The one side bears a sun dial, and MIND YOUR BUSINESS, while the other has a chain of links, with the name of a State on each, and AMERICAN CONGRESS. WE ARE ONE.

There are many Colonial and Continental American coins of great patriotic and historic interest. Massachusetts is especially rich in the early coinage, and noted as being the originator of the justly celebrated Oak Tree, Willow Tree and Pine Tree money of silver. It is my pleasure to exhibit a very rare example of the Willow Tree Shilling this evening, owned by a well-known New York collector. You have every reason, citizens of Massachusetts, to be proud of your numismatic history and numismatic forefathers, John Hull and Paul Revere, for it was Paul Revere who made the Janus-Head Cent. I am not advocating the omission of American coins of the regular series from our cabinets, but I do wish the Americans would pay more attention to the more interesting series, the Colonial and Continental. I realize that as Americans our national coinage should have a prominent place, but do not lose sight also of the great importance of the collecting of ancient, medieval and more modern foreign coins. The pioneer gold coins are important and should not be neglected. To me they are of more interest than the regular series, because they are associated with a most picturesque and interesting period of our history, and were struck under remarkable conditions and in widely separated localities.

Many date collectors soon tire of their collections, especially after they have completed their special series. I have a great respect for the humble collector who sticks. During the past two or three years several well-to-do, but spasmodic, collectors of American coins of the regular series have appeared. At first they absorbed every date within reach, but later found no interest and stopped altogether. This is often the fate of the date collector of the regular issues. Do you realize what the real trouble is? It is the lack here of a live interest in Archaeology, History and Art, hence a lack of appreciation of the coins which are richest in interest. The average date collector does not see in his mind's eye the glory that was Greece, or the grandeur that was Rome. As they look at their coins they do not picture or recall the advance of the Vandal, or the march of the Hun, or the wars of Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein. They simply cannot get their attention diverted from dates on coins.

Collectors of coins are sometimes said to be born coin collectors, but while the love for the little discs often starts early, at other times it shows itself late in life. Mr. Clarence S. Bement found that the study of ancient Roman and Greek coins, with their wonderful portraits of gods, goddesses, emperors, kings and princes, with their temples, sculpture, animals, ornaments and symbols, added immeasurably to his interest in the study of ancient history. He was formerly a collector of prints and books. Later he collected minerals, and got together the finest private collection. Only a few years ago, after he was sixty, he was shown a Byzantine gold coin over a thousand years old in fine preservation. Astonished to learn this beautiful coin had cost only eight or ten dollars, his active interest commenced. Now his collection of Greek and Roman coins is one of the finest in the world, and has no superior in America. Mr. Bement has declared coin collecting will be his last hobby. Mr. De Witt Smith had a most interesting experience. He had been a lover and connoisseur of orchids and was at about his sixtieth year. One day Mr. Carl Wurtzbach of his town showed him a collection of Jackson Tokens, and his interest in coin collecting com-

menced. In the few years he lived afterwards he got together the finest known collection of American silver and private gold coins. It was he who bid \$6100 on the celebrated Brasher New York Gold Doubloon dated 1787. From these illustrations it will be noted that collectors of coins are not always born collectors of coins. To relate my own humble experience, I was first a collector of tobacco tin-tags at eight years, then a collector of Indian relics, then a collector of fossils. Finally, at 13, my father gave me his small coin collection, and from then my interest in coins was dated. This was a great many years ago, and I regard it was simply through accident that I became a coin collector.

Those who contemplate coin collecting or the study of numismatics should before they commence procure half a dozen useful and readable books on the subject. Permit me to make a few suggestions. I have handled several thousand different coin books, have studied a good many, and would strongly recommend the following to the beginner or student.

These books are all readable and interesting. The beginner will be astonished at the possibilities a study of coins and collecting will open up to him or her:

The Coin Collector, by W. C. Hazlitt.

The Coinage of the European Continent, by W. C. Hazlitt.

Coins and How to Know Them, by Gertrude Rawlings.

Coins and Medals—Their Relation to Art and History, by S. L. Poole, LL. D.

The Early Coins of America, by S. S. Crosby.

Besides these books, the following would be of great service:

An English-German Dictionary.

An English-French Dictionary.

A History of Egypt, Greece and Rome.

A History of Europe.

A History of Ancient Mythology.

A Biographical History of the World.

A Good Geography or Atlas of the Ancient World.

It is a pity we have not more of our influential Americans collecting coins. Recently the newspapers had an item that Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburgh, has just paid \$250,000 for a Rembrandt painting. Its subject is "An Old Woman Reflecting Over a Lecture." He had far better put this tremendous sum into a collection of not one Greek or Roman coin, but several thousand. With this outlay for a single picture—and this is only for one of many he possesses—he could have secured art objects not two or three hundred years old, but two thousand years old, and in the finest possible preservation, art gems—coins—contemporaneous with the best art of ancient Greece, actual coins handled by thousands of those art-loving peoples of the past, many of the pieces unique works of art known only through those coins, many of them by sculptors the peers of which have never lived since. Mr. Frick's reflections over these coins we think would have undoubtedly brought him more pleasure—certainly more knowledge—than to behold the features of an ugly old woman with reflections on a lecture.

I wish we could induce fashionable American society to devote a little time to art coin collecting and a little less to drinking and gambling. Perhaps there would be fewer divorces; certainly there would be more culture in that circle. It is easy to start a coin collection. The public is sadly mistaken in its idea that it is age which adds great value to coins. Once a man showed me a small third bronze coin of Constantine the Great, and asked me what it was worth. When I told him its value was about fifteen cents he nearly fainted, as he informed me he had paid fifty dollars for it. Hundreds of different ancient or medieval coins may be obtained in good preservation for under fifty cents each, while some may be had for under a quarter dollar. I have made up a list of important but inexpensive historical coins covering all the periods of issue and many different coin-issuing countries. This should be useful both to the layman and to the beginner. Here it is:

Aegina, B. C. 700-650. Stater	\$5.00
Croton, 600-550. Stater	4.50
Athens, 450-400. Tetradrachm	2.00
Corinth, 400-338. Stater	1.50
Neapolis (Naples), 350-300. Stater	2.00
Macedon, 336, Alexander the Great. Tetradrachm	2.00
Persia, 331. Siglos, or shekel	2.00
Massilia (Marseilles), 300-250. Drachm	1.00
Egypt, 323-311, Ptolemy I. Tetradrachm	2.00
China, 300-200. Knife coin	2.00
Bactria, 200-100. Drachm	2.00
Syria, 121-96. Drachm	1.50
Parthia, B. C. 75-1 A. D. Drachm .....	.40
Rome, A. D. 37-68. Nero. Middle Bronze .....	.75
Judea, 52. Mite	1.00
Rome, 98. Trajan. Denarius .....	.75
Rome, 161. Marcus Aurelius. Denarius .....	.75
Rome, 244. Philip I. Denarius .....	.40
Rome, 270. Aurelian. Denarius .....	.40
Sasanides, 300. Drachm .....	.60
Rome, 323. Constantine the Great. Small Bronze .....	.20
Rome, 355. Julian the Apostate. Middle Bronze .....	.75
Byzantine, 395. Arcadius. Middle Bronze .....	.25
England, 455-500. Silver Sceatta	1.00
Byzantine, 582. Maurice Tiberius. Follis .....	.40
Byzantine, 625. Heraclius Constantine and Heraclionas. Follis.....	.50
Byzantine, 775. Constantine V and Leo. Follis .....	.75
Byzantine, 695. Justinian. Follis .....	.35
Gaul, 700-750. Stater	1.50
Arabia, 786-809. Haroun Al Rashid. Dirhem	1.00
Carlovingian, 800. Charlemagne. Denier	2.00
England, 840. Eanred. Copper Styca .....	.50
Germany, 936-73. Otho I and II. Bracteate .....	.50
Ireland, 989-1029. Sithric III. Penny	1.00
England, 1015. Aethelred II. Penny	1.00
England, 1066-87. William the Conqueror. Penny	1.00
England, 1189-99. Richard I (The Lion-hearted). Denier	1.00
Crusaders, 1209-45. Geoffrey I and William I. Denier .....	.75
Austria, 1250-1300. Denier or Gros .....	.50
Scotland, 1329-70. David II. Penny .....	.75
France, 1422-61. Charles VII. Blanc .....	.25
Spain, 1474-1504. Ferdinand and Isabella. Real .....	.40
England, 1558-1602. Elizabeth. Dated sixpence .....	.40
Sweden, 1611-32. Gustavus Adolphus. Or or Fyrk	1.25

From the above list it will be seen that a coin may be obtained for about every fifty years since the beginning of coin-making to 1632 for around fifty dollars. In what other branch of collecting can such a feat be accomplished? Many other coins are to be had to cover the above periods for even less money, while if one would be satisfied to accept coins in only fair preservation the above prices may almost be cut in half.

There are other coins, almost without number, of the greatest historic or artistic interest, which may be obtained for ridiculously low prices. I have with me this evening several Roman small bronzes, in truly wonderful preservation, of the Constantine family, which cost me fifteen cents apiece, and all were struck before 330 A. D. A middle bronze coin of the noted Cleopatra VII (Marc Antony's) may be had in good state for about \$2.50; a denarius of Brutus, with the head of his ancestor and name, for \$2. A most interesting coin was struck by Brutus after the murder of Julius Caesar, having on one side his own head, and on the other a cap of Liberty between two daggers, and the inscription, *Eid Mar.* A coin of Cassius, one of Caesar's assassins, may be obtained for about \$3. Marc Antony struck a denarius, the obverse showing a galley and rowers, while the reverse bore the Roman standards and the number of the Legion for which it was struck. This piece may be had for as low as fifty cents. A denarius of the Tituria family, bearing the head of a Sabine and the reverse showing the Roman soldiers carrying off the Sabine women, may be obtained for about a dollar.

The denarius of Julius Caesar bearing an elephant and his name may be had for \$1.50, while a silver coin with his head and name costs only \$3 to \$4. A denarius of Augustus, the first Roman Emperor, brings from 50 cents upward. The Sybaris drachm, dating from 600 B. C., may be obtained for \$4 or \$5. The Persian Gold Daric, B. C. 340, for \$20 to \$25.

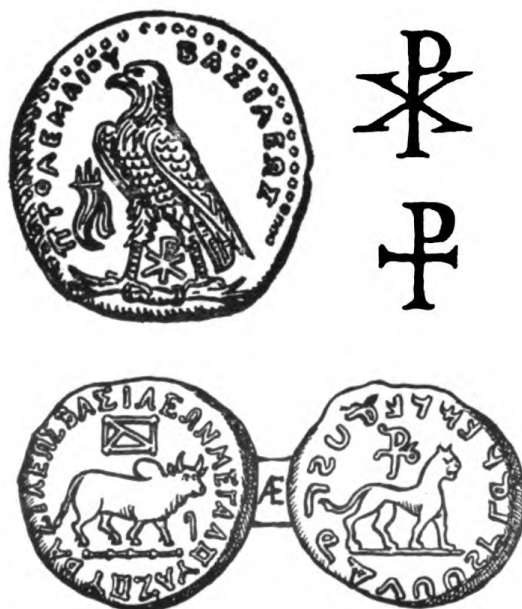
The Argos tetrobol, with forepart of a wolf, about 450 B. C. for 75 cents. The Miletus obol, B. C. 400, for 50 cents. A Syracuse tetradrachm, B. C. 400, for \$4 to \$5. A Carthage electrum stater with head of Persephone and a horse, for \$12 to \$15. The Tribute Penny of Tiberius for \$1.50. A Byzantine gold coin of a period when so many of the ancient nations had fallen into decay or perished, from the time of Theodosius, A. D. 395, to Isaac I, A. D. 1057, for from \$2.50 to \$10 each. These Solidii and fractions bore the head of the Emperor or Empress, and the reverse either a Victory holding a cross or else the head of Jesus Christ. The copper Byzantine coins may be had for from 25 cents to \$2 each, according to rarity and condition. Some of the early Jewish coins are moderate in price. On the coins of Vespasian and Titus we see reverses typifying Judea weeping at her captivity, the inscription being JUDAEA CAPTA. Near her stands a figure, either the emperor or Simon who led the revolt. On the large brass of Titus we see the Flavian Amphitheatre, begun by his father and completed by himself. A coin of Nero shows his famous Temple of Janus. The coins of the early Christian Emperors, beginning with Constantine the Great, differ from the earlier types, but bear some references to the former rulers of Rome, and hold a cross instead of a wreath.



Tetradrachm of Alexander the Great, about 300 years B. C., with seated figure of the Traditional Christ. (Illustration is twice the size of coin.)

It gives me pleasure this evening to be able to illustrate to you one or two remarkable facts showing the great value of numismatics. You are all familiar with the conventional tetradrachm of Alexander the Great. The obverse of this coin shows a head of Hercules in the skin of a lion. The reverse shows the semi-nude Zeus bearded, sitting toward the left, holding in his hand an eagle, and the coin bears the name of Alexander in Greek, and sometimes his kingly title, and various mint marks. These coins were struck both during and preceding his death. I have with me tonight several examples, the contemporaneous, immediate posthumous and later posthumous tetradrachms. The latest are usually struck on a broad flan. I have with me a small, thick flan tetradrachm of about 300 B. C. The obverse looks commonplace enough and not greatly different from many others, but behold the reverse. My friend, Mr. F. C. Higgins, on looking at this reverse, handed the coin to me and said: "Take a good look at this reverse and tell me whose figure that is." "Christ's—the figure of the Traditional Christ," I said. And so it was. Here we see the long pointed face, the long loose locks over the shoulders, the religious face; but this is not all. Look at the bird in his hand. It is not an eagle, but a *dove*! The later Alexander tetradrachms which I have with me will reveal a totally different and much more aggressive figure than the one just described.

Another recent important numismatic discovery has been made in connection with the so-called monogram of Christ, or seal, used by several religious denominations, being formed by joining the letters P and X. This monogram is found on the coins of Constantine the Great, on those of Magnentius, also on those of the Empress Flaccilla, and on the later Byzantine pieces. It has been appropriated by one religious denomination with the story that Constantine the Great was marching along a road with his army when he suddenly beheld a vision in which was seen this monogram of P and X joined, with the words *In Hoc Signo Vinces*. This has been given as the origin of this "seal of Christ." IN HOC SIGNO VINCES is one of the curious cabalistic concealments of the Gnostic Christians, relating to the Hebrew letters JOD SHIN and VAU, which first the Brahmans, then the Chaldeans, and then the Hebrew kabbalists employed as the cipher of the creative logos, or Builder of the Universe. These letters are found in the VISH of VISHNU, the SHIV of Shiva, the ADON ISHU, or LORD MAN, eventually called Adonis and Dionysius, and finally of JESU in Latin. The system by which this was conceived and in which it was employed, was stamped out by successive inquisitions. The first letter of each of the words in the *In Hoc Signo Vinces* if put together with slight variation from their



Coins of Ptolemy, and of Azes, King of Bactria, showing the origin of the so-called monogram of Christ.

regular sequence spell part of VISHNU, one of the Hindoo trinity, a word hundreds of years older than the time of Constantine the Great, and the letters were turned around to make them agree with the Greek and Latin. The final proof of this numismatic discovery is that while it is claimed that this monogram originated with Constantine, the first Christian Emperor of Rome, we have this very monogram on the heavy bronze coins of the early Ptolemys from 300 to 200 B. C., on the reverse side, near the feet of the eagle; and again on the reverse field of the copper coins of King Azes of Bactria, who reigned about 120 B. C. Mr. F. C. Higgins is a well-known numismatist and writer on ancient symbolism. I credit him for connecting these discoveries. They are only two of a great many discoveries which have been made by him among the thousands of symbols which cover not only coins, but all manner of amulets, utensils, sculptures, scarabs and other objects. The astrological and zodiacal types and symbols are very numerous on ancient coins from the earliest times, attesting to the importance among ancients of that interesting study, Astrology.

I have not the time, nor is it proper, for me to attempt to review the ancient series, which is so filled with archaeological, artistic and historic interest, and is replete with portraits of the ancient world's notables, and

shows their customs, proclaims their victories, their amusements, and illustrates their sculptures, buildings and arches. Their salient points are familiar to all of you. So I pass on with a word about the less known medieval coinages. We read that after the Roman coinages depreciated the old pieces of pure silver were largely used for exchange with the barbarian countries of the north. The early British coins began to be issued in the curious staters, which passed also in Gaul. They vary in design from a few dots or dashes to the rude figures of horses and heads, copying the late Macedonian, Roman, Byzantine and Merovingian types. The small Scandinavian pieces called Sceattas also made their appearance in England after the end of the Roman Empire. Like the Gallic types, they bore crude dots, dashes, semi-circles, stars, and so on, and later the rude outlines of heads, horses, birds and serpents. The coinage was plentiful, and the difference in dies and designs is remarkable. The medieval Oriental dirhems, which were issued also in profusion and bearing dates and inscriptions, were carried far north by the Vikings, who came down to the Mediterranean, where they met the Arab merchants. In this way they obtained specimens of the early English silver pence, and the Scandinavians imitated them. King Canute, afterwards King of England, issued a plentiful coinage, and his penny, bearing his head, is obtainable from a dollar upwards. The earliest English coins were of gold, either circular or ring-shaped, and had no inscription. The first English king whose coins are definitely attributed was Cunobelinus, or Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

The medieval European coins showed the effects of the decline of art, and good portraiture had almost disappeared at the end of the sixth century A. D. The medieval coinages were plentiful, nevertheless, wretched looking though most of them were. On the Byzantine coins the types were usually the figure of Christ; in Italy, St. Michael; on the Papal, St. Peter; on the Venetian, St. Mark; on the early Norman and Hungarian coins, the figures of the Virgin and Child; on the German coins, the hand, cross and dove were used. Liege had St. Lambert; Maestrich used St. Servatius; Utrecht used St. Martin; Aix-la-Chapelle, St. Charlemagne; Fulda, St. Boniface; Lorraine, Cologne, Berg, etc., had St. Peter; on coins of Hildesheim, Augsburg, the Virgin.

At this time architecture developed and became important and the medieval coinages followed the ornamental into architectural lines, and much attention was paid to detail. The crosses on coin reverses assumed a great variety of forms to suit the artist's ideas. Then, for the first time, crests and shields began to appear. The first coin known to have had a shield or crest was the Gros. The earliest French medieval gold coins were termed Ecus, and the earliest German gold coins called Ducats. The Byzantine gold soldii, many of them probably five or six hundred years old at the time, continued to circulate. Do you not remember in Scott's *Ivanhoe* the reference to "Byzants," in connection with Isaac the Jew?

The large coinage of bracteates, or thin silver coins, struck in wooden dies, made their appearance and varied in diameter from very small to dollar size. These bore a great variety of types, including crude heads, figures of saints, animals, buildings, and the like, and had a large circulation throughout Austria, Hungary, Germany and Scandinavia. During this period the Seljouks, Moors, Arabs, Crusaders, and Indians were issuing their curious coinages. In Sicily, about 1220, during the reign of Frederick I, we witness the issuance of the remarkable Augustale in gold, bearing his portrait bust, and an eagle on the reverse. This coin is of about solidus size and stands out of the medieval darkness like the brilliant Jupiter in a starless sky. Its art is equal to the late Roman, and no other early coin of the middle ages approaches it for workmanship. Strange to say, it may be purchased for around \$25.00. Some of the medieval coins were called deniers, oboles, bracteates, solidii, denari, ducats, gigliati, pence, schillings and grossi. Great artists were sometimes employed as coin engravers. Leonardo da Vinci and Benvenuto Cellini are said to have made coins for the early Italian families and the Popes. Durer is said to have made coins for Emperor Maximilian of Germany. Maximilian's coins were very elaborate and interesting, usually with the full figure of the Emperor in armor, the reverse showing him mounted in the same dress. The early thalers, or dollars, had fine views of the cities of Basle, Lucern, Zurich, Augsburg, Cologne, Constance, Dantzic, Hamburg, Magdeburg, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Munster, etc.,

while some of these of the seventeenth century show harbors and cities with buildings which are still standing and can be recognized. The Austrian, Tyrolean, Polish, Swedish and Transylvanian series is large and very interesting, with many choice portraits on the thalers and divisions. The Saxon and Brandenburg series is remarkable for variety and strong modeling, with a wonderfully complete series of portraits in the quaint ruffs and dress of the period. In France portrait coins appeared first in the issues of Louis XII. Those of Francis I and Henry II were noted for their beauty.

Students of Heraldry will find much to interest them in the coins of the later Renaissance period. Most of the important coins from the twelfth century to the present time bear a shield of arms more or less elaborate. Some of the early kings and queens issued a remarkable variety of coins. Queen Elizabeth's include twenty, ranging from farthing to the sovereign. Fortunately, many of the coins of this noted queen are cheap and easy to obtain. They afford interesting examples of the hammered style of money, while her milled money marks a notable advance in the art of coin making. It is possible to get many medieval coins for as low as 25 or 50 cents each. These coins have been neglected by the numismatists chiefly on account of the difficulty of attribution. With a set of Thomsen's Coins of the Middle Ages, a book of great value, their classification is made easier.

I am not going to touch on the modern foreign coinages. The subject is too large, and should be treated separately. All coins are interesting and should be studied. There is much to learn from them.

Medals.

Just a short word about medals. This is a field so large that it cannot be covered; in fact, can hardly be touched upon in an address like this. Medals were first struck by the Roman Emperors. Some writers think they were intended to pass as money. Augustus, Domitian, Commodus, and many of the later Emperors struck these large bronze pieces, usually with the portraits of the issuing Emperors. The reverses bore religious, symbolic or historical types. As some of these are found badly worn, it would seem they had passed current. All are rare and valuable. After the Fall of Rome these medals ceased to be issued, and we do not hear of medals again until the time of Petrarch. The earliest of these are attributed to his friends, the lords of Carrara. These Renaissance medals are the most notable of all. They are in no wise plentiful, and are extremely difficult to determine whether genuine or not. Many imitations are about, some of them already hundreds of years old. Of the numerous medals which appeared in Italy at this period, those of Pisano stand at the head. These medals were cast and retouched afterwards. They have a dignity of workmanship and strength of modeling which places them second only to the best Greek coins, and ahead of the Roman. The Italian medallists did not seem to always possess a sense of beauty. Their subjects, like those in Rembrandt's, Van Dyck's and Franz Hals' paintings, were often ugly and unsightly people, yet these portraits were presented in very striking form. The new schools of Europe and America have done much to elevate medal art. Some great European artists have appeared in Loos, Dupre, Wyon, Bovy, Scharff, Roty, Marschall, Chaplain and Charpentier. We have several good ones here, including Brenner, Roine, Weinman and Swanson. Many medals and tokens are extremely cheap. One could make a fine cabinet showing for a hundred dollars. Several badly needed works on the subject of American medals and tokens would give their collecting a great help.

Paper Money.

As with the early Colonial and Continental coins and medals, the most interesting series of our paper money, the Colonial and Continental, is neglected. Commencing with the Massachusetts issues of 1690 we find a most interesting and varied series, with nearly as many of the sub-varieties as we find in coins. The quaint seals and mottoes ring with independence and patriotism, and the odd denominations occasionally found are of interest. There were notes of the values of two-thirds of a dollar, half a crown, 100 shillings, 4, 6, 8, 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 80 dollars and other oddities. These bills were usually ink-signed by three men. Some of these

men were prominent. Several signers of the Declaration of Independence signed this money, and much of it was printed by our own Benjamin Franklin. All the Colonial notes issued prior to 1750 are rare, especially in fine state. Georgia contributes a very rare series, and all dates to 1786, the last year of issue, are hard to find in fine condition, and command a good price. In many cases the paper was flimsy or brittle. Those of New York colony are noted for their brittleness, and they had a very hard circulation, being frequently found worn to rags and fastened together with clumsy, hand-made pins. The seals on these notes are varied and often were printed in colors which were remarkable for their permanency. The Georgia series from 1749 to 1769 is extremely rare. The New Hampshire series from 1737 to 1780 is also quite rare. The New York series is very large, and I have handled much of it in soiled or ragged condition. The 1709 New York notes are exceedingly rare. Mr. C. S. Bement secured seven or eight of this year, all different, and he did not know of others. Of the Pennsylvania series, which is the most numerous of all, those issued between 1723 and 1755 are seldom found and command high prices. The earliest Pennsylvania notes bore the arms of the Penn family and ran in denominations from 1 to 7 shillings. Benjamin Franklin printed a great many of this colony, and these are unusually interesting on account of bearing his name on the reverse. Another very curious and interesting fact about the Pennsylvania money was that while Congress issued notes dated as early as May 10th, 1775, or only about three weeks after the memorable April 19th battle at Lexington Common, yet as late as April 25th, 1776, we find Pennsylvania notes issued apparently under authority of George III, and bearing his name, with no reference to American Congress or to American independence. Were these latter notes issued by Tories, or by whom? It is a matter for inquiry. The Vermont issue was remarkably small. All are very rare. Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Rhode Island and Virginia all had issues more or less numerous, while that of New Jersey, for number of varieties and many common issues, crowds Pennsylvania closely. "Not worth a Continental" is a well-known saying to this day. These notes, which the Government promised so faithfully to redeem, in words such as "The payment of this bill is guaranteed by the United States," were never redeemed, so many a poor Revolutionary soldier who has risked life and limb before British guns got badly swindled with them. There are perhaps forty or fifty varieties which may be obtained for around fifty cents a note, while a few may be had in good state for as low as twenty-five cents. They are usually of short oblong shape, a size convenient for placing in small albums. A collection of these notes is most interesting and valuable. Several years ago the finest collection in existence was offered to the United States Government, or, rather, to the Congressional Library, at Washington. A reply was received stating that institution was not interested and had quite a collection of them. Their collection in all probability was made up of duplicates more or less common. Next, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., was written to, but his reply was equally unsatisfactory and he was not interested. Then it was offered to a large New York print dealer, but he could interest nobody in the collection. Finally it was sold intact to a numismatist who realizes its full value, and who will undoubtedly ask a suitable price for it when he sells it. This collection is absolutely unique and contains dozens of unlisted notes. All these experiences go to prove that the average American collector is a faddist. He and his brother collectors will repudiate anything the next collector is not after or is not interested in. They collect only what the crowd collects. There is little independence about them, and they never lose sight of one thing—"What am I going to get for it when I sell it?"

The Colonial and Continental paper money continued to circulate for some years after the establishment of American independence. The people believed that the Government would redeem this money. However, after 1800 certain new issues of local and private scrip began to appear. The city of New York issued notes for as low as 1, 2 and 3 cents. The various merchants, turnpikes, corporations and other concerns circulated their paper money. Those prior to 1820 which were not issued by the regularly established banks are very rare. After 1820 private issues became more general, until in about 1837 a perfect flood of money appeared from all sorts of localities, towns, cities, states, corporations and individuals. The Chambers

sale had a barrel full of it. I bought in a single lot not less than 2000 notes of the early period, many unsigned and in sheets.

I have but a brief comment to make on broken bank and other old paper money. The vicissitudes of 1837, 1857, 1861-5, and 1873 gave wierd and strange values to these bills. There was the most ludicrous fluctuation. The slogan "Never keep a paper dollar 'till tomorrow" was well put, and with the multitude of bank failures attendant on panics and wars the issues became truly "wild-cat." A great many of the broken bank bills were skilfully counterfeited. Usually, though not always, these bore cleverly engraved, instead of written, signatures. The appearance of the old money was so varied that doubtless this "pushing of the queer" took place usually after dark, when the ink signatures could not be easily distinguished from the engraved ones. About every individual in business, every city, county, state, corporation, railroad, oyster-house, ferry, bridge, merchant, saloon, etc. seemed to have had at one time its own money, and the denominations varied from one cent to \$1000. In denominations we note a few remarkable pieces in the 1, 2 and 3 cent notes and the city notes for 20, 30, 60, 75 and 90 cents. Corporations and banks also had \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$4, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9 bills. I have recently noted several very interesting signed and duly-issued notes, which include the \$6, \$8 and \$9 notes of the Bank of Cape Fear, N. C., and the \$9 note of the Bank of Richmond, dated 1840. The latter is of special rarity. \$500 and \$1000 notes are extremely rare. I have a set to \$1000 here this evening for exhibit.

The earliest illustrated notes bore usually the heads of Washington, or Franklin, Jefferson, Lafayette and Fulton. These were the popular heroes of the time. The next innovation was the ancient train of cars. The first pictures show coaches resembling the old Deadwood coach, and must have held fully half a dozen passengers each. Some of the most archaic trains, of the John Bull type, were shown on notes which circulated up to the close of the Civil War. The broken bank series gives a fine opportunity to obtain notes of splendid workmanship and varied color for moderate prices. The demand for them has had a visible improvement in the last year. The Confederate series also is looking up, due largely to the labors of Mr. W. W. Bradbeer in issuing his fine book on those issues. When the Government took over the making of paper money a multitude of old bank-note engravers went out of business. A few of the better-known firms consolidated and remained, making bonds and certificates for private firms, but the most of them passed into oblivion, together with canal-boats, stage-coaches and the antique locomotives their notes so often pictured.

This list of names of a few of the early bank note makers will be of interest:

Baldwin, Bald and Consland, New York.
 New England Bank Note Co., Boston.
 Hanks, Hay and Whiting, New York.
 Danforth, Bald & Co. N. Y.
 F. W. Bornemann, Charleston, S. C.
 James W. Albrecht, Greensboro, N. C.
 Woodruff and Hammond, Cincinnati, O.
 Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, New York.
 Danforth, Wright & Co., Philadelphia.
 The National Bank Note Co.
 The American Bank Note Co.
 Welstood, Hanks, Hay and Whiting Co., New York.
 Rawdon, White and Hatch, New York.
 Horton, Providence.
 Toppan, Carpenter, Casilier & Co., New York.
 Hufty & Danforth, New York.
 Hoyer & Ludwig, Richmond.
 Southern Bank Note Co., Richmond.
 Underwood, Bald & Spencer.
 Evans and Cogswell.
 Underwood, Bald, Spencer & Hufty.
 Snyder, Black & Stern, New York.
 Durand and Wright.
 J. E. Patterson & Co., Augusta, Ga.
 N. C. Institute for the Deaf and Dumb Print.

Danforth, Underwood & Co., New York.
 Danforth, Spencer and Hufty, New York.
 Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C.
 Robert L. Bald & Co., Philadelphia.
 Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co., New York and Philadelphia.

I am now at the end of my address. I thank you, gentlemen, for your very patient and close attention to these lengthy remarks. You have given collecting a fair hearing tonight. If any of my words have had important meanings, tell others about collecting and ask them to give it a fair trial. My final words are those of a great European collector who on taking leave of his collecting friends said that it had been a great joy and an abiding interest to him to collect. It had enabled him to help preserve some of the noblest art treasures of the past. It had filled his recreations with interest; it had occupied him for a while in a manner which had at all events been harmless to others and not injurious to himself. He had enjoyed the passion of the hunt, and the trophies were not consumed.

THE "S. Y." TOKEN.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

There has been much speculation in the recent past as to the origin of the "S. Y." token of the Civil War series. The writer has done some research work relative to this little metallic memento, and from the scant information unearthed has come to the conclusion that its author was no other than one Stephen Yeatman, a broker, whose pawn office was located at No. 46 West Second street, Cincinnati, during the Rebellion period.

Bradstreet states that Stephen Yeatman was a merchandise broker in what is known as "The Bottoms" at Cincinnati from about 1860 until about 1891, when he retired, and about two years later died.

At the time these coin-cards were temporarily easing the distressed small-change condition, the Cincinnati directory for that period registers the home of Mr. Yeatman at 205 Longworth. Since initials only are given on the little metallic piece, and no address left to tell the whereabouts of the originator, it is a thought expressed that it never was the intention of the author to redeem his output. There are, so far as known, two varieties of these tokens, as the following illustrations will attest:



1st Reverse.



Obverse.



2d Reverse.

Obverse—"S. Y." in circle of stars.

First Reverse—Indian head, 13 stars above, "1863" below, thirteenth star near last feather. This war card comes in both copper and brass, reeded.

Second Reverse—Similar to first reverse, "1864," thirteenth star farther removed from last feather. This Rebellion token comes in nickel, reeded.

It would not be any surprise to the writer should this card be located some day in copper.

Indiana State Medal.

For the designing of this commemorative medal the Indiana Historical Commission chose the sculptor Janet Scudder, a daughter of Indiana, whose reputation is international.

The Indiana State Medal, which is done in delicate low relief, shows on the obverse an allegorical representation of the baby State of 1816 being welcomed to the Union, while in the distance are seen the historic little State House at Corydon and the Constitution Elm, both of which are still standing.



On the reverse is the State seal. The origin of this seal is obscure. The first constitution provided for a State seal, and in the House Journal of 1816 the design is defined as: "A forest; a woodman felling a tree; a buffalo leaving the forest and fleeing through the plain to a distant forest, and the sun setting in the West, with the word 'Indiana.'"

There have been several thousand of these medals struck in bronze, 918 of which were numbered and inserted in a beautiful book (the history of the State of Indiana), each book being signed by the Governor, Samuel M. Ralston.

The Medallic Art Co. of New York was entrusted with making the dies from the sculptor's model and the striking of the bronze medals.

A Medal to General Kitchener.

A splendid portrait of General Kitchener appears on one of the medals of the European war. The portrait occupies the center of the obverse, with "Kitchener" above, the background being the sea with a battleship on each side of the head of the late Field Marshal. In the lower portion of the field is shown a company of infantry.



The reverse has a naval scene and shows the destruction of a battleship of the enemy.

This medal was issued some time before the death of General Kitchener, and has no connection with that event, but was struck while he was still living and in commemoration of his services to his country in the present war. The medal is of silver.

THE NEW DIME.



The new silver dime was given to the public during the last days of October, and by the time this issue reaches its readers it will be in general circulation. For five months collectors have been anxiously waiting to get a glimpse of what we were told was to be a beautiful coin, and we have not been disappointed.

The opinion of a single man, whether he be artist, sculptor, numismatist or layman, as to its merits or the beauty of the design, should not weigh heavily. But when a number of men familiar with the coinages of the world from the earliest times all pronounce it a very creditable piece of work and perhaps the most attractive coin this Government has ever put in circulation, its popularity with collectors cannot be a matter of doubt.

During the past month THE NUMISMATIST has received a number of letters from prominent numismatists of the United States, expressing their opinions of the new coin, which we print below. It will be noted that there is not an unfavorable opinion expressed, though there are varying degrees of approval.

The editor of THE NUMISMATIST addressed a letter to Mr. Weinman, asking him, in behalf of our readers, to give them a word of explanation as to the selection of the winged female head and the fasces as the devices for the coin. Mr. Weinman's reply is as follows:

Mr. Weinman Explains Designs on the Coin.

Mr. F. G. Duffield,
Editor THE NUMISMATIST,
1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir—In response to your letter of November 14, requesting a word of explanation as to my reasons for selecting a winged female head for the design of the obverse, and the fasces for the reverse of the new dime, permit me to say that the law on the coinage of the United States stipulates that on all subsidiary coins there shall appear upon the obverse a figure or representation of Liberty. Hence the head of Liberty, the coin being obviously too small in size to make the representation of a full-length figure of Liberty advisable.

The wings crowning her cap are intended to symbolize liberty of thought.

As to the reverse of the dime, the law does not stipulate what is to appear upon this side of the coin, while it does specifically state that upon the reverse of the quarter dollar and the half dollar shall appear the figure of an eagle.

I have selected the motive of the fasces and olive branch to symbolize the strength which lies in unity, while the battle-ax stands for preparedness to defend the Union. The branch of olive is symbolical of our love of peace.

Very truly yours,

A. A. WEINMAN.

New York City, November 17, 1916.



The winged female head as it appeared on the Ancient Roman Consular or Family Denarii before the Christian Era.

Opinions of Numismatists.

Farran Zerbe, San Francisco, Cal.: "I am delighted with the new dime."

J. W. Scott, New York City: "The new dime is the best piece of work that the United States mint has turned out in a century."

Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.: "I think the new dime a very creditable production, and am glad to see such an artistic coin come out from this country."

Edgar H. Adams, New York City: "The new dime, in my opinion, is one of the handsomest coins of the denomination that has been issued for regular circulation in this country. There are a few minor features which may be criticised, but the general effect is very commendable. I hope the designs for the new half and quarter dollars will be as satisfactory."

Wayte Raymond, New York City: "I think very favorably of the new dimes. The head of Liberty has considerable resemblance to some coins of the Roman Republic, and is very artistic. The only criticism I have to make is the fact that the words "In God We Trust" and the date seem to be placed on the die as an afterthought, as there is really no place for them on the obverse."

J. M. Swanson, Newark, N. J.: "I am pleased very much with the evidence in the form of our new silver coinage of the progress, I might say, that our Government has manifested in having so excellent workmanship of a well-known artist reproduced on our coins. This is something that a great many interested patrons of art and numismatists are waiting for. As to the design I can say frankly that as a whole I am pleased with it, and expect to see even more in the future."

B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Tex.: "To my mind it did not require very artistic efforts to excel the old issue. The new issue is indeed a welcome addition to our coinage, and one which I think will meet with the approval of thinking numismatists. From a business standpoint I think any new issue is a good thing for the numismatic profession, as it seems to stimulate interest not only among collectors, but among non-collectors, and is the means of bringing out a considerable number of new collectors."

T. L. Comparette, Philadelphia, Pa.: "I am for the most part very favorably impressed with its general appearance. The head is very good, one of the best on our coins. Personally, I should have been glad to see the coin appear with a simpler reverse design. I should much prefer to see the fasces a simple type, similar to the one on the piece just supplanted, that is, with merely the denomination of the coin within a wreath. Persons inclined toward criticism will find several features justly open to attack, but they are rather in the details of the subject of the types than in the execution of them."

Howland Wood, New York City: "The new dime by Adolph A. Weinman is without doubt the finest example of our new coinage which was begun in 1907 with the advent of the \$20 and \$10 gold pieces. Before commenting on any of the new pieces it is but fair to consider the limitations and difficulties that beset the designer. Artistic rendering and a super-abundance of lettering do not go hand in hand towards the best results. Our artists at the start are handicapped by having to place on the coin "United States of America," "E Pluribus Unum," "Liberty," "In God We Trust," the date and the denomination. In other words, six separate mottoes or legends. Consequently, the artist cannot strive for simplicity, and, despite his best endeavors, one or both sides of the coin are bound to be chopped up with a lot of discordant elements. According to the requirements of a modern utilitarian coinage, the designer is precluded from employing or arriving at the best effects in modelling; for both the upper and lower planes of the relief must be considered. High relief and certain effects cannot be employed, and, despite everything the artist may strive for, a certain mechanical technique must be used. Mr. Weinman, notwithstanding all these handicaps, has produced on the side bearing the head a most pleasing and artistic conception—dignified, simple. The head of Liberty in her Phrygian cap

ornamented with wings gives us on our new coins the most artistic conception yet arrived at. The two mottoes are kept subordinate. The word "Liberty" has been so treated as to blend itself into the general design in the best possible manner. The reverse has undoubtedly been sacrificed for the other side. Although good, it is open to criticism. At the first glance it is hard to tell which is right side up, as the olive branch and the lictor's fasces are so interwoven as to make the whole a confused jumble. Far better results could have been obtained if the spray had been much more simplified, and rendered with only a few leaves, and not placed so closely around the fasces. In itself the idea of this design is good; the rendering only could have been improved upon. Undiluted praise should be given to Mr. Weinman, and we trust that the other two denominations of the silver coins will equal if not exceed in merit the new dime."

Thos. L. Elder, New York City: "We have in the new United States dime, designed by Adolph Alexander Weinman, the handsomest American coin. The winged head of Liberty is a real portrait of great beauty and finish. Our American girl in this instance is youthful, refined, and of gentle expression. The addition of wings to the head is taken from ancient art of Greece and Rome. The coins of those ancient nations both bore these emblems. The head is not unlike those of Roty and Chaplain shown on so many modern French coins and medals. The obverse lettering is beautifully simple. The spacing of the letters is not a new idea, and was used on a number of dies rejected by the United States. Like the tiny monograms which covered nearly all the ancient Greek coins, Mr. Weinman has added his minute 'A. W.' joined. The motto 'In God We Trust' on the obverse will stop any criticism of religionists. The reverse is beautiful, but not original. The chief types, a fasces and olive branch joined, are both ancient symbols. The fasces is quoted as 'a bundle of rods containing an axe, carried by the lictors before the magistrates of ancient Rome as a symbol of authority.' In this case the olive branch partially obstructs our view of the fasces, so that the first glance is puzzling, leaving the reverse not as satisfactory as the obverse. Numismatists will all remember that Anthony Pacquet designed some pattern half dollars in 1859 with the figure of Liberty sitting by a shield, holding a fasces in her hand, so this is not a new idea in United States coins. The fasces was a favorite emblem on the later coins of Louis XVI of France, and not a few are seen on other French coins, including those of the Mayence siege. The Roman Republic used it also. The 'E Pluribus Unum' on the reverse seems small and hard to read, and the balance of the lettering is badly crowded, but we must admit the artist had no other alternative than to insert it the best way he could. So, after years of wating and not a little agitation, in which I claim a share, we have here a coin which is second to none we have issued, and it will compare favorably with any in Europe, which is saying much. Let us hope the new quarter and half dollar, soon to appear, will be as creditable."

Brief Sketch of the Designer.

From the catalogue of the International Medallie Exhibition of the American Numismatic Society, held in New York City in 1910, we gather the following incidents in the career of Adolph Alexander Weinman, the designer of the new dime: He was born in Karlsruhe, Germany, in 1870, and came to this country ten years later. As a youth he was apprenticed to a carver of wood and ivory, and entered evening classes in drawing and modeling at Cooper Institute. At the age of twenty he entered the studio of Mr. Philip Martiny, continuing his studies at the Art Students' League of New York. He also studied under Augustus St. Gaudens and other noted artists and sculptors. He erected the Lincoln Monument, Hodgenville, Ky., Lincoln's birthplace, and Lincoln Monument in Madison, Wis.; executed sculpture for the library of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal Station in New York City, and other important structures; designed Medal of Award, Louisiana Purchase Exposition; Medal of Honor, American Institute of Architects; Medal of Honor, National Institute of Art and Letters, and the United States medal for lifesaving on railroads.

THE HALF CENT VARIETIES OF 1828.

BY GEO. R. ROSS.



1—A

2—C

3—E

The half cents of this year were coined by the use of three obverse dies, two having thirteen stars and the third twelve, and five reverse dies. None of these dies have been found damaged, nor has any reverse been found with two obverses. One obverse die has been found in combination with two reverse dies. The two thirteen-star dies have been given as 1 and 2. The reverse of the twelve-star die has the F and C of Cent cut in by a double-cut punch as is the reverse of 1829, and the hair of the head is treated in the same manner. The difference between dies A and B is that A has thorns to two leaves and to the branch and B has not. Reverse C and D differ in length of thorn to leaf above H, and the C having imperfect A's in America and no double-cut letters, while D has all A's in legend perfect, and ATES OF AMER is double cut.

OBVERSE—1828.

	Date.	Stars.	Curl over 8.	Star to	
				1	8
1	7	13	Right 2-3.	4	2 ½
2	7	13	All	4	2 ½
3	7	12	Left 2-3.	5 ½	4

REVERSE—1828.

	Leaf and S.	Thorn to leaf, at C. above H.		Thorn to branch.	Dble. cut letters.	Imperfect A's in
A	Under center	Sh. thorn.	Sh. thorn.	Thorn.	None.	States
B	Under center	None	None	None	None	States
C	On line	None	Short	None	None	America
D	On line	None	Long	None	ATES OF to R	None
E	1mm. right	None	None	None	F & C	None

COMBINATIONS.

1—A

1—B

2—C

2—D

3—E

Obverse 1.—Thirteen stars. Date 7 mm., equally spaced, last 8 slightly high. Curl over two-thirds of 8 on right side. Angle of bust and shoulder on line with right side of 1. Inner two points of star slightly recut. Seventh star points to lower edge of band. First star 4 mm. from date. Thirteenth star $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from date. L of Liberty imperfect. Inner line of ear forked. Curl immediately before ear of three parallel strands, the curl before this of two strands, the upper of which is broken.

Obverse 2.—Thirteen stars. Date 7 mm., 18 slightly close, 2 low. Curl over all of 8. Angle of bust and shoulder on line with right side of 1. First star 4 mm. from date. Thirteenth star $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from date. L of Liberty imperfect. Inner line of ear forked. Curl before ear of fourth strand, the end of upper strand curled upward across curl in front. Seventh star points to forelock.

Obverse 3.—Twelve stars. Date 7 mm., equally spaced. Curl over left two-thirds of 8 and over space between 2 and 8. Angle of bust and shoulder left of 1 of date. Seventh star points to forelock. First star to date $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Twelfth star to date 4 mm. L of Liberty imperfect. Inner line of ear forked. Curl immediately before ear of four strands, the upper strand curled upward across curl in front.

Reverse A.—Position of leaves: Under center of N, under center of I, under center on line left side of S, under right stand of A, under center of S, under right foot of F, under left stand of A, under left foot of E, under right foot stand of R, under center of C, and under right foot left stand of A. Legend equally distant from wreath and milling. Short thorn on stem of wreath between first set of leaves and first outside berry and to end of leaf under C of Cent and to leaf above H. Letters of HALF CENT beveled and on a low rough sub-base, showing on inside of letters and foot of F. No letters double cut. A of States, right foot of left stand wanting. D-S, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; S-O, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; F-A, 2 mm.; A-U, 9 mm.; A to stem, 1 mm.; U to ribbon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Reverse B.—No thorn to stem or leaves, otherwise as reverse A.

Reverse C.—Position of leaves to letters: Under right of center of N, under space IT, under right side of D, under center of S, under right foot of right stand of A, $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. right of S, under right foot of F, under left stand of A, under left foot of E, under right foot of stand of R, under right of center of C, and between feet of A. Right foot of left stands of both A in America wanting. Letters of HALF CENT beveled on a low rough sub-base show on inside of letters and foot of F. Legend equally distant from wreath and milling. Short thorn to end of leaf above H. D-S, 3 mm.; S-O, 3 mm.; F-A, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; A-U, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; A to ribbon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; U to ribbon, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Reverse D.—Letters of legend double cut from A of States to R of America. Spur to leaf above H very long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. All A's perfect. Otherwise as reverse C.

Reverse E.—Position of leaves: Under center of N, under right foot of I, under right of center of D, under left of center of S, on line with left foot of T, $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. to right of S, $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. to right of F, under left foot of right stand of A, under stand of E, under center of R, on line with right of C, and under left foot right stand of A. Legend equally distant from wreath and milling. No thorns to wreath. Letters of HALF CENT not beveled. Top of H nearly closed. A and E rough inside, N low. Short arm of F and ceriph of F and C double cut from using a double-cut punch in cutting. D-S, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; S-O, $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; F-A, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; A-U, 9 mm.; A to stem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; U to ribbon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Another of Those Numismatic Dreams.

A half dollar, minted in 1853 and said to be valued at several thousand dollars, was received by Joe Deady, 133 East Fifth street, a few days ago and has been forwarded by him to a numismatic bank at Washington, D. C.

The value of the coin is based on the position of the figure of "Liberty" on its face. Mr. Deady possesses a clipping from a Cincinnati paper of August, 1915, which reports the finding of a similar coin by a merchant of that city. The rare piece was first sold for \$5, and, after changing hands several times, its ultimate possessor refused \$2,500 for it.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal*.

SOME PAPER MONEY I HAVE MET.

BY A. A. LEVE.

(A paper read before the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, Baltimore, Md., September 23-27, 1916.)

I thank the committee for having invited me to say a few words to this convention. The subject I have chosen has taken all my spare time (and money) for the past dozen years. I really first became interested in paper money some thirty years ago, when I found at a country picnic a twenty-five-cent piece of U. S. fractional currency. It did look beautiful lying on the grass in all its simple beauty.

There are monuments to all kinds of first discoverers, and we ought to erect a monument made out of macerated greenbacks for the first collector who specialized in paper money, if we could find him. From the earliest Chinese note, said to be in a museum in Petrograd, down to the latest wrinkle in Mexican paper, there is not one single issue of any country that is not rich in possibilities for the live collector. Of course, I always hold that our own U. S. notes are the finest examples of the engravers' art, and there is more history back of our own issues than those of the rest of the world.

When first I collected U. S. I never dreamed how rich our issues were in gold and silver notes, national bank notes, interest-bearing notes, demand and refunding notes, freaks, errors, inverts, odd serial numbers, etc. I never dreamed that comprehensive books on the notes themselves were written and published. My eyes were opened to paper-money possibilities when I began to acquire a library of financial, banking and numismatic works. J. J. Knox's "U. S. Notes" and Fredk. A. Cleveland's "Funds and Their Uses" are only two of scores of works that every collector should own.

There never will be a complete collection made of United States notes. There is a chance, however, for some live collector to brighten up his corner in U. S. notes with some of the varieties of the \$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000 notes. I have not met any of these, with the exception of one gold certificate for \$1000, and when I saw the word "Thousand" spelled wrong, I hesitated and kept on with my one dollar bills, remembering my friend Zerbe's remark that "the dollar saved is mine to spend."

The field is so broad in our own United States alone that hundreds of collectors can specialize along different lines. The coin collector or money collector goes back to the early days of prehistoric nations, down to the more modern Indian, and gathers beans, shells and many kinds of money used in the development of various financial systems. The paper-money man has a more definite beginning. The Colonial and Continental issues are in immense variety, the early banks, broken banks, wild-cat money, Confederate State issues, regular U. S., etc., are all fields rich in issues produced, still richer in finds that we all expect to make some day.

We all are now familiar with the story of the Confederate \$10 1861 note, which has a portrait taken for granted to be W. S. Oldham, and now found to be duplicated on a Savannah, Ga., note of 1859, and supposed to be John E. Ward, ex-Mayor of Savannah. Surely, H. D. Allen of Boston has done a great service in ferreting out the secret of this \$10-note mystery, and the end is not yet. I understand that the Savannah note that was unearthed with the same portrait as the Confederate sold for a very large figure, the record price for a broken-bank bill. But it is not the price that counts. One great feature of this episode in collecting is the vast interest Mr. Allen has created in Southern and Civil War history. Why, he has stirred up the entire South, and I know one Carnegie library that had the dust rubbed off every single Southern and Civil War volume that had laid undisturbed on its shelves for years. John E. Ward practiced law on Nassau Street, New York, in the early 90's; so there is still a chance for some New Yorker to find the portrait of Ward, if there is one, that corresponds with the one on the \$10 1859 note of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Savannah, Ga.

An interesting side line of paper-money collecting is the hunt for low

and odd serial numbers. The low numbers of many United States issues seem to have been coveted even in the early days. Witness Mr. Blake's No. 1 note of the \$1, 1862, issue, the first U. S. paper dollar ever issued. I have many No. 1 and No. 2 notes in Confederate and broken-bank bills. Mr. Ahrens of Colorado has No. 1 of the \$5 U. S. 1862. I was after that note. He had it twenty years, and he wanted \$500 for it, and I guess he will have the note twenty years more. Then there is Mr. Granberg's set of nine current dollar bills numbered 11,111,111, 22,222,222, etc., interesting and very fine to have.

Recently I was offered a Confederate \$500 note of February 17, 1864, by a party who earnestly wrote me he would part with the bill for \$500 "net cash." I earnestly wrote back that while knowing that denomination was getting scarce, I had lately seen a quotation on them, something like \$20 a carload, 5 per cent., 30 days. I often wonder where people get such wonderful ideas of the valuation of the items they happen to have had in the family for years. I have often thought that if I were a coin dealer I would buy space in the city directory and telephone book and run this copy without change and t.f.: "The Columbian half dollar is worth about face. Get rid of your Buffalo nickels quick; they are only worth two and three cents. What is a nickel worth without the cents on? Why, its worth saving. Those shinplasters you carried in your pocket since the war? Why, redeem them before the germs eat 'em up. What is a white cent worth? Just one half the value of a two-cent piece." I think advertising of that character may discourage many collectors, but it would save much patience on the part of the dealers and busy collectors. In all my experience I never had a rare note handed to me in ordinary channels of business. We have to go after the rare ones. They do turn up in banks and cashiers' offices, but the real rarities only turn up in sales of well-known collections. The Demand notes, however, are exceptions. Few of us meet them anywhere.

When the history of the currency of Texas is written, we will have a very valuable addition to numismatic literature; over 20,000 notes, warrants, bonds and Sam Houston documents, many of great value to the State of Texas. These Texas notes are a study in themselves. Many were redeemed by special act. Those signed by Sam Houston are in great demand also by autograph and historical collectors. The history of Texas is written in the little pieces of paper with the Lone Star on, and the notable career of Sam Houston is lived over again as one studies carefully the various issues, signatures, dates and places, as well as the vast quantity of Houston documents.

Paper money brings us close to great events. There are many issues of "bills that have died in battle." The Confederate notes—collectors have spent their lives with them. The so-called notes of the Irish Republic, souvenirs of the great Fenian raid on Canada in 1867. The Hungarian notes; the story of Louis Kossuth; and the Continental and Colonial issues! Fields for study in themselves, and now I hear that even the Sinn Feiners had their own paper money as well as stamps.

I sometimes wonder why there are not more paper-money collectors. While there are a great number of Confederate and broken-bank collections in the country, of which the American Numismatic Society in New York has about the best and largest, there are very few really fine collections of United States notes, and yet you can interest anyone in a piece of currency. A great deal of pleasure can be gained in showing rare bills to bank officials, but I got cured of that when once a bank cashier told his receiving teller "to take a good look at my notes as there were so many counterfeits around, and he should get posted on the genuine counterfeits." Neither can I understand why so comparatively few bankers collect U. S. notes; many have Confederate collections and very fine ones. Perhaps bankers invest their spare cash in other things. I know one who thought some day he would indulge in the collecting hobby and would buy a few copper cents; "large ones," he said, "they make a better display."

The great war has given collectors of paper money new inspiration. The one-pound note of England, the first issued since 1825, and the ten-shilling notes are as interesting as any of the war emergency currency of 1914. Hundreds of cities have issued their own paper money, and it would seem that all these war issues, especially the early ones, will form the nucleus of many a great collection of European war money. No doubt many

of these issues will have no real standing when the war ends, but the earnest collector never looks at that feature of the hobby. It's the point of view that counts. I exhibited many rare and beautiful items from my various collections in a bank lobby recently, and a university professor brought his political economy class of young men and young women to look over the rare bills, documents, etc., and, sad to relate, I had displayed a few satirical and political notes, or posters, rather, and those bits of money imitations got all of the attention of the entire college bunch. It's all in the point of view. They thought these "funny notes" the best things in the exhibit.

And now comes Mexico into the limelight. Carranza issues his new non-counterfeitable bills, and Alvarado lately issued some paper backed by gold held in Yucatan. The gold was publicly exhibited in Nevada in strong-boxes and safes. The new Carranza notes are worth no more than before; \$5 in gold buys \$1000 worth of 20-peso notes. This reminds one of the sale on the streets of New York of Mexican money, Villa, Madero, etc., selling at ten or fifteen cents a pound, assorted denominations, and this story from the *Times* illustrates how the Mexican money may some day be on a par with Confederate:

"That's a fine horse you have," said one Confederate officer; "give you \$25,000 for him!" "Twenty-five thousand nothing!" retorted the other officer, "I just paid \$10,000 to have him curried."

A word about the reduction in the size of our bills. I believe it is coming. Smaller bills would have means millions saved in paper and ink and labor, and perhaps we could have another battleship, and then, too, there would be a million less germs on a smaller note.

Here is something we should encourage, and the elegant work on Confederate notes by Mr. Bradbeer will be a great help. The day is coming when every large library, and small one, too, will endeavor to build up a collection of Confederate and other notes, especially the local and State notes. Mr. Allen deserves great praise for his work along these lines, and his local library will have a collection worth going to see. Most obsolete notes are rather low in price, and I have made it a rule to destroy all the damaged ones I meet, and I meet some battle-scarred ones, believe me.

There are many here to whom my few words may bring a new message. Perhaps with some I have not made a single new find, but, nevertheless, I wish to emphasize this one point: There are golden finds waiting for us all. The research and study in any branch of our hobby is worth the candle, and so I hope I have not bored you with the paper money I have met. I thank you.

Are The Oaxaca Coins By Diaz?

In the October issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* there were described and illustrated a number of copper, silver and gold coins of the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Mr. Geo. M. Agurs of Shreveport, La., sends us a Shreveport paper containing a dispatch from Brownsville, Tex., under date of October 19, which reads as follows:

"Felix Diaz has set up a provisional government in the Mexican State of Oaxaca, if specimens of copper and silver coins reaching the border are to be relied upon. While Diaz has been reported as operating in Oaxaca, the State money received here is the first apparent concrete evidence of his activity there, so far as is known here. The specimens brought here by Mexican arrivals include copper coins of the 'Provisional Government' of one centavo (cent), and silver pieces consisting of quarter peso, half peso and peso, bearing the Mexican coat of arms on one side, and the profile of Benito Juarez on the other. The copper coins are square in shape."

This description of the silver coins corresponds with only one piece of the set we illustrated—a piece of two pesos, with the scales and scroll. Among the entire lot of coins furnished by Mr. Zerbe, this was the only piece bearing that type. The square copper coins mentioned in the dispatch are probably the oblong pieces we illustrated and which have been termed a makeshift coinage. These coins are all dated 1915, while the dispatch makes it appear that the so-called Diaz pieces are more recent issues.

SAY AND HEARSAY.

BY WALDO C. MOORE.

(A paper read before the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association, Baltimore, Md., September 23-27, 1916.)



"Identified by his mules."

In an overgrown Middle West river town, some miles distant from the biggest little burg on the great National Road, and in a picturesque valley where the American buckeye has for ages past lifted skyward its leafy boughs, there once ran a south-end horse-car service line. This rural branch was in its day considered a most promising and a very valuable adjunct to one of the main city lines. During its existence, the service was variously known as "The Asylum Way," "Hill Top Route," "Way of the Ass."

The car company's recruiting station, which was usually equipped with cars, horses and mules to its fullest capacity, occupied well-nigh an acre of land located near the foot of a natural acclivity, and at the southeast corner of the intersection of a busy avenue long prominent as a public marketing center and a street much traveled, which in its course almost paralleled the equator. The main entrance to the spacious car barns fronted on the shaded avenue.

On arriving at the then up-to-date car sheds, if passengers desired to continue the journey, a change of cars was made necessary; besides, an additional fare was also collected, as at that early service date the transfer idea was yet in its very infancy and had only a short while previous to the passing of this up-and-down system become popular in a very few of the larger cities.

This accommodation railway, connecting an outlying settlement, sparsely settled, and the State refuge with the town proper, kept to the east side of the avenue and took to a prominent elevation far above and to the south of a populous community. A single nickel transported the passenger between the two places—the car station and the hill's summit.

For a number of years following the Rebellion this short line merely served to place the outside settlers and the inmates of the retreat in rapid-transit touch with flour, calico and plug tobacco, scrap not being fashionable. This hill way was some less than two miles in length, and the incline to the refuge was rather steep. Hardly a trace of the original roadbed is to be seen today because of modern grading and filling and numerous other improvements.

The cars—two of them—were small, seating sixteen thin people, if they sat closely, or less in number if the occupants were inclined to be stoutly built. Mules furnished the motive power going up the grade, but coming down it appears that the outfit just trusted to Providence and the attraction of gravitation.

Metallic fare checks—relics of a bygone century—of a humorous nature, portraying the animal-power car in either ascending or descending positions, were coined supposedly for service on this southern extension. According to the best authorities, there were two varieties of these pay-in tickets, both of which are herewith fully illustrated. These metallic cards appear with plain edges and were struck in yellow brass the size and thick-

ness of a silver twenty-five-cent piece. These railroad tokens have only recently come to the notice of collectors, and so far as known mention of the same has never before appeared in print.

Examples of these most curiously designed street-car passes are at this date seemingly difficult to locate. One of each, as herein mentioned, may be seen in the museum of the American Numismatic Society. Specimens are reported by the Dayton Public Library and Museum authorities, and also by the secretary of the Historical Society of the same city. Of this possibly humorous coinage, the writer has added to his cabinet samples of each in nearly uncirculated condition.



Obverse—The Asylum Way | Dayton, O. A car pictured as having a driver and drawn by a mule embellishes the center of the obverse and illustrates the up-hill way of travel. Because of the advertising design and inscription one would naturally surmise that this brass coin cared for the passenger traffic ascending the incline.

Reverse—For All Classes | One Fare | Going Up.



Obverse—Way of the Ass | Dayton, O. A car represented as having a brakeman on the front landing and an extension platform in rear occupied by a mule graces the center of the obverse and portrays the down-hill mode of travel. Because of the very humorous design and most peculiar legend, here is cause for one to entertain the thought that this metallic fare was a guarantee to the presenting passenger for a safe transit descending.

Reverse—Going Down | One Fare | For All Asses. This reverse legend, from what may be reasonably adduced, was seemingly very fitting to the occasion.

According to frivolous hearsay, all the mules rode with the cars coming down grade. It was very ingenious. Arriving at the top the mules were unbuckled and an extension platform was pulled out in the rear from underneath the car; the domesticated fellows placidly climbed upon the two-wheeled trailer, the brakes were let go; Ding—Ding! and the whole contraption rolled so many down-hill miles to headquarters. No one smiled; nor did the settled occupants. It was a serious business. They went up with gravity and came down by gravity.

This elevating arrangement was in effect for a period of years until the changing trolley superseded the wise old mules. The then new-fashioned way of transit, going up or coming down, under the guidance of modern electrical ingenuity, took one's breath, while the old-fashioned and antiquated man-and-mule mode of travel was at once relegated to the rear.

A visit to the old transfer location will reveal the fact that quite a change has been wrought in recent years. The once industrious transfer station has passed into history. No more transfer of passengers there. Where all was hustle and noise, now all is quiet. An electric switch yard has replaced the old and dingy car barns, and occasionally some fortune-teller's camp or a Punch-and-Judy show, or some medicine hawker's outfit takes temporary possession of the idle space.

Since the curious may be interested in knowing what disposition was

made of the mules, the following story, though perhaps somewhat colored and far-fetched, is here related. For its authenticity the writer will not vouch. As rumor has it, the mules were sold, and then trouble ensued. A contractor bought these long-eared, slow-going, sure-footed fellows to haul pipe to the hill, and they hauled it all right. They patiently took heavy loads up the grade; but there was the devil to pay coming down. The obstinate mules wanted to ride. They positively refused to pull anything down hill, empty or otherwise. It was transportation the downward way or strike.

The contractor said, "It's a poor mule that won't work both ways," so he secured some shaving mirrors and when coming down hill he rigged them up before the mule's eyes to reflect the hill behind them and carry the impression that they were going up hill all the time. Strange to relate, the stupid mules pulled both ways. Just like some folks who—but never mind the moral, this is intended for the other fellow.

Prices at Elder's Sale, September 27-28.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at Thos. L. Elder's sale on September 27 and 28, 1916:

739 \$20 Kellogg & Co., 1854, A. 53. Brilliant .....\$87.00	1397 Cent, 1795, Let. edge. V. F. 10.00
740 \$50 Aug. Humbert, 1851. A. Obv. 11, Rev. 12. Unc. 385.00	1401 \$10 Baldwin & Co. 1850. Gold. Restrike. A. 97. Unc. 75.00
741 \$20 Utah, 1849. Unc. 450.00	1402 As last, but silver. Unc. 22.00
742 \$20 Aug. Humbert, 1852. A. 17. Bril. pf. 400.00	1403 As last, copper. Unc. 16.00
743 \$5 Norris, Greigg & Nor- ris, 1849. A. 33. V. F. 33.00	1404 As last, but white metal. Unc. 13.00
744 \$5 Oregon Exchange Co. 1849. V. F. 115.00	1406 \$5 State of California, 1851. A. 78. Copper pf. 15.50
745 \$10 Moffatt & Co., 1852. A. 16. Bril. pf. 450.00	1409 Quar. Dol., 1827. Orig- inal. Proof 725.00
752 Japan, Five Ryo Gold Koban. V. F. 25.50	1417 Half Cent, 1800. G.-E. 1. Unc. 20.00
754 Sardinia, 100 Lire, 1834. V. F. 22.50	1425 Canada Blacksmith Tok- en. Similar to W. 32 ... 15.00
998 Half Dime, 1846. Unc. 7.50	1457 Peace Medal, And. Jack- son. Fine 26.00
1020 Do., 1859, corn wreath. Unc. 20.00	1458 Do., Jas. K. Polk. Fine. 30.00
1062 Cent, 1794, Hayes 49. Fine 12.50	1459 Do., Millard Fillmore. V. G. 31.50
1228 Jackson Token. L. 61. Unc. 15.00	1460 Do., Abraham Lincoln. V. G. 55.00
1388 Congressional Life-sav- ing Medal. Pfct. 24.00	1471 Massachusetts, Oak Tree Shilling. Fine 10.25

Mr. Hamer's Pamphlet on 18th Century Tokens.

THE NUMISMATIST has received from the author, Mr. S. H. Hamer, District Secretary of the A. N. A. for the British Isles, a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Tokens of the Eighteenth Century Issued by Artists, Booksellers, Engravers and Printers." In this list Mr. Hamer gives a complete description of the tokens issued by the parties indicated in the title, which includes the well-known pieces of Lackington, Gye, Spence, Pye and Young, with many others not so well known except to those who have paid particular attention to the series. But the descriptive list is but a part of the pamphlet, for it contains also much history of the time and many interesting notes of the men who issued the tokens, as well as portraits of Lackington, Thomas Miller, Spence and Young, and illustrations of three of the tokens. Mr. Hamer is one of the foremost collectors of English tokens, as well as one of the most entertaining of writers on the subject.

Prices at Mehl's Sale, November 7.

Following are the prices realized on some of the lots at Mehl's sale on November 7 last:

1795 \$10 Gold. About fine ...	\$20.00	1845 \$2.50 Gold. New Orleans	
1796 \$10 Gold. Fine	22.00	Mint. Fine	25.00
1795 \$5 Gold. Very good	16.00	1860 \$5 Gold, Clark & Co.	
1879 \$4 Gold. Brilliant proof	68.00	Very fine, sharp	12.00
1802 \$2.50 Gold. Very good..	10.00	Carolina \$5 Gold, 134 G., 21	
1854 \$20 Gold, Kellogg & Co.		Carats. About Unc.	42.00
Very fine	24.25	1870 California Gold Dollar,	
1860 \$10 Gold. View of Pike's		Round. About Unc.	10.00
Peak. Ex. Fine	32.00	Rare Ancient Gold, Greece,	
1861 \$10 Gold. Very good ..	15.00	Gold Stater. Ex. Fine...	31.00
1795 Silver Dollar. Very good	3.00	Macedonia, Alex. the Great,	
1796 Silver Dollar. Very good	3.10	Gold Stater. Ex. Fine...	25.00
1862 \$10 U. S. Currency, por-		Rome, Tiberius, Gold Aureus.	
trait of Lincoln. V. Fine	13.00	Ex. Fine	25.00
1861 \$20 Bronze, gold plated.	15.00	Rare English Gold Coins:	
1879 \$4 Gold. Proof	68.00	Edw. III, Gold Noble. V. G.	10.00
1836 Silver Dollar. Very fine.	14.00	Edw. III, Ecu d'or for Aquit-	
1852 Ring Dollar. Copper-		aine. Fine	10.00
nickel proof	10.00	Henry V, Noble. Fine	9.00
1871 Dollar. Copper	6.00	Richard III, Angel	12.00
1878 \$1.00 Goloid-Metric ...	5.00	Henry VIII, Angel of first	
1879 Goloid Metric Dol. Proof	5.00	coinage. Very fine	7.75
1874 20c., copper, milled edge	5.00	Elizabeth, Gold Angel. V. F.	8.50
1869 10c., plain edge, pattern.		James I, Gold Laurel. Prac-	
Brilliant proof	6.00	tically uncirculated ...	8.25
1870 Half Dime, pattern. Pf.	5.00	George II, Double Guinea.	
1866 Five Cents, pattern.		Extremely fine	12.00
Nickel proof	8.50	Edw. VII, 1902, complete set	
1882 5c. Aluminum proof ...	12.00	of specimen coins of	
1856 Flying Eagle Cent. Cop-		Royal Mint	51.00
per-nickel	7.50	George V, 1911, complete	
1858 Small Flying Eagle. Bril-		set of proof coins	54.00
liant proof	8.25	Complete set Panama-Pacific	
1858 Indian Head. Brill. proof	5.25	Expo. Coins, 1915	200.00
1789 Washington Cent in sil-		1656 Commonwealth Crown,	
ver. Very good	7.00	Silver. Very fine	8.50
1787 Immunis Columbia Cent.		1658 Oliver Cromwell Half	
Fine for piece	9.00	Crown. Practically Unc..	7.75
1907 \$10 Gold. Periods. Unc.	20.50		

The Iron Cross.

If press reports are true, the decoration of the German Order of the Iron Cross has lost its value, owing to the lavish and indiscriminate manner in which it has been bestowed during the present war. The order was instituted a little more than a hundred years ago during the Napoleonic wars, and was intended to be awarded only to officers and soldiers who had performed extraordinary feats of heroism. As the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers had more opportunities for winning this decoration than officers of higher rank, the roster of those to whom it was awarded was made up almost entirely of the ordinary soldier.

It was not given in the wars of 1849, 1864 or 1865, but was revived in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, and its value was retained by the discriminating care with which it was bestowed.

It is reported that since the outbreak of the present war the decoration has been awarded to civilians as well as soldiers, including about twenty of Germany's leading financiers who have been instrumental in arranging war loans. It has also been awarded to Houston S. Chamberlain, a son of Rear Admiral Chamberlain of the British Navy, not for any meritorious service on the battlefield, but for renouncing his allegiance to the land of his birth and securing letters of naturalization as a German citizen.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

EDITORIAL.

An Artistic Piece of Change.

Perhaps one reason why the new dime has made such a hit with numismatists is because the designer has given us innovations on both the obverse and reverse. The female head has been used to typify liberty on most of our coins, and the conceptions of the designers have varied greatly. The head with the flowing hair on our earliest coins was perhaps the least attractive of all. That on the 1793 chain cent was a nightmare. Throughout the cent series there was a gradual improvement with the aid of the turban and the coronet. But throughout the entire series of U. S. coins there has been about the head of Liberty an appearance of maturity. It was not youthful. The designer of the new dime has given us a youthful, even girlish head. But the innovation on the obverse consists in adding wings to the head. This, of course, is not a new type for a coin; it is only

new for the United States. The winged head was used almost exclusively on one side of the family or consular coins of the Roman Republic before the Christian era.

While the obverse carries us back to that time, the reverse reminds us even more forcibly of the coins of France and of the Napoleonic era of a little more than a hundred years ago. The fasces was a favorite emblem with the die-cutters of that period, particularly with those who furnished the coins for some of the republics which sprang up almost over night in Italy when Bonaparte waved the wand. This device is equally new for the United States. The designer has taken the laurel and oak wreath which has enclosed the words "One Dime" on the coin for lo! these many years and gracefully draped it about the ancient emblem of authority, producing a very pleasing effect.

Slight changes in the lettering might be made on both sides that would improve the coin. But the two principal devices are excellent, and the impression given at first sight that it is a beautiful coin is not materially altered after a careful study of all its details.

It is only natural, in view of past experiences, that objection and unfavorable comment should be expressed at the presence of the designer's monogram in a rather prominent position on the obverse. This does not detract from the appearance of the coin, and if a designer ever was entitled to the honor or prestige that comes from such an advertisement, Mr. Weinman is entitled to it in this instance.

The girlish Miss Liberty with wings on her cap has already won a place in the numismatist's heart. Of course, dimes are only bits of change in this busy old world, and no one expects to keep them in his pocket for any length of time. They come to us quickly, and go from us even more quickly, without the aid of wings; but this is not an objection to the new coin; those of the old type were equally active in their flights in both directions. The dime has always been a good friend to man, woman and child; its opens many doors to pleasure and amusement. The new one will be fully as good a friend, and a bit of art to admire as well.

Just a Little Chat.

We have frequently been told during the present year by members of the A. N. A. and others that *THE NUMISMATIST* is a good magazine, but we did not realize just how good it has been until we came to examine each issue carefully in order to prepare the index for 1916, which is printed in this number. There is hardly a division or branch of numismatics that has not been catered to, and many of the articles have been prepared by men who are recognized authorities on the subjects treated.

The year 1916 has been a wonderful year for numismatics in Europe. Just how wonderful we will not know until the close of the war. During the year a number of war issues of coins, medals and tokens have been reproduced and described in these pages, but these form only a very small part of the great number that have been issued.

The mission of *THE NUMISMATIST* is two-fold: First, to keep its readers informed of what is going on in the numismatic world, and second, to publish articles or papers on numismatic subjects of general interest to collectors. We must depend on our readers for much of the numismatic news. It has been coming to us through many channels the past year, and although it

has not been possible to acknowledge receipt of each as sent, it has been appreciated none the less.

There are some good things in store for our readers the coming year. A prompt renewal of your subscription for 1917 will insure its continued monthly visits to you to fill the place in your numismatic life that has been its mission for twenty-nine years. It seems but a few days ago that we remarked in this space that the magazine was then closing its twenty-eighth volume, and commented upon its unique record for a numismatic monthly in the United States. But time passes quickly, and still another volume has been added to the shelves.

May the volume for 1917 be the best ever.

Letters to the Editor.

The 1796 Half Cent.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I note that collectors owning specimens of the 1796 half cent do not come forward and report very rapidly, and much fear that their willingness to impart information may be overshadowed by their fear of depreciating the rarity of their copies. Be that as it may, we have at least one straw which shows that that half cent is not so rare as would be evidenced by the prices asked, and that is the number sold at auction. A hasty glance through a few catalogues of this year's sales lying on my desk (not all of them, by any means, as some have been put away and others never received) show seven copies to have been offered at auction so far during this year alone, besides two copies I note offered in one dealer's price-list. That makes at least nine in the market so far this year.

On the other hand, I have in my own collection about a dozen varieties of half cents which have not been offered at all, at least not in New York nor Philadelphia sales, for in all these sales they have been watched for. Yet these varieties, if found, would doubtless not bring a fifth of the price demanded by the overrated 1796.

Very cordially,

W. C. EATON,
Commodore, U. S. Navy.

Hamilton, N. Y., October 20, 1916.

Wild Cat Bank Notes.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

The Standard Dictionary has the following: "Wild Cat Bank. A bank that issues worthless paper, especially one of certain Western banks organized under loose State banking laws before the Civil War; the original use of the word in this sense is said to have been derived from a bank of this character whose notes bore a figure of a wild cat."

Can any of your readers identify this note and state which bank issued it? X.

New York, November 11, 1916.

Error in November Issue.

To the Editor of THE NUMISMATIST:

I wish to call your attention to an error in the November number, page 523, in the article "England May Adopt Decimal System," line 17. It should read "one-four-hundred-and-eightieth" instead of "one-five-hundred-and-eightieth."

Very truly yours,

R. KOHLER.

New York City, November 24, 1916.

MEETINGS OF NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

British Numismatic Society.

Report of the meeting held on June 28th, 1916. From *The Athenaeum*. Lieut-Col. H. W. Morrieson, President, in the chair.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne was elected to membership.

A remarkable hoard of coins of William the Conqueror had been lent to the Society for exhibition at the meeting, and Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton contributed a short paper upon it, of which the following is a summary. The hoard comprised about three hundred silver pennies, six cut halfpennies, and a few cut farthings, but the farthings, unfortunately, were thrown away by the finders as worthless fragments. It was unearthed in the autumn of 1914 by soldiers, whilst digging a trench in the war area a few feet outside the present boundary of a churchyard, and was between eighteen inches and two feet below the surface level. This site suggested that, like so many of the hoards of early money, it had originally been deposited within the then holy ground of the church to obtain the additional protection of sanctuary. The coins had been placed in a receptacle which perished upon exposure, but as a few of the pennies were bent (owing, no doubt, to their being upon the outside of the bulk), it was probably a leather wallet. The most remarkable feature of the find was that the coins were as fresh, bright, and new in appearance as when they left the dies, and in the words of the author, "the finest series of the money of this period ever exhibited since the Conqueror's time." They were of the issue now termed the "two-stars type," which, as proved by Major Carlyon-Britton in his "Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I.-II.," was the fifth issue of William I., current about 1077-80. This type represented upon the obverse the king's bust, crowned and facing, with a star (a favourite badge of the Norman dynasty, commemorative of the comet that shone over the field of Hastings) on each side of the neck, with his name and title around, as P[—W]IL-LEM REX AN; and upon the reverse a cross botonée over a quadrilateral ornament, surrounded by the legend disclosing the names of the moneyer and mint responsible for the issue of each particular coin, for there were then more than fifty mints in operation throughout the cities and towns of England. To the list of mints previously known of this issue, the hoard added Chester, Guildford, Hythe, Maldon, and Rochester, and the names of twenty-three moneyers. A detailed description of the hoard will be prepared by Mr. Raymond Carlyon-Britton for the Society's *Journal*.

Amongst other exhibitions were a penny of the London mint from the same hoard, which had been taken home to Winchester by one of the finders, by Mrs. Hansard of Stanbridge Earls; a series of early coins struck in Normandy, by Mr. Ogden; a curious ball of approximately seven hundred small Turkish coins, dated about A. H. 1223, of base silver, which had corroded into one mass in the shape of the purse which probably contained them, found at Bitterne, Southampton, by Mr. Dale on behalf of Miss Macnaghten of Bitterne; and, for the first time in numismatics, the set of fourpence, threepence, and twopence of the year 1765 together, by the Rev. Edgar Rogers.

Springfield Coin Club.

The 46th meeting of the Springfield Coin Club, October 25, was called to order at 8.15 in the rooms of the Board of Trade, with President Oliver in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Oliver, Curtis, Krager, Frazer, Stone, Fuller, Prevost, Hinckley, Sears, Pond, Morse, Higgins, Drowne, McCowan, Chancellor and Morris. Visitors present, 6.

After the usual reports, Mr. Thomas L. Elder, the well-known numismatist from New York, was proposed for membership, and upon motion of Mr. Prevost the rules of the Club were suspended, and Mr. Elder was unanimously elected a member. The club also gave a formal vote of thanks to Mr. Judson Brenner of Youngstown, Ohio, for the medal of the Baltimore Convention, which he presented the Club.

Mr. Morris reported that he had received information through the

United States Mint that the mint would make no more proof sets of coins, excepting the nickel and copper pieces.

Our new member, Mr. Thomas L. Elder, then gave the Club over an hour's talk on collecting, which was exceedingly interesting from start to finish. He also exhibited during the lecture a number of very rare and interesting coins, and upon completion the Club gave him a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Elder's speech was followed by some entertaining stories from our fellow member, Mr. Elmer Sears, and after a few informal speeches from some of our members and visitors we had an unusually interesting auction, after which the club adjourned to meet November 22.

ALBERT W. MORRIS, Secretary.

New York Numismatic Club.

The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held at Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, November 10, 1916, President Boyd presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beatty, Beesley, Belden, Boyd, Burke, Butler, Elder, Frey, Heaton, Kohler, Nangle, Schulman, Smith, Swanson, Wood and Wormser, and as guests Mr. T. T. Belote, Curator of the United States National Museum at Washington; Mr. Jules Polak of Amsterdam, Holland, and Mr. H. McGillavry of Java, Dutch Indies.

After the roll-call, the minutes were read and corrected. Mr. Proskey offered the report of the Nominating Committee for officers for the year 1917, putting in nomination the following candidates:—

For President, F. C. C. Boyd.

For Vice-President, Albert R. Frey.

For Secretary and Treasurer, Moritz Wormser.

For Executive Committee, Dr. Valentine (Chairman), Elliott Smith, Thomas Elder, J. M. Swanson.

For Publication Committee, Dr. Valentine (Chairman), Howland Wood, Dudley Butler.

For Membership Committee, Daniel Kennedy (Chairman), Wayte Raymond, J. W. Scott, R. Kohler, D. Proskey.

For Medallion Art Committee, J. M. Swanson, E. Beesley, J. deLagerberg, E. T. Newell, A. G. Heaton.

The committee was discharged with a vote of thanks for its services.

The Treasurer made a report. The Secretary reported the receipt of one magazine; a communication from Louis Godick; the announcement of a new member, being Miss Danna Florence Mehl, arrived on October 4, 1916, and a letter from Mr. deLagerberg regretting his inability to be at the meeting and therefore to deliver the talk which the Executive Committee had announced.

The President read an invitation, addressed to the Numismatic Club, to attend the wedding of Miss Sallie Marks, the "Assistant Secretary," and an appropriation was made for a suitable wedding gift.

Mr. Smith referred to our pleasure at having present with us the guests of the evening, and extended to them a welcome.

The Membership Committee favorably reported upon the candidacy as member of Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, and the Secretary was unanimously empowered to cast one vote for his election.

It was proposed hereafter to change the meeting place to the Hotel Marlborough, and in order to aid a decision of the club it was voted to have a special meeting in two weeks from to-night, on the 24th instant, at the Hotel Marlborough.

The Executive Committee also put before the members a communication from the Aldine Club, offering its rooms for meetings.

A resolution was offered for the purpose of amending the by-laws expunging the provisions for a Medallion Art Committee and a Publicity Committee, and this resolution to be voted on at the next meeting.

After an examination of the many exhibits of the evening, the business meeting was reopened and the President welcomed Mr. Schulman and the guests of the evening, all of whom responded to the welcome.

Mr. Schulman expressed his pleasure at being with us. In regard to the effect of the European war upon numismatics, he explained that a license of the British Government would have been necessary for him to bring over

German coins or medals. He referred to the very complete exhibit of war medals at the American Numismatic Society. He also expressed the opinion that after the war coins would be higher in value.

Mr. McGillavry told the Club about Java and some numismatic business experiences there.

Mr. Belote told us of the collection of coins and medals which the National Museum at Washington owns, and of the desirability of adding to its contents, stating that donations would be received with pleasure.

Mr. Polak told of his pleasant experiences in America, his personal business reasons for visiting our country, and how interesting he had found methods of America's wealth.

The evening ended in an animated discussion produced by Mr. Polak's remarks, and was one of the most successful recently enjoyed by the Club.

The exhibition subject of the evening was "Medals of Benjamin Franklin," and the exhibits shown by members upon this subject were as follows:

By Mr. Proskey: The usual large number of medals and plaques showing portraits of Benjamin Franklin, as follows: One of Nini's portraits for whom Franklin sat in 1777 in Paris; 5 sizes, including the fur cap series; from these two types of portraits practically all of the best portraits of Franklin on American medals and tokens have been copied; one medal in Berlin iron, half-length bust; one large oval plaque resembling that by Gobrecht used on the 1824 Franklin Institute Medal, of which latter the exhibit contained three varieties, one in silver, also the Franklin Institute fur-cap medal; the Boston School Franklin Medal, awarded in 1803, silver; also Boston medal in silver, by Mitchell, 1790, "Gift of Franklin"; Wright & Bale large card, fur cap; also sample profile bust; small similar token by Bale with blank reverse; also same obverse with Hooks' card as reverse; white metal Wright & Bale Franklin School medal; also one afterwards signed by Stimson, "Gift of Franklin, 1788"; Lovett's cards, one with Washington reverse, one blank in brass; various small tokens, Brimelow, Broas, Whitney Bros., Zahm, Beirn and others, used as money during the Civil War period; Franklin & Montyon, 3 die varieties; Lovett's "Rochester Literary Association," with "House of Temperance" reverse, and one "Awarded to"; French busts by Godel of the Durand series, four varieties, including one silver, two without signatures; same obverse with Masonic "Lodge of the Nine Sisters," issued in 1829, by Pingret; two by Caque of the French Mint; four by Dupre with two types of reverse; the Ben Franklin, LL.D. Medal; Syracuse Franklin Institute, by Becker, white metal, very unusual; two medals by Reich, 1776 and 1783, reverses, one with busts of Franklin and Washington jugata, with 1783, eagle over the American section of the globe; pewter medal, one-half length bust, "Mort a Philadelphie en 1790," blank reverse, only one known. Several antique coins with errors: Small bronze of Florianus, 276 A. D., "Elorianus"; the denarius of Trebonianus, 254 A. D., with "Aqvras" instead of "AQVITAS"; small bronze of Phocas and Heraclius in fine condition.

By Mr. F. C. C. Boyd: A large number of Franklin medals and tokens, among them a splendid specimen of the very rare Wright & Bale fur-cap token.

Other exhibits of the evening not in relation to this subject were as follows:

By Mr. Beesley: A Queen Elizabeth "Broad"; a series of 12 French, English, Belgian and Serbian medals issued to commemorate the present European war.

By Mr. Schulman: Transylvania, Stephen Boeskti, 1605, 10 ducats; Ortenburg, John Wielmann, big merchant at Venice, who bought the title of Knight of Venice for 20,000 doppia, 1631, 5 ducats, only two known; Syracuse, 405-345 B. C., 100 litra, head of Goddess left, reverse, Hercules strangling the lion; Syracuse, 405-345 B. C., 50 litra, male head left, reverse, horse running; Epirus, Pyrrhus, tetradrachm; Syracuse, tetradrachm; Bactria, tetradrachm of Eucratides; Judaea, tetradrachm of Simon Bar-kochba. All of these antique coins were of splendid style and in extremely fine condition.

By Dr. Burke: An original bronze medal upon Van Tromp's naval victory; the same upon DeRuyter's victory; original bronze gilt medal of Nelson and the victory of the Nile; original bronze medals of Christian of

Sweden, 1680, and of Napoleon; a beautiful large copper coin of Syracuse, showing the head of Apollo, about 350 B. C.

By Mr. Wood: City of Ghent, Belgium, necessity money, brass on one side, copper on the other, 1 franc and 2 francs, issued in 1915, redeemable in 1919.

Medals from Mr. Wormser's collection, as follows: Passau, 1761, upon Vacant See; Hessen-Cassel, Defense of Rheinfels, 1693; Freising, 1763, upon Vacant See; Wuerttemberg, Frederick Charles, Hercules and hydra; Speyer, 1829, third centennial of Protest of Reformation; Braunschweig Luneburg, 1717, Blankenburg Reformation; Sachsen, Johann Georg, Vicariate; Roemisch Deutsches Reich, Eugene of Savoy, Battle of Hoechstaedt; Mainz, Lothar, Franz v. Schoenbrunn, 1711, fountain; Sachsen, Saalfeld, Caroline Wilhelmine and Philipp Reinhard of Hanau, marriage, 1705; Lothringen, Charles Alexander, Academy at Brussels; Braunschweig, Elizabeth Sophia, mausoleum; Sachsen, Frederick the Wise, 1514; Pfalz, Frederick the Winter King, 1619, Bohemian Coronation; Nurenberg, the Great Flood, 1784. Also the following very rare coins: Ost Friesland, double thaler, square, Enno 1615; Ost Friesland, thaler, 1685, Christine Charlotte; Sachsen, Klippe Thaler of half thaler die, 1614; Brunswick, Augustus, 4 thaler, 1666, 88th birthday; Brunswick, 5 thaler, Henry Julius, 1609; Brunswick, 6 thaler, Frederick Ulrich, 1620; Neuchatel, Alexander Berthier, pattern 5 francs.

M. WORMSER, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society.

The eighteenth meeting and annual dinner of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on October 25th at the Union League Club, San Francisco. The dinner was given in honor of Mr. Farran Zerbe, one of its officers, who leaves for the East.

The Society was entertained during the dinner which preceded the meeting by instructive and interesting talks by the following members: Congressman Julius Kahn, Prof. George H. Barron, Fred T. Huddart, Farran Zerbe and I. Leland Steinman.

Members present: Fred T. Huddart, O. G. Beardslee, H. L. Hill, Hugo Landecker, A. C. Nygren, Lloyd E. Sherow, A. Reimers, A. L. Charlot, John L. Hitchcock, Leslie F. Rice, Prof. George H. Barron, Congressman Julius Kahn, Farran Zerbe, Joseph Haigh, John Scott Wilson and I. Leland Steinman. Guest present: O. A. Rouleau.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Upon motion of O. G. Beardslee, seconded by Lloyd E. Sherow, duly carried, further business was dispensed with in order to give the members ample time to exhibit.

Our President, Fred T. Huddart, exhibited a number of selected pieces from the collection recently purchased by him, formerly the property of the Society of California Pioneers. This collection was recently removed to a safe-deposit vault from the U. S. Mint in San Francisco, where it has been on exhibition for the past forty years. Mr. Huddart's exhibit included the following coins, the attribution of the same being taken from the catalogue of the Society of Pioneers:

A fine large gold coin (weighs \$13 in gold), of Maximilian II, Emperor of Germany. Obverse, a male figure standing with staff in the right hand, and a globe and cross in the left, name and title of the emperor around the margin. Reverse, a large city in the center, "Patronia and the infant Christ" above, and an angel on each side. Condition, splendid.

A very fine pattern (silver) of a Jewish shekel. Obverse, a pot, or urn, of holy incense, and Hebrew characters.

A gold bar of China, weight, one and one-fourth ounces, in fine gold; length, one and one five-eighths inches; width, one-half inch, and nearly one-fourth inch thick. Chinese inscriptions on obverse and reverse. Very fine condition.

A gold coin (size of \$5), East Indies, denomination of two pagodas. Obverse, a tower, and stars in center, "Two Pagodas" around the margin. Reverse, a rude male figure in the center, surrounded by three round circles of dots, two crosses, and native inscription. Date 1626. In perfect condition.

The following three exhibits shown by Mr. Huddart are considered the gems of the collection.

A solid gold medal $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. The history appertaining to this medal is as follows: In 1850 the Aldermen of the City of San Francisco voted to present themselves each with a gold medal. Obverse, small gold nugget surrounded with wreath of gold on top of a six-pointed star; at each point of the star are the following letters: E-U-R-E-K-A. Stars all around inside edge, without side edge of filagree gold. Reverse, engraved, "California Admitted September 9, 1850. Presented to Mrs. E. B. Wills, Authoress of the Ode, by the City of San Francisco, Oct. 29th, 1850." Perfect condition.

A five-dollar gold piece of the Massachusetts and California Co., 1849, in superb condition. According to existing records, there are but two of these pieces in existence.

A fifty-dollar Kohler bar stamped "F. D. Kohler, State Assayer, Cal., 1850. \$50." According to existing records, this coin is unique. Perfect condition.

Mr. Leslie F. Rice, our Berkeley banker member, showed some early U. S. notes with low numbers, and the new Federal Reserve Bank notes.

Mr. Farran Zerbe, in following up his talk on the copper plate money of Sweden, showed, as illustrating his subject, a four-daler piece dated 1730, the ten-inch square copper coin that weighs six and one-half pounds. In reference to this particular piece of money it may be stated that it is sentimentally the most prized piece in Mr. Zerbe's extensive collection, for the reason that in his travels over the country several hundred thousand school children have handled it with great curiosity and interest.

Mr. Zerbe also showed a collection of bank checks signed by the early Presidents of the United States.

Mr. A. Reimers exhibited a gold medal (size \$20 piece, \$28 gold value,) with bail, which was struck in San Francisco, November 26th, 1855, to commemorate the fall of Sebastopol. This medal was presented to Mrs. George Gordon by the joint committee. George Gordon was the promotor of South Park. Obverse, British lion, a monk, war material, Russian flag being pulled down from pole; inscription, "Manifestation in Honor of the Success of the Allies in the Crimea. S. F., 26 Nov., '55." Reverse, French Eagle downing Russian Eagle, above which are the fasces and four flags. Inscription same as obverse, only in French. This medal is thought to be unique, and is in excellent state of preservation.

Mr. Reimers also showed a barbaric gold doubloon of Charles III of Spain, 1772, supposed to have been made in the Philippines. Extra fine condition. Cochín-China gold coin, size \$20, 1840-50. Uncirculated.

Salzburg, Joan Ernestus, ten ducatos, gold, practically uncirculated.

Mr. I. Leland Steinman exhibited about fifty varieties U. S. Fractional Currency, all issues nearly complete in uncirculated condition.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the next call of the President or Secretary.

I. LELAND STEINMAN, Secretary.

Rochester Numismatic Association.

Hotel Rochester, Tuesday, November 7, 1916. 110th meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association called to order by Mr. L. G. Amberg, Mr. F. B. King, President, being out of the city. Members present: Messrs. Tillotson, Koeb, French, Bauer, Raymond, Ballard, W. H. Amberg, Woodbury, L. G. Amberg, Bostwick, Maunovry, Plumb, Nientimp, Lozieu, Horner, Bunnell, Putnam, Yawger, Gillette, Bernstein and Simmons.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Yawger announced that he had received a package of old priced catalogues and also a lot of numismatic papers and pamphlets from our fellow-member, Dr. Henderson, of Columbus, Ohio, for the R. N. A. library, and a hearty vote of thanks was extended the doctor.

A communication from Mr. Merritt was read, thanking the R. N. A. members for their help in making his auction sale of October 26-27 a success. He also enclosed one of the new Philadelphia 1916 dimes, to be placed with our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum. A vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Mr. Merritt.

Mr. Jean Maunovry presented the Association with a fine specimen of a

Mexican dollar, which will be placed with our exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum, and a hearty vote of thanks was also extended to Mr. Maunovry.

The question came up as to whether or not the Association was listed in the Rochester City Directory, and it was found they were not so listed. The Secretary was therefore instructed to write Drew-Allis & Co. and ask that the Rochester Numismatic Association be placed in the next year's directory.

Mr. Putnam, one of our members, who is also Curator of the Rochester Municipal Museum, stated that Mr. Yust, the Librarian of the Rochester Public Library, had asked him for information as to what books on numismatics should be placed in the public library which would be of greatest benefit to the general public. Mr. Amberg appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Woodbury, Bauer and French, to take up the matter with Mr. Putnam and Mr. Yust.

Mr. Putnam also called attention to the cases in which the R. N. A. exhibit at the Rochester Municipal Museum are shown, suggesting that an improvement might be made in the background for the different coins. The present background is a neutral sort of light gray, against which the copper coins do not show up well. It was decided that the colors be changed to white for the copper coins, purple and black for the gold and silver coins.

Dr. French spoke of a book to be published by the U. S. Coin Company, on Store Cards of the United States Issued Prior to the Civil War, and suggested that each member subscribe to this publication, as the book was to be very interesting, illustrated with photographic plates, etc. A motion was made and carried that the Rochester Numismatic Association also subscribe for one of these books.

All of the R. N. A. members have been requested to contribute any ideas they may have on the subject of the Convention, and in order that these helpful suggestions may be in shape to be used by the different committees which will be appointed at the proper time, a record will be kept of all suggestions handed in, and it is felt that these will be of great assistance in making the Convention a success.

Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, November 21, 1916.

H. H. YAWGER, Secretary.

Firm of J. W. Scott Co., Ltd., Changes Hands.

The firm of J. W. Scott Co., Ltd., 36 John street, New York City, so long known to the coin and stamp collecting fraternities, has changed hands, and J. E. Handshaw becomes president and manager of the new firm. In an announcement just issued by Mr. Handshaw he states:

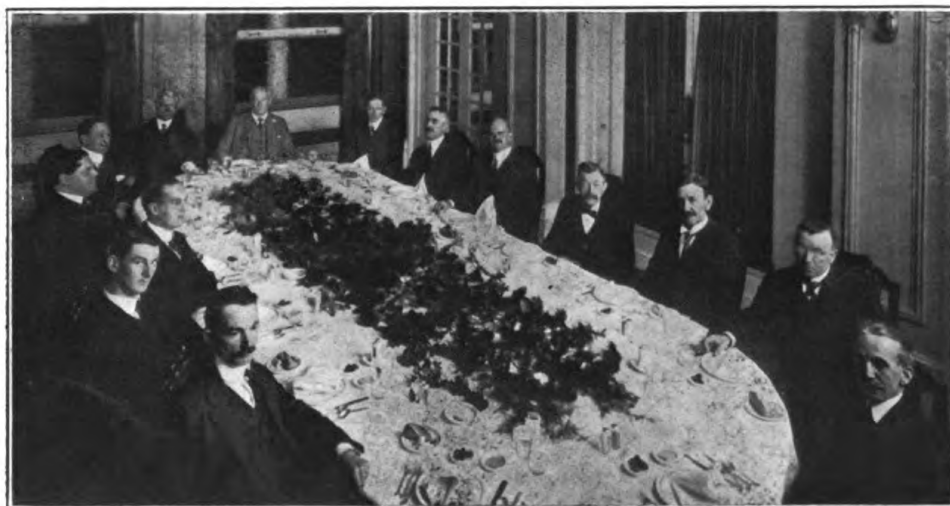
"No doubt the friends and patrons of the J. W. Scott Co., Ltd., will be much surprised to learn that the old firm that has been in business so long, has at last changed hands, they having sold to me their entire stock, consisting of stamps, coins, etc., including their publishing business, with good will, fixtures, furniture and other items connected with the business. The business will still be conducted under the old name, with myself as president and manager. There will be some changes in prices and in management, and perhaps later the coin department as well as the album department may be dropped. The *Metropolitan* will be suspended for a time at least. My wholesale business will be continued for the present at 18 John Street. I should be glad to meet you at my office, and shall be pleased to show you many attractive items at reasonable prices."

To Strike Medals From Deutschland's Iron Ballast.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from New London, Conn., the iron ballast weighing 120 tons brought over on the recent trip of the submarine Deutschland is to be converted into medals to be sold as souvenirs for the benefit of German widows and orphans of the war. The medals will be a little smaller than the U. S. Standard dollar, and will bear impressions in relief of the Deutschland and Captain Koenig's signature. It is said that some of the metal came from European battlefields.

Annual Banquet and Dinner to Mr. Zerbe.

Though the youngest of the local organizations of numismatists, the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society is one of the most active of the American Numismatic Association's branches, and its members are enthusiastic over the progress it has made in the short time it has been in existence.



On October 25 it held its annual dinner, which was combined with a farewell dinner to Mr. Farran Zerbe, one of its officers, who was largely instrumental in its organization. Mr. Zerbe has just terminated his connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition as chief of the souvenir coin department, and is leaving San Francisco for his home in Tyrone, Pa. To show its appreciation of Mr. Zerbe's work for the local society and his services in behalf of numismatics in general through his connection with the exposition, the dinner was made the occasion of a testimonial to him, at which the above photograph was taken.

Coinage During October, 1916.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1916.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
GOLD.		
McKinley Memorial Dollars	10,013	\$ 10,013.00
Total Gold	10,013	\$ 10,013.00
SILVER.		
Quarter Dollars	1,300,000	\$ 325,000.00
Dimes, (New design)	4,450,000	445,000.00
Dimes, (Old design)	9,720,000	972,000.00
Total Silver	15,470,000	\$1,742,000.00
MINOR.		
Five Cents	15,303,200	\$ 765,160.00
One Cent	35,482,200	354,822.00
Total Minor	50,785,400	\$1,119,982.00
Total Coinage	66,265,413	\$2,871,995.00

Coinage Executed for Other Governments.

SALVADOR: 5 Centavos (Nickel)1,500,000 Pieces.

Medal Issues and Awards.

Edward McCarten was awarded the Widener Memorial Gold Medal for his carefully modelled nude figure in bronze, entitled "Spirit of the Woods," at the one hundred and eleventh annual exhibit at Pennsylvania Academy.

At the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Brooklyn *Eagle* long-service medals were presented. William H. Sutton held the record, and it **probably** is a world's record, he having been in constant service for seventy-two years. Next to him was the president of the Eagle Corporation, Col. William Hester, with sixty-four years to his credit. Both got gold medals. All of the others received silver medals.

First Sergt. Roswell Winans and Corp. Joseph A. Glowin, of the Marine Corps, have been commended by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, and have won awards of medals of honor and \$100 for extraordinary valor displayed in the battle of Guayacanes, in the Dominican Republic, July 3.

On the return of the Passaic (N. J.) members of the Fifth New Jersey Regiment from the Mexican border a banquet was tendered them by the citizens of Passaic, and bronze service medals were presented to each member. The medals bear on the obverse the seal of the State with the inscription "Mexican Border Service, 1916." Below this is "Liberty and Prosperity." On the reverse is "Presented by the City of Passaic, N. J."

King Victor Emanuel of Italy conferred, at Rome, the 27th of October, medals at army headquarters upon three members of the Italian Air Corps, who as members of the corps of a dirigible had fought and destroyed Austrian aeroplanes 16,000 feet in the air. The recipients are Captain Ercole, Corbelli, and Albino.

J. DE L.

Louisiana's Medal to Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor.

With the United States not many degrees removed from war with Mexico, the medal awarded to Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor by the State of Louisiana for services in the Mexican War of 1848 takes on a renewed interest. The copy of the medal from which the illustration here is made was furnished by Mr. J. W. Chapman of Shoreham, L. I., and was presented to Mr. Chapman's grandfather, Daniel S. Chapman, who died about 1882 at Hartford, Conn., by Samuel Taylor.



This medal is listed in Satterlee's work, No. 169. The obverse has a pelican feeding her young, above which is a pair of scales and the word "Justice," and below, "Union and Confidence." The inscription is "The State of Louisiana to Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor." The reverse has a representation of the Battle of Buena Vista; above is the name "Buena Vista" in an oval wreath; on the sides are "Resaca de la Palma" and "Palo Alto," and below, "Monterey."

The illustration is considerably reduced. It measures 70 millimeters, and is struck in bronze. It is by C. C. Wright, and was published by H. F. Baldwin & Co., New Orleans.

Mr. S. C. Stevens Appreciates the Honor.

At the Baltimore Convention of the American Numismatic Association Mr. Silas C. Stevens of Chicago was elected an Honorary Member. THE NUMISMATIST has received the following letter from Mr. Stevens expressing his appreciation of the honor:

To the President, Officers and Members of the Association:

I extend cordial greetings and grateful thanks for your efforts in my behalf toward placing my name on the rolls as an Honorary Member of the American Numismatic Association.

SILAS C. STEVENS.

Chicago, November, 1916.

Mr. Stevens has been an active member of the Association since its organization, being No. 22. He is one of the oldest dealers in the country, as well as one of the oldest members in point of years, having been born near Dover, Me., on October 21, 1837. In 1843 his parents moved to a farm near Quincy, Ill., and since 1855 he has resided in Chicago. During the Civil War he enlisted as a member of the famous Chicago Board of Trade Battery in July, 1862, in which he served one year. Until July 3, 1865, when he was mustered out, he served in various positions, both in the field and in clerical positions in the army.

In 1877 he began business as a dealer in coins and stamps, and in 1880 he formed a partnership with L. F. Lindsay under the firm name of Stevens & Co., with offices at 30 Tribune Building. Later the firm moved to 90 Randolph street, and in 1883 Mr. Stevens bought the interest of his partner in the business. In 1887 he moved to his present location, 143 North Dearborn street.

In 1883 Mr. Stevens made a corner, for a time, in the new issue of nickels "without cents." He purchased all in sight in Chicago, and extended his credit to purchases from several of the Eastern dealers.

A Belgium Medal of the War.

The illustration here is of a medal recently issued to commemorate Belgium's participation in the European war.



The obverse has "Pro Belgica" above a representation of the head and paw of the Belgian lion in an unpleasant mood and defiant attitude, and at the same time acting in defense of King Albert, whose portrait is shown beside the lion.

The reverse is without inscription, and is a battlefield scene, the center being occupied by a mounted soldier dashing across the field. The medal is struck in bronze.

The remaining unsold portion of the issue of P.-P. I. E. souvenir coins was consigned to the melting-pot at the San Francisco Mint early in November, according to advices received from Mr. Farran Zerbe, who has had charge of the sale and distribution of this issue.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891. Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

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The initiation fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, payable Jan. 1st yearly. Total \$3 00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary, Lewisburg, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted Dec. 1st, 1916.

- 1874 H. L. Pillsbury, Long Beach, Cal.
 1875 John B. Boss, 266 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1876 Foster Stearns, Hotel Hemenway, Boston, Mass.
 1877 Miss Hilda Hein, 2240 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to Nov. 20, 1916. If no objections are received prior to Jan. 1, 1917, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the December issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
N. S. Knutson, (Coins & Medals), R. # 3, Stanley, Wis.	Waldo C. Moore E. Vernon Moore
A. E. Loizeau, (General), 131 State St., Rochester, N. Y.	H. H. Yawger Louis G. Amberg
Fred H. Knoop, (U. S. Coins), 640 Gray Place, 3rd Apt., Chicago, Ill.	Farran Zerbe Waldo C. Moore
Theo. Kaufman, Box 604, Baton Rouge, La.	Jos Wasserman Waldo C. Moore
F. T. Joers, (Fractional Currency), 242 Superior Ave., N. E., Cleveland, Ohio	M. Marcuson T. E. Leon
H. B. Peterson, (Gold Coins), Princeton, Ill.	Farran Zerbe Waldo C. Moore
Robert M. Osborne, (H. T. T. and U. S. Adv. Tokens), P. O. Box 62, Lynn, Mass.	Carl Wurtzbach F. R. Kimball

Change of Address.

Farran Zerbe, from San Francisco, Cal., to Tyrone, Pa.
 Oliver G. Beardslee, from San Francisco, Cal., to 5502 Vallejo street,
 Oakland, Cal.

Springfield, Mass., November 19, 1916.

JOHN M. OLIVER,
 General Secretary.

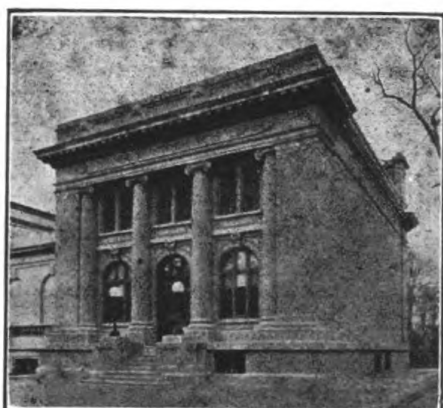
Kohler—Harris.

Cards have been sent out announcing the marriage on November 16, 1916, in New York City, of Mr. Rudolph Kohler of New York and Miss Effie J. Harris of Towanda, Pa. They will make their future home at 225 West 109th St., New York City.

Mr. Kohler is well known in numismatic circles, being a collector and dealer, and has been a member of the A. N. A. for a number of years, as well as other numismatic societies. Since 1910 he has been District Secretary of the A. N. A. for New York and New Jersey. The best wishes of the members of the A. N. A. we know will go to Mr. and Mrs. Kohler for many years of happiness.

Germany Plans Commemorative Gold Coinage.

A press dispatch from Cologne says a prediction that the Government soon will recoin all of its gold and issue for after-the-war use new types of 10, 20 and 50 mark gold pieces is contained in an appeal from the Mayor of Camburg-on-the-Saale to the citizens of that city to turn in whatever gold pieces they may still be keeping back. The mayor declares that the old-style pieces will soon be retired from circulation. He even describes the prospective new coins as "allegorical and commemorative of the iron time, extremely artistic and absolutely different from the former style." The recoinage is to be completed, he says, by the start of 1917.



**The
American Numismatic Society**

New York

BROADWAY AT 156th STREET

ORGANIZED 1858; INCORPORATED 1865

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The Society has an extensive Library, and a large collection of Coins and Medals of all countries. Its building is so arranged as to give its members every facility for the use of its Library and the study of its collections.

The building is open to the public daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Sundays from 1 to 5 P. M.

MEMBERSHIP.

The annual dues of Members (limited to one hundred and fifty) are Fifteen Dollars, and those of Associate Members are Five Dollars, which are payable in advance, and cover subscription to the Society's organ, the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Life Membership may be purchased for One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and Associate Life Membership for Fifty Dollars, which secures an exemption from further dues.

Applications for Membership should be sent to the Secretary, at the above address.

Regular meetings are held on the third Saturday, or such other day as the Council may designate, in the months of January, March and November.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals, are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August and September.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY THE SOCIETY. SUBSCRIPTION FIVE DOLLARS.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

New York, November 2nd, 1916.

A special meeting of The American Numismatic Society was held at 8.30 P. M., Mr. Bauman L. Belden, presiding.

Mr. Edward T. Newell read the following paper on The Greek Coins of Africa:

The terrible struggle at present raging in Europe naturally focusses practically our entire attention upon the lands lying between the North and Baltic Seas on the west, the Black and Aegean Seas on the east. But the dominion over Continental Europe is not the only issue at stake. Whether France shall own Alsace, or Germany Belgium and Poland, or Russia Galicia and the Bokowina, or Rumania Transylvania, in the end matters little—now or in times gone by. Once more the fate of a great continent is at stake, and what to our distorted view now seems but a secondary issue may in the future prove of the utmost importance. Africa today holds the position and hidden possibilities that the continent of America held two centuries ago when its fate and the trend of its future history was fought out on the battle-fields of Europe. Then, no doubt, as is today the case, the immediate interests and passions of the European nations were centered on the questions of the moment—the dominancy of France, the balance of power, the Spanish, and later, the Austrian successions, above all, the ownership of the territories lying between the belligerent powers. Of what importance do these seem now in comparison with the fate of North America which then hung in the balance? As the future greatness of these United States and of the Dominion of Canada once depended upon the outcome of the wars of the Spanish Succession in 1701 and the Austrian Succession in 1741, so the fate of two mighty African Empires is at stake today on the lines of the Yser, the Somme, and at Verdun. For, make no mistake, if Germany wins this war, Britain's dominion of Africa from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, and France's empire of Algeria, Sahara, and the Congo will be eternally crippled or even entirely wiped out by the treaty of peace that will be forced upon these nations.

Africa, indeed, has seen the rise and fall of many empires. A general survey of the coinages which so clearly illustrate their several histories may not be without interest at this critical period of Africa's story. The material at the disposal of the numismatist is, however, too great to discuss in one evening. African currencies from the earliest times down to the coming of the Romans will suffice for this evening.

The greatest as well as the earliest of African empires was that on the banks of the Nile. For over three thousand years this highly civilized nation possessed and used an accurate system of weights and measures, but, strange to say, never invented or even accepted the use of coined money until Egypt had ceased to exist as an independent kingdom. The Ancient Egyptians were content to carry on their multitudinous and often complex business matters by barter pure and simple or with the use of bits of precious metal painstakingly weighed out at each transaction. The nearest approach they every came to money, in our sense of the word, was in the shape of rings of gold and silver. Representations of these rings are frequently found on ancient mural decorations that have come down to us, but I am not aware of any actual specimens in existence today. I would, however, like to call attention to a number of silver rings which were found on the Island of Cyprus and are now in the British Museum. These interesting objects seem to conform to no particular system and are of all sizes and weight. The importance of weighing the money at each transaction is therefore evident. As the Egyptian Empire drew large amounts of its silver supplies from Cyprus it is not improbable that these rings are identical to the ones employed by the Egyptians themselves.

From very early times in Greek history merchants and traders of that active and enterprising nation had sought business and trade concessions in Egypt. This country at that time occupied a position with regards to the outer world, knocking at her gates, entirely analogous to China of the last two hundred years. The Egyptian Empire possessed, comparatively speaking, the same opportunities and inducements as the China of a later age, and

showed exactly the same reluctance to open up, the same hostility and resistance to those seeking to enter. Obstacles of this nature but induced the greater determination in the indefatigable and irrepressible Greek trader of that day, and so it was not long before, by hook and by crook, he had obtained a strong foothold in the country (which, by the way, he has retained to the present day, there being between 75,000 and 100,000 Greek residents in Egypt, all employed in active business and many of them making huge fortunes). The city of Naukratis in the Delta rapidly grew into a large and populous centre of Greek life in Egypt. The newcomers naturally introduced the invention of coined money, but it is doubtful if the native Egyptians made much use of it except in the immediate neighborhood of the Greek settlements. But imported Greek coins were certainly extensively used among the foreigners, and large numbers of Athenian tetradrachms, Aeginetan staters, and a general hodge-podge of archaic issues from every city of the Greek world from Cyrene to Macedonia and Thrace; from Korymba to Asia Minor and the Phoenician settlements, are continually being unearthed in Egypt. The native Egyptian, however, seems to have preferred to trade in bullion, and consequently many of the hoards found contain a large percentage of scraps of metal, actual coins cut and broken into fragments of every size and shape to meet the needs of the moment, and bars of metal. The scales were evidently constantly used, and coin did not pass by tale. Before the arrival of Alexander the Great no coins were actually struck in Egypt, except possibly forgeries of the Athenian tetradrachm, which for two hundred years was, practically speaking, the current coin of the Mediterranean basin.

In the meanwhile another Greek city had sprung into existence in Africa and was fast becoming a commercial rival to Naukratis. This was Cyrene, the city whose ruins our American archaeologists were so successfully excavating when the Turko-Italian war put a sudden end to their activities. Cyrene in ancient times was most famed for her pottery and a certain medicinal plant, the *Silphium*, now extinct, but which then grew abundantly in that locality. It is this plant, or its flowers and fruits, that we find pictured on the earliest money of Cyrene.

Further west the great commercial city of Carthage was now in the most flourishing period of her existence, but as her trade was principally carried on with the barbarous and even savage tribes of Western Africa, Spain, and the British Isles, she found no need to coin money at home. In her most valuable possessions, however, the Island of Sicily, she coined prolifically during the fourth century B. C., but these issues are somewhat outside the scope of this paper.

With the arrival of Alexander the Great and the foundation of Alexandria there commences the second great epoch of North African history, and, needless to say, of North African coinage as well. Under the enlightened policy of the first four Ptolemies Egypt eclipsed her former power and wealth, a result principally due to the fact that she was enabled to practically absorb the trade with the East. Great shipping facilities were introduced at various ports on the Red Sea, particularly at Berenice—a name given to the most important of these newly revived harbours in honor of an Egyptian queen, whose portrait at this time also appears on the coinage. Furthermore, canals were constructed between the various arms of the Nile, great wharfs were built at Alexandria, and little by little the lucrative trade from India was diverted from the old land route to the new water route. Now the spices and incense of Arabia, the gold and cottons of India, the silks of China came up the Red Sea to Berenice, then down the Nile to Alexandria, and thence to all the known world by sea—a commerce amply protected by the combined Rhodian and Egyptian navies.

The Egyptian coinage of the third century B. C. reflects the splendour and wealth of the kingdom. Never before had such gorgeous gold coins been issued in such extraordinary quantities as now appeared. Gold dodekadrachms, octodrachms, pentadrachms, tetradrachms, drachms, to say nothing of silver dodekadrachms, dekadrachms, tetradrachms, drachms, were in many cases issued yearly from the central mint at Alexandria. The lesser but extremely active mints of Sidon, Tyre, Ptolemais, Gaza in Phoenicia, Salamis, Kition, Paphos in Cyprus, and several other cities on the mainland of Asia Minor were also striking coins of Egyptian types and denominations in great quantities. The bronze coinage of Alexandria surpasses in size and

number of denominations that of any other Greek city or kingdom of all time.

So long as the vigorous personalities of the Ptolemaic sovereigns surpassed those of their contemporaries this happy state of affairs lasted. But with the fifth Ptolemy the dream comes to an end. The Egyptian fleets are chased from the seas, the important commercial centers held along the Thracian coasts and Asia Minor, together with certain islands of the Aegean, were one by one wrenched away, the possessions in Syria and Phoenicia fell to the energetic Antiochus the Great, and Egypt speedily relapsed into a state of impotency only held from complete collapse and disintegration by the friendly and powerful arm of Rome. When the time came this same arm quickly gathered Egypt into the fold of the Roman Empire.

In illustration of the above talk the following coins were shown on the new projectroscope recently presented to the Society:

Archaic coins of Acanthus and Lete, halved and quartered for use in Egypt, and actually found there. Other Macedonian, Athenian, Sidonian silver coins actually found in Egypt. Some of these bear counterstamps of a nature to prove their Egyptian origin.

A gold stater and silver tetradrachm struck by Alexander the Great in the new city of Alexandria. A bronze coin (the second one known to be in existence) struck at this time for the Greek city of Naukratis.

Satrapal issues in gold and silver of Ptolemy Soter.

Regal issues in gold, silver and bronze of Ptolemy I.

The principal denominations in all metals of the large series of coins issued by Ptolemy II Philadelphus. These include the gold octodrachm with the four royal portraits of Ptolemy I and his wife, Berenice, together with their children, Ptolemy II and Arsinoe; the gold octodrachm, silver dekadrachm and tetradrachm with the portrait of Arsinoe, and the silver tetradrachm with the portrait of the first Ptolemy.

The famous gold dodekadrachm with the portrait of Berenice. This is the largest known gold coin struck by the Greeks with the exception of the unique twenty-stater gold piece of Eucratides of Bactria.

A gold octodrachm with portrait of Ptolemy III, silver tetradrachm with portrait of Ptolemy V, and a copper piece in fine condition with a very life-like portrait of the famous Cleopatra.

A series of gold and silver coins of Cyrene from the earliest times, also another of Carthage, were also shown and discussed in more detail.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Newell for his most interesting paper, and after some informal discussion the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, Secretary.

Medal of the Franklin Institute.

Below is illustrated the Medal of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., awards of which are noted in the "Medal Issues and Awards" in this magazine as they occur.



This medal was founded in 1914 by Samuel Insull, and all awards are made by resolution of a Committee on Science and Arts, consisting of sixty members.

Miscellaneous Numismatic News.

The Chinese Government is said to control the mining of copper, because the metal is so largely used in coining.

The greater part of the November issue of *Mehl's Numismatic Monthly* is devoted to the paper on "Coins Showing the Wild Man," by Moritz Wormser, secretary of the New York Numismatic Club, and the paper of Jos. A. Koeb on "Die Sinking and Die Cutting." There is also some interesting editorial chat.

The question of a change to improve the resources for the subsidiary coinage in Finland has been for some time and still is unsettled, and comparatively few subsidiary coins are in circulation. The Bank of Finland exchanges only limited amounts into silver and copper. The mint is in full operation continuing the striking of silver coins, but the issue is insufficient to meet the great demand. The new one-mark currency notes by the same bank are as yet not in circulation. Quantities of the present type are still in use, and only when these diminish will the new ones be brought out.

Warning against a "very dangerous" counterfeit note has been sent broadcast by the Secret Service. "The note," said an official bulletin, "a \$10 note on the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, is a very dangerous counterfeit. Even money experts may be deceived by it." The note was detected by C. R. Martense, of the Mechanics and Metals Bank of New York city, who noticed that in the portrait of Andrew Jackson, the face and hair are too dark, and the back of the note is one-sixteenth of an inch too long.

The London Board of Trade has received, through the Foreign Office, the medals which have been awarded by the President of France to the officers and members of the crews of the British steamships City of Nagpur and Collegian, of Liverpool, in recognition of their services to the crew and passengers of the French steamship Euphrate, which stranded at Socotra on September 11, 1915. The medals are in gold, silver and bronze.

Crown Prince Alexander of Servia has decorated Mrs. Charles Franam of New York with the Order of St. Sava for her services in Servian relief work. Mrs. Franam is said to be the first woman of any nationality to enter reconquered Servian territory. She accompanied the Crown Prince when the Servians crossed the Cerna River above Debrovni and stormed the Bulgarian stronghold of Brod.

A Superfluous Coin.

"Why the dime?" asks a Chicago paper. "Can anybody tell us what particular use there is in a dime not served by two nickels?"

We started out glibly to answer the above query, intending quickly to prove the despised ten-cent piece the most useful of all coins. But even a sympathetic prejudice in behalf of the dime fails to suggest any good reason for its existence. Too many negatives come to mind. The dime is plainly a nuisance.

When we stop to think of the number of articles and privileges which cost us a nickel, and the few which cost a dime, the latter coin appears ridiculously superfluous. Beginning with car fare and 5c movies we might name the pay station telephone charge, the flagon of amber refreshment, the humble cigar, the shine for the dusty shoe, the ice cream soda, and numerous other articles for which the average man or woman has a daily need. Relatively there are few articles which cost us the regular dime, and for these two nickels are convenient and ready tender.

Transportation companies and tradesmen would no doubt welcome the abolition of the dime. Money counters in banks might object, but we are not so sure of that. Mr. Average Citizen, however, when he comes to think of it, would not miss the dime, a coin which is easy to lose and the changing of which in rush moments causes him a lot of annoyance and waste of time.—*Cincinnati Times-Star*.

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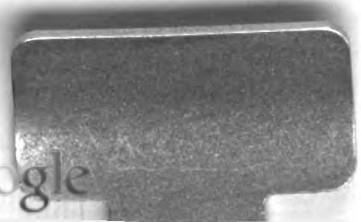
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